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Ontario Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

90

VOL. XXV.—PART III.

THIRD SESSION OF SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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SESSION 1893.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (*Dominion and the Provinces*)	65	*Printed.*
Accounts, Public	14	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report	11	"
Agricultural College, Report	22	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	60	*Not printed.*
Anatomy, Inspector, Bodies received by	71	*Printed.*
Asylums, Report	8	"
Baxter, Judge, commutation	33	*Not printed.*
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	83	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	5	"
Blind Institute, Report	6	"
Bonds and Securities	53	*Not printed.*
Canadian Institute, Report	23	*Printed.*
Cattle, Dehorning, Report	2	"
Central Farmers' Institute, Report	84	"
Cholera regulations	66	"
Colonization Roads and Bridges	78	"
Crown Lands Report	17	"
Dairymen's and Creameries', Report	16	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	7	"
Dehorning Cattle, Report	2	"
Division Courts, Report	26	"
Drainage Commission, Report	32	"
Duffern License Commissioners, correspondence	91	*Not printed.*
Education, Report	3	*Printed.*
" publication of Text-Books, O. in C	42	*Not printed.*
" publication of French Grammar	43	"
" lecturers at School of Pedagogy	44	"
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" Niagara Falls High School	46	"
" Toronto Junction High School	47	"
" Inspector of Model Schools, duties of	48	"
" County pupils attending High Schools	52	*Printed.*
" appointment, resignations and dismissals	54	"
" names of authors and publishers of text-books	55	"
Elections, Returns	75	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	39	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	12	*Printed.*
Estimates	15	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Factories Inspectors, Report	25	*Printed.*
Farmers' Institute, Central, Report	84	"
Fire Ranging, expenditure	41	"
Fish and Game, Report	76	"
Forest Reservation and National Park, Report	31	"
Forestry, Forest Schools Management, Report	30	"
Fruit Growers', Report	13	"
Game and Fish, Report	76	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, Report	9	"
Government Roads	78	"
Health, Report	28	*Printed.*
" regulations *re* cholera	66	"
" regulations *re* ice supply	67	"
Hospitals, Report	38	"
Houses of Refuge, Report	10	"
Ice, regulations *re* supply and storage	67	*Printed.*
Immigration, Report	18	"
Industries, Bureau of, Report	20	"
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Jones *vs.* Sharpe, correspondence	63	"
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Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor	57	*Printed.*
Lands sold, amounts due on	68	*Printed.*
Legal Offices, Report	27	"
Librarian, Report	37	*Not printed.*
Lieutenant-Governor, appointment	57	*Printed.*
Liquor Licenses, Report	19	"
" number issued	49	"
" convictions in N. Ontario	88	*Not printed.*
Magdalen Asylums, Report	10	*Printed.*
Manley, conduct of	51	*Not printed.*
Medical Council, sums paid to members	86	*Printed.*
Middlesex Registry Office, vacancies in	58	*Not printed.*
Mines, Report of Bureau	85	*Printed.*
Mosgrove, Judge, commutation	34	*Not printed.*
Municipal indebtedness	89	*Printed.*
Municipal Taxation, Report	73	"
Municipal Treasurers, defalcations	79	"
Orphan Asylums, Report	10	*Printed.*
Ottawa Separate Schools, correspondence	50	"
Paget and Regan, correspondence	63	*Not printed.*
Pedagogy, lecturers	44	"
Pedgaogy, appointments and dismissals	54	*Printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Plebiscite Petitions	93	*Printed*
Poultry and Pet Stock, Report	82	"
Prisons, Report	9	"
Proton Commissioner	64	*Not printed.*
Public Accounts	14	*Printed.*
Public Works, Report	24	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	69	*Printed.*
Railway Documents	59	*Printed.*
Refuge, Houses of, Report	10	"
Registrars' fees	81	"
Roads and Bridge expenditure	78	"
Scott Act By-laws	87	*Not printed.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report	90	*Printed.*
Statutes, Revised, disposal of	35	*Not printed.*
Statutes, Sessional, disposal of	36	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	19	*Printed.*
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Timber berths, offered for sale in 1892	62	"
Timber berths, purchasers in 1890	74	"
Timber sales from 1871	92	"
Timber, estimated quantity	72	"
Titles, Report of Master	61	"
Toronto General Trusts Company	56	*Not printed.*
Toronto Normal School, appointments, etc.	54	*Printed.*
Toronto University, Report	70	"
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" Finance Report	21	"
Upper Canada College, Report	29	*Printed.*
York Branch River Bridge	80	*Not printed.*
York House of Industry, Report	40	"

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order with their Titles at full length ; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Legislature ; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1.. Report of the Standing Committee on the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, on the subject of Re-organization. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the practice of Dehorning Cattle. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1892, with Statistics of 1891, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Institutions and School of Practical Science. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 4.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 6.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed*)

No. 7.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 11.. Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 12.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 14.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 15.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*) Estimates for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*) Estimates required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. (*Not printed.*) Estimates (supplementary) for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 25th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 16.. Report of the Dairymen's and Creameries' Associations of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 19.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 20.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 21.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 23 . Report for the Canadian Institute for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 24.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 25.. Reports of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 26.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 27.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 28.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 29.. Report of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 30.. Papers and Reports upon Forestry, Forest Schools, Administration and Management. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 31.. Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation and National Park. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 32.. Report of the Drainage Commission for the Province, 1892-3. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 33.. Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Baxter, under the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 34.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court fees to His Honour, Judge Mosgrove. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 36.. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 37.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 38.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 39.. Report of the House of Industry and Refuge, County of Elgin. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40.. Report on the House of Industry, County of York. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41.. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1892, shewing the expenditure in each year, since the system of fire ranging has been established for that service, the amount of refunds in each year, and the amount remaining unpaid on account of the licensee's share of the expenditure. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 42.. Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of certain agreements in regard to publication of Text Books. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting a certain indenture of agreement in regard to the publication of the High School French Grammar. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the appointment of Lecturers at the School of Pedagogy for the Session of 1892-93. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 45.. Copy of an Order-inCouncil raising the High School at Goderich to the status of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46.. Copy of an Order-in-Council relating to the establishment of a High School at Niagara Falls. Presented to the Legislature, 11th, April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 47.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the establishment of a High School at Toronto Junction. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 48.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the performance, during his absence through illness, of certain of the duties of the Inspector of Model Schools. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 49.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of liquor licenses issued in each year from 1876 to 1891, both inclusive. The gross fund raised from licenses in each of the same years. The sums paid out of the said fund in each of the same years to the Province and the Municipalities respectively, and the sums the Municipalities have imposed by by-law over and above the Statutory Duties in each of the same years. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Clancy.* (*Printed.*)

No. 50.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mr. Inspector White and the Board of Separate School Trustees of the City of Ottawa, together with copies of all reports made by the Inspector to the said Board, with reference to the Separate Schools of the City, during the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Printed.*)

No. 51.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, Sir Daniel Wilson, and one Manley, late caretaker or janitor of the School of Practical Science, or any other person or persons, relating to the conduct of said Manley while janitor, and his dismissal from said position. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of County pupils attending High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in Towns separated from Counties for Municipal purposes, for each of the past three years ending 30th June; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes

for the same period; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes under the High Schools Act of 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Preston.* (*Printed*)

No. 53.. Statement of Bonds and Securities registered by Officers of the Province during the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, for a Return giving the names of all persons who have been appointed to, who have resigned and been dismissed from positions in the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, together with copies, in each case, of all correspondence relating to the same between the Minister of Education or any member of the Government, or any officer of the Department of Education and the parties in question, or any other person or persons. Also, copies of all petitions, memorials and communications addressed to the Minister of Education, or any member of the Government, on the part of any, or all of the students of the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, and of any replies thereto on the Department of Education or the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Printed.*)

No. 55 .. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the names of all authors and publishers of Public and High School text-books, with the respective books published by them and the prices thereof. Also, for the copies of all correspondence by or with the Minister of Education, or any officer of his department, respecting the price or publication of Public or High School text-books, subsequent to that already brought down. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. Mr. *Kerns.* (*Printed.*)

No. 56.. Report of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 57.. Copy of Commission appointing the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick, P.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and of the instructions thereto attached. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing how often, in the past ten years, the office of Registrar of Deeds for the North and East Ridings of the County of Middlesex has become vacant; the dates when the vacancies occurred and when they were filled, and, if the office is now vacant, how long the vacancy has continued. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 59.. Papers and Documents relating to the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company, and the Central Counties Railway Company. Presented to the Legislature, 25th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 60.. Analysis of Reports of Electoral District and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 61.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April. 1893. (*Printed*)

No. 62.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 12th day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the timber berths offered for sale at the sale of 13th October, 1892, and of the births then sold, including those sold by private contract after the auction sale, with the area of each berth, the price *per* square mile paid, the names of the several purchasers, the sums received on account of purchase money, the date of the payment thereof and the sums (if any) remaining unpaid on the 1st January, 1893, and shewing whether any, and if so which of the said berths had been previously sold, and when and to whom and for what price, and also for a return of a copy of the advertisement and conditions of sale, and of the Order-in-Council authorizing the sale. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Printed.*)

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th day of April, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer of the Department of Crown Lands and George Paget and John Regan, or either of them, on the subject of, or with reference to an action in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, between F. J. Jones plaintiff, and James Sharpe, Peter McDermott, George Paget and John Regan defendants, which said action was tried, or partially tried, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rose at Hamilton, on the 2nd day of October, 1890, and settled by the parties thereto. Giving also, copies of all correspondence between the said Commissioner, or any such officer, and any other person or persons on the subject of or with reference to, the said action. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the first day of April, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Order-in-Council for the appointment of a Commissioner to examine into the claims of the Township of Proton in respect of the Land Improvement Fund, of the Commission used in pursuance thereof, and for a statement in detail of all expenses incurred in respect of the enquiry and report. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredtth.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 65... Copy of an Order-in-Council adopting the first agreement of submission to the Arbitrators appointed for the settlement of the accounts between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and as between the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 66.. Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, with respect to Cholera, approved by Order-in-Council, dated 11th April, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 67.. Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of the Regulations respecting the sources of supply and the place of storage of Ice intended for domestic use or cooling purposes, adopted by the Provincial Board of Health. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 68.. Return in part, to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by Townships the amount remaining unpaid on the

31st December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands, (2) Common School Lands, (3) Grammar School Lands, (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands, distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed*)

No. 69.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Presented to the Legislature, 28th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 70.. Report of the University of Toronto for the year 1891-92, including the Reports of the University and College Councils, together with the Bursar's statement for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of bodies received by the Inspector of Anatomy, during each of the past five years from (1) Charitable Institutions (2) Criminal Institutions and (3) all other sources in the Province. Shewing also, the number of persons who have died from natural causes in each of the above named institutions during the same period, and the number of the criminal class who had spent ten years or more in prison before dying in prison, and the number of persons who during the same period have died at the hands of the executioner. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. Mr. *Meacham.* (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1892, for a Return, shewing the estimated quantity of Pine Timber now standing upon the Crown domain of the Province and the estimated value thereof, setting the same forth as far as practicable by a description, by number or otherwise, of the berths upon which the same is standing, and where the territory has not been divided into timber berths, shewing the localities as far as practicable, and also shewing the data upon which such estimates are based, as far as practicable. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*) (*Printed*)

No. 73.. Report of the Commission on Municipal Taxation. Presented to the Legislature, 5th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 74.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twelfth day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the names of the several purchasers of the timber berths disposed of at the sale of October, 1890, and of the sales, if any, which were not carried out, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of the purchase money, if any, of such of lots and of a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the sale and of the advertisement and conditions of sale Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1893. Mr. *Campbell* (*Algoma.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 75.. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral District of the City of Toronto, of the County of Peel, and the City of Toronto, since the General Election of 1890, shewing:— (1) The number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful candidate was returned. (3). The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The

number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 76.. Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 11th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of May, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Brant, or other parties, and the License Department, of any member of the Government, in connection with the application of William T. Jenkinson for a tavern license in polling sub division No. 10, Brantford Township. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1893. (Mr. *McCleary.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing, separately for each County, the expenditure on colonization, Government, or County Roads and Bridges, by the Crown Lands Department, in the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Frontenac during the year 1892, with the location and amount expended on each road and bridge, and giving the name of the overseer in charge, and the amount received by such overseer, for his own services out of each expenditure. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1893. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*) (*Printed.*)

No. 79.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing amounts of defalcations made by the Treasurers of any of the Municipalities in the Province of Ontario during the years 1871 to 1891, both inclusive. Shewing also, the amounts any of said municipalities have lost during the same time for want of sufficient sureties being given by said Treasurers, and also shewing the number of Commissions of Enquiry into the finances of municipal corporations issued during said years under Section 383 of the Municipal Act. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1893. Mr. *Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

No. 80.. Return to an order of the House of the nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a new Bridge over York Branch River, between lots 20 and 21, in the Township of Carlow, in the County of Hastings, during the year 1892, and all papers or memoranda connected therewith. Presented to the Legislature, 10th May, 1893. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 81.. Returns of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1892, under the provisions of R.S.O. 1887. cap. 114, sec. 100, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in the years 1890 and 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 82.. Reports of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 83.. Report of the Bee-Keepers Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 84.. Report of the Central Farmers' Institute for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 85.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 86.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return from the Treasurer of the Medical Council, giving a detailed statement of the sums paid to each member of the Medical Council during the past five years, for travelling expenses and hotel accommodation while attending Council and Committee meetings, and also of the details of the amount not down in the financial returns for 1890, 1891 and 1892, under the heading "Expenses of Legislation." Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. Mr. *Waters.* (*Printed.*)

No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of votes polled in favor of, and against, the Scott Act By-laws when last carried in the different Counties and Cities of this Province. Also, the number of votes polled when the same Counties or Cities repealed such By-laws, and including the vote in those Counties and Cities where the By-laws, under this Act, did not pass. Presented to the Legislature, 16th May, 1893. Mr. *Gibson* (*Huron.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 88.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of May, 1893, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of North Ontario during the years 1891 and 1892. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during said years, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during said years. Also, of the gross amounts of money received by the inspector in his official capacity during said two years, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what such disbursements were made. Presented to the Legislature, 16th May, 1893. Mr. *Glendinning.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 89.. Statement of the amounts loaned to the Municipalities of the Province under the Tile, Stone and Timber Act from 1st January, 1890, to 31st December, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 90.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 91.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners of the County of Dufferin, or any other parties, concerning the resignation of the late License Inspector for the County, Mr. Anderson. Also, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said License Commissioners, or other parties, concerning the appointment of the present Inspector, Mr. Dodds. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 92.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893, for a Return giving, except that already brought down, the dates of all Crown Timber Sales from 1871, as follows: The date of sale, the number and extent of the different timber berths in square miles, and the prices obtained at each such sale, *per* square mile. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd May, 1893. Mr. *Preston.* (*Printed.*)

No. 93.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of petitions that have been presented to the House during the present Session asking for a plebiscite on the temperance question from temperance societies, churches and municipal corporations, giving the numbers from each in the order named. Also, shewing the nnmbers from each of the above-named bodies in favor of Provincial or other Prohibition, respectively. And the number of Petitions in favor of Bill (No. 70,) To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd May, 1893. Mr. *Field.* (*Printed.*)

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1893.

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings. Toronto, November, 1892.

Sir,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable J. M. Gibson, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.
Toronto, November, 1892.

To the Honourable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.
Inspector.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

At the close of the official year, ending September 30th, there were 131 pupils in attendance, 75 males and 56 females, being an increase of 6 over last year.

In the Principal's report will be found tables showing the number of pupils in attendance and their ages, the nationality, religion and occupation of parents, the cities and counties from which pupils are received, and the expenditure for the year.

Messrs. Kelly and Wilkinson made the usual examinations in the Literary Department, and in their report will be found details of the work being done at the Institution.

The musical attainments of the pupils, as set forth in Professor Ambrose's report, show very satisfactory progress.

In the report of Dr. Marquis will be found details of the state of health of the pupils in attendance during the year.

The report of Mr. Truss, Instructor in Willow and Rattan work, shows, in addition to the instruction given to the pupils under his charge, an earning of $620.15 for the year.

There have been but few changes in the staff of officers in the different departments during the year.

The building and grounds have been considerably improved. The new gymnasium has been completed. The arrangement with the city for giving the Institution proper sewerage has been carried out, a detailed statement regarding which is given in the Principal's report.

The management and discipline, under the direction of the Principal, Mr. A. H. Dymond, assisted by his efficient staff of officers, has been, as in past years, all that could be desired.

I annex copies of the minutes made by me of my visits of inspection :

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, on the 7th May. The buildings were then undergoing repairs in anticipation of the Convention to be held

on the 5th July. The gymnasium building had been finished but not fully equipped. The kitchen and the engineer's house had been completed and the sidewalks again repaired.

The system of sewerage which was arranged for with the city had not yet been commenced.

There were in residence on the day of my visit 142 pupils, 64 females and 78 males. The whole accommodation afforded by the institution is now completed.

The industrial work carried on in the willow shop showed good results, and the proceeds were from $500 to $700 per annum.

The class-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchen, bakery, laundry, wash-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all in good order.

The farm, garden and grounds were also in satisfactory order.

I again visited the Institution for the Blind on the 22nd October, when there were 131 pupils in attendance, namely, 75 boys and 56 girls. This number was slightly higher than at the same time last year, and a few more will likely be admitted during the term.

The institution was found to be in excellent order. During the past summer the building has been thoroughly renovated and repaired: new floors have been laid and painting and plastering have been done where required. New desks and school appliances have been put in some of the class rooms. The gymnasium has been completed and equipped with the best apparatus; it is a valuable addition to the institution. The sewerage system arranged for under contract with the city of Brantford last year has been completed and connected with the city system. This will render the sanitary condition of the premises all that could be desired. The grounds were in nice order; much has been done during the past season to beautify them by planting ornamental trees, etc.

The various class-rooms, including the kindergarten school, the knitting and sewing rooms, were in good order, as were also the dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms and water-closets.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,

Inspector, etc.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1892, and representing the twenty-first session of the institution.

Statistics of Attendance.

The enrolment of pupils for the session which terminated on the 30th of June last numbered 141, of which 78 were males and 63 females—three less than the return of the previous session. Of the 141, there are now in attendance 116, represented by 68 males and 48 females, the balance being accounted for as under:—

Graduates.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In industrial branches—			
Willow shop	3	0	3
Piano tuning	3	0	3
Work and knitting rooms	0	3	3
Left with partial industrial instruction	1	2	3
Pupils with partial sight who have secured situations	1	2	3
Left for domestic reasons	0	3	3
Chronic invalids	0	2	2
Left the Province	0	1	1
Return temporarily deferred	2	2	4
Total	10	15	25

The new pupils so far number twelve, six males and six females, of the following ages:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Six years	1	0	1
Seven "	1	1	2
Eight "	2	0	2
Nine "	1	1	2
Ten "	0	2	2
Fourteen years	0	1	1
Fifteen "	0	1	1
Nineteen "	1	0	1
	6	6	12

The return of three former pupils who were not in attendance during the past session makes our pupil population at the present time 131, as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pupils of last session	68	48	116
New pupils	6	6	12
Former pupils returned	1	2	3
	75	56	131

This is six more than were recorded on the register on the 30th September, 1891.

One or two points of a satisfactory nature in connection with the recent re-opening of the institution may here be noticed. In the first place it deserves to be mentioned that, of the pupils whose return had been arranged for on the day for re-assembling, all but five presented themselves and the absence of every one of the latter was accounted for. It is not only as a matter of order and respect for the rules of the institution that the return simultaneously of the great body of pupils is desirable. Experienced officers as guides are sent to given points in all directions to meet the pupils and bring them in safety to Brantford. From this practice, which is pursued in connection with the dispersion as well as re-assembling of the pupils, it has resulted that, for twenty years, the whole term in fact of the institution's existence, not a single pupil in travelling to and fro has received the slightest harm or injury of any kind—a most important circumstance when the condition of those referred to is taken into account. Parents are wise in refusing to allow any slight cause to prevent their children from journeying under the safe conduct thus provided. In this connection I may allude also to the great kindness and attention shown to our pupils when travelling, either singly or in company, by the railway officials of all grades. In the next place I would draw attention to the ages of the new pupils as showing the greater readiness of parents, often at a great sacrifice of their own feelings, to entrust children of tender age to our care. The proportion of juveniles is now very considerable. Our excellent kindergarten system has had something no doubt to do with this. It will be observed, too, that not a single over-age pupil figures in the list of new-comers. And the gratifying statement may also be made that all the new admissions are of fair intellectual capacity.

Graduates and Retiring Pupils.

The list of pupils leaving the institution does not present much material for comment. It is pleasant to know that not one of the number has been excluded for misconduct. The graduates, I believe, have all good prospects of profitable usefulness. The pupils whose vision is sufficiently good to enable them to secure situations of an industrial nature were, nevertheless, quite eligible for admission under our rules and have gained much by the instruction received here. The invalids were young women whose condition on entering precluded the expectation that they would be able to remain for any great length of time, while the circumstances of both cases appealed strongly for the enjoyment of such advantages as might be available.

The question of compulsory attendance has been alluded to in former reports. I am not insensible of the difficulty of enforcing such legislation and of the prejudice that might be felt against its enforcement. But would its enforcement often or ever be necessary? If it were once understood that to withhold education from a blind child capable of receiving it was not to be permitted, I am of opinion that few if any parents would wait for actual legal proceedings. In Washington Territory (U. S.) such a law as I have alluded to has existed for the past two years. It applies to the blind, deaf-mutes and feeble minded. Of all such between six and twenty-one years of age a return is to be made by the clerks of school districts to the county school superintendent who again reports to the county commissioners, and these officials are empowered to take action to enforce the attendance of any, who without reasonable cause are kept at home, at the Washington School for Defective Youth. If the parents are unable to pay the sum for maintenance required the cost falls on the municipal authorities. I should be glad to learn that this subject had received the consideration of the Government.

Prospects of the Session.

It will be observed that the numbers now in attendance exceed those of the corresponding date last year by six, being 131 to 125. Yet what we consider a full attendance was reached in 1891-2. The pupils whose return has been temporarily deferred will, it is anticipated, be on hand ere long. And there are enquiries or applications now before me sufficient to bring the number up to 140 without any other cases presenting themselves. We may therefore anticipate a full house before the session is very far advanced.

The Staff.

We have two—and I am happy to say, only two—changes in our staff to notice this year. Miss Emma Johnson, who has been the instructor of the kindergarten class since its first establishment, is, much to the regret of both pupils and officers, voluntarily retiring from the work. The best wishes of all she has been associated with here will go with her to her new home. Mr. B. G. Connolly, of the literary staff, leaves us to enter upon a course of medical study. I trust his success in his new vocation will be great. He has been for the past three years a most faithful and able officer of the institution. Miss Johnson's position has been filled by Mrs. L. F. Murray, a graduate of the Provincial Kindergarten, and I have the best reason to believe, in all respects fitted for the peculiar duties of an instructor of juvenile blind pupils. Mr. Patrick Padden comes to us highly recommended as a successor to Mr. Conolly. It is always a pleasant duty to notice the kindly feeling evinced and the loyal support rendered by the officers of this institution to its principal whose responsibilities are greatly lessened by the good judgment and prudent attitude towards their charges of those who are for the time being his colleagues.

The Literary Classes.

For the condition of the literary classes reference may be made to the report of the examiners. The general quality of the work done was, I believe, found to be quite up to last year's standard. The classes have been, as a rule, of manageable proportions, the teachers all experienced in their duties and no special causes of unsettlement have disturbed the regular course of study. Our object in this as in all other departments, is to attain to the useful, not to display the merely ornamental. Nine out of ten of our pupils have, as soon as they are able, to face the realities of life, and most are honorably ambitious of contributing as early as possible to their own support. They cannot afford time for accomplishments that will not help them to earn a livelihood, and the literary is the branch in which the fewest immediately practical outlets for the blind are to be found. So that when a good plain school education has been obtained, the pupil naturally desires to throw all his other energies into music studies or industrial work. But, while disclaiming any superlatively high literary standard, I doubt whether the public generally realize how much our pupils do learn and how fairly they rank with many sighted youths of their own age. It is something to be thankful for that a blind boy or girl, from eight to ten years of age and not over a couple of sessions in attendance, should be able to read a chapter in the New Testament by touch, as fluently as many a seeing youngster. But it is a source of still greater gratification that this habit of reading and the direction given to it opens up a whole library of sacred and secular literature to those whose want of vision would seem to bar them from such privileges, and many, I think, will be surprised to read, from time to time, the examiners' reports of the literary attainments of not a few of them.

In the report of the examination of our class in English literature, consisting of about twenty youths of both sexes, the following gives some idea of the course of study in which most of them become proficients. "The limit" says the report, "is the history of English literature, from the date of the birth of the 'Venerable Bede,' 670 A.D. to 1800 A.D. Of the literature of the 19th century they were expected to know fairly well, Tennyson's Idyll "Enid," Longfellow's "Kavanagh," and to give a synopsis of Arnold's "Light of the World." The Shakespearian play for this year was "King Lear." The examination occupied nearly half the last day. The class was led by questions rapidly over the whole field of English literature, dwelling only for a minuter survey at the important epochs, those especially of the 14th, the 16th, the close of the 17th and beginning of the 18th, and the first half of the 19th centuries. Of course occasion was taken to test their knowledge of the influence exercised over Chaucer and his contemporaries, by the writing of the Trouveres in France, and of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, in Italy. The survey of the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," led to some inquiry as to Montaigne, Tasso, Ariosto, Cervantes, Lopa da Vega, and other continental writers; that of Queen Ann's reign, to a consideration of the influence of the writings of Corneill

Racine, Molière, Hugo, etc., and that of the present century and closing part of last, to some inquiry as to that of the great French and German writers of the last half of the 18th century. The pupils in the senior classes showed a commendable knowledge of the subject. "King Lear" they knew well, and were able to trace the thread of the tragedy from beginning to end, and to cite all or nearly all the most remarkable passages. "Enid" too they had fairly well mastered, as well as the "Light of the World." Many were able to quote passages from the plays of Shakespeare, from Pope, Byron, Scott, Burns, Moore and others." With a maximum of 100 it will be interesting to note that by one pupil that maximum is secured, that three received over ninety per cent., eight over eighty per cent., two more than seventy per cent., three over sixty per cent., that only three got less than sixty per cent., and that the lowest, a young lad of 13 years secured a marking of fifty per cent.

The Music Classes.

For the year of this very important department reference must also be made to the Examiner's report. It is a branch of our operations respecting which the public has an opportunity of forming an opinion generally from the performances of the pupils at our periodical open concerts. Care is taken in connection with these to illustrate fairly and honestly the actual acquirements and daily studies of the pupils, not merely to call forth spasmodic efforts at performances outside the ordinary curriculum. But it is by the closer and, if not less generous, more severe criticism of the Examiner the real test of progress and proficiency is to be applied. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that, in the Examiner's opinion, the staff is efficient and the advancement of the pupils commendable. By repeated visits the Examiner has now become very familiar with the methods pursued, the capacities of the pupils, and the objects and purposes of many in pursuing a musical career. If Professor Ambrose insists on anything it is thoroughness, and every music teacher knows what importance to attach to that word in relation to musical instruction. The hands of the teachers in this regard have certainly been strengthened by the weight attached by the Examiner to the most careful, laborious and painstaking attention to every detail. One of our male pupils has this year successfully passed his examination as associate of the Canadian College of organists, and another is preparing for that ordeal with every prospect of success.

The Tuning Class.

The tuning class at the present time numbers 21, of whom 16 are under the direct instruction of Mr. Haymond, while 5 receive preliminary lessons from senior graduating pupils. The class is, in fact, too large if the opportunity for instruction and the real interests of the pupils are fully taken into account. This institution it is to be remembered, is established for the education and instruction of blind youths under 21 years of age. The art of piano tuning should only be taught to those of this class who show a special aptitude for it, and of these there is always a selection should be made to occupy the brief time the Instructor spends in the Institution, and the instruments provided for practice. Such pupils, too, fill up their time with other profitable studies, for to practice piano tuning for any long period at one time is quite impossible. It is, therefore, contrary to the intent of the institution to admit adults merely to acquire a knowledge of piano tuning. They can only be properly taught at the cost, more or less, of legitimate aspirants; they have far too much idle time on their hands; and it is more than probable never acquire that proficiency which comes from the training of ear and hand in earlier life. When an adult person loses his sight he can be taught piano tuning if he has a talent for it, by any qualified piano tuner under whom he choose to place himself, in a much shorter time than he will have to spend if following out the routine of our course of instruction. All applications from adults having the object referred to in view, are

The Willow Shop.

The operations of the willow shop will be referred to in the Trade Instructor's report. This department continues to do a good work. Some of its productions have been on exhibition at the Educational Conventions held since my last report was made and have attracted much attention. An exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, is in contemplation. The Trade Instructor's report is as follows :—

REPORT OF THE TRADE INSTRUCTOR.

Mr. A. H. Dymond,
Principal.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

The session has been one of steady progress on the part of the pupils ; three having qualified themselves for receiving graduates' outfits during the session, have with your approval been supplied with the same. These three young men are now working at their own homes with every prospect of success in their efforts to earn their own livelihood. The conduct of the work-shop pupils during the entire session has been most satisfactory, both in regard to industry and deportment.

A considerable portion of the time of our most advanced pupils was given during the late session, to making up an exhibit of work intended for the Chicago World's Fair. The work is completed and ready for exhibition if it is decided to have our Institution represented by samples of our pupils' skill in rattan and willow work. The work consists of about one hundred articles made up of samples of rattan chairs, settees and a great variety of fancy and common baskets, I believe the work will reflect credit on the Institution.

The following statement shows the amount of saleable work made during the session ; but this statement does not show the large amount of labor performed by our pupils in their effort to learn, to which no commercial value can be attached.

Sales by Trade Instructor	$470 15
Work on hand not sold	150 00
Total	$620 15

Pupils' Vacation Work.

According to our usual custom, at the close of the session we distributed a supply of willow to a number of our pupils who were able to make a few articles of willow-ware, with the view of enabling them to keep up their practice and earn a little pocket money. The following statement shows the result :—

J. T.	[illegible]
A. F.	[illegible]
W. S.	[illegible]
S. P.	21 00
T. R.	[illegible]
D. C.	[illegible]
J. T.	[illegible]
Total	$151 50

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Trade Instructor.

The Work-Room and Knitting and Fancy-Work Classes.

These departments of instruction are being conducted with all the efficiency matured experience and honest devotion to duty on the part of the teachers can secure. There is a natural tendency among pupils to prefer the lighter, more tasteful, and on the whole more easily acquired employment of the knitting and fancy work-room, to the matter of fact, but not less useful avocations of the sewing-room. This has led me, in organizing the classes for the present session, to insist with some necessary firmness, that the time of the pupils between the two shall be more equally divided. The importance of every girl leaving the Institution with a thorough knowledge of the sewing machine, and a reasonable ability to prepare the work for it, will be at once understood and appreciated.

The Kindergarten Class.

The Kindergarten is an object of great interest both to visitors and those connected with the Institution. The systematic training by purely natural and objective methods of very young children is clearly of paramount value in the case of the youthful blind, and already the effects of the work accomplished in this direction are permeating more or less the whole of our junior population, not a few of whom have graduated into the regular classes from the Kindergarten. With the gymnasium as its auxiliary the Kindergarten is, I believe, destined to do great things, both for the physical development and mental and moral training of our pupils.

The Library.

The following additions have been made to the pupils' library of embossed books :—In line type—"Stories from Scottish History," 2 vols., Longfellow's "Hiawatha," Macaulay's "Essays on History" and "John Milton :" Alcott's "Little Women," Hale's "Man without a Country," Richardson's "Public School Temperance," Eliot's "Janet's Repentance," "Handbook of Natural Philosophy," "Christmas Dinner," "Stories for Little Readers,' Little Story Book," Hawthorn's "Marble Faun," 3 vols. In New York Point—Reed and Kellogg's "Higher lessons in English," 2 vols., Hymn Book, 2 vols., "Essentials of Geography," "Condensed Etymology," "Language Exercises," Stalker's "Life of Christ," "History of Canada," "Geography of Canada," Roman Catholic Catechism, for the use of pupils of that faith.

Health.

Speaking in general terms, our population has enjoyed excellent health during the past session, although cases have occurred, as the Physician's report will show, of a serious, and even alarming character. The first of these was the prostration of our matron, Miss Dunn, with diphtheria, one of the female domestics being attacked with the same disease a few days subsequently. By the most rigid isolation any further spread of this very unwelcome visitant was avoided, and, in a reasonably short period, both made, I am glad to say, a good recovery. No clue whatever could be discovered as to the source from which infection had first been introduced. The need of a local hospital for infectious diseases was once more brought very closely home to our minds. Institutions receiving liberal grants from the Legislature should not be wanting in those accessories, which, above all others, conduce to the protection and preservation of the public health. The personal prejudices and ideas of one or two people should not be allowed to stand in the way of due provision being made for the public safety. In the month of April a male pupil, through personal imprudence, contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia, and although the patient ultimately recovered, the period of his illness was one of long continued anxiety. The closest possible attention, and most careful nursing were required to avert fatal consequences. When the pupils had been about three weeks reassembled after the late summer vacation, a little boy, eight years of age, newly admitted, was

attacked with scarlet fever, and since that occurrence, three other children, girls, of about the same age, have been similarly affected. All have done well so far, and the earlier patients may be said to be convalescent. Not a few of our pupils have had this complaint, some of them under the less alarming name of "scarlatina," in early life, and our vigorous quarantine of the sick may avoid an epidemic, but the time is one of a certain degree of apprehension. It may be well parents should understand that a trained nurse is always secured in every serious case of illness, and that our hospital ward arrangements are, both for the comfort and, so far as they can administer to it, recovery of the patients, of the most complete character.

Discipline.

The general amenability of our pupils to discipline is very marked, and I have nothing to record under this head justifying special observation.

The Convention of American Educators of the Blind.

The twelfth biennial convention of American Educators of the Blind was held at this Institution on the 5th, 6th and 7th of July last. It was the largest, most representative, and, if the only too kind expressions of our generous-hearted guests may be accepted as even partially correct, by no means the least enjoyable of many pleasant gatherings held under similar auspices. To get the building and grounds in perfect order and preparation within less than a month after the pupils had dispersed; to convert the former into a first-class hotel; and to provide all the necessaries for entertaining and banqueting close upon a hundred visitors for the better part of a week, demanded at least an effort on the part of all concerned. However, it was accomplished in time; our friends, married couples and single, were all conducted on arrival to properly furnished apartments; no hitch of any kind, nor any symptom of confusion was heard of, and everything worked smoothly as clockwork while the Convention lasted. The kind co-operation of the Mayor and Council of Brantford in attentions to the pleasures of the delegates is to be here specially and gratefully noted. It is, however, particularly my duty to give credit for the success and completeness of the arrangements largely to the officers of the Institution, and in an especial sense to the matron, Miss Dunn, on whom the labor of preparing and providing largely fell, and whose abilities in these directions could hardly have been more severely tested, or more conspicuously displayed. The ever ready aid of the bursar, Mr. W. N. Hossie, was, it need hardly be said, a most powerful auxiliary, while Mr. Wickens, our senior master, and other members of the staff rendered much assistance. The society even for a short time of so intelligent and refined a party of cultured educationists more than repaid any efforts of ours to promote their enjoyment. The Convention was felt to be a profitable one in all respects. At the opening session the Government of Ontario was represented by the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the city by the Mayor, Dr. Secord, and two of the aldermen, and the clergy and citizens of Brantford by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane.

The Gymnasium.

This valuable and long-needed addition to our work was completed at the end of the year, and, pending its equipment, which, for financial reasons, was delayed for some months, was used daily for systematic drilling and exercise. It is now supplied with all the appliances necessary to its purpose, and, with the completion of some staff and class arrangements, and the advent of cool weather, will come to be a regular part of our methods of training.

Improvements.

Three great improvements, for which we have been looking for some years past, are now effected. Of the gymnasium I have already spoken, The laying of the city water mains up to and around the buildings, with hydrants and fire alarm, have ensured us adequate assistance in case of fire. And now the disposal of the sewage and connection of our drains with the city system has also been accomplished, These disposed of, the

time appears to have come for asking that the completion of the main building by the extension of the east (female pupils') wing should be seriously considered. A plan carefully prepared by Mr. Wickens and myself is in the hands of the Department. It embodies my views exactly of the accommodation and arrangements required. The estimates for the construction of the western extension will form a ready basis for calculating the probable cost. The reasons which make this addition necessary are as follows :—

1. Deficient dormitory accommodation for average number of female pupils.
2. " " junior officers.
3. " " domestic servants.
4. Absence of any rooms for female pupils to resort to out of class hours, except dormitories.
5. No trunk or play room.
6. No room for temporary isolation of a sick pupil (a very serious want)
7. No female pupils' hospital ward.
8. Insufficient accommodation for music practice.
9. There is no room in the boys' wing for the temporary isolation of a suspected case, or where a boy slightly ailing can have suitable repose and quiet. The only resource is the library, a very objectionable arrangement especially when the complaint is of an infectious nature.

There are other matters connected with the health and good order of the Institution besides the above, but those given may suffice in the meantime.

Our barn accommodation is very insufficient. I believe that a good sized barn, costing about $1,000, and built near to, but not attached to the present farm buildings, would be very desirable, even on economical grounds. Our ability to purchase advantageously, and to provide properly for our own produce is much curtailed by our present limited accommodation. Minor improvements may be the subject of departmental reference.

The Grounds.

In no year since the planting and ornamentation of the grounds commenced, have they presented a more attractive appearance than during the late season. The abundant rainfall has had much to do with this. The growth of the young trees has been very rapid, and newly seeded land has been especially favored. The time, it seems to me, has come for the more regular and skilled management of the garden, ornamental grounds and orchards, than they have hitherto received. I am of opinion that, with a slight re arrangement, when opportunity offers, more efficient attention in these particulars could be secured with very little, if any, additional expense. The question as to whether the new property in the rear of the Institution, now pretty well covered with trees and evergreens, might not be utilized to the advantage of the public, is perhaps worthy of consideration.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Among the events of the year to be recorded is the recent visit of the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K. C. M. G., Premier of Ontario, who spent an afternoon at the Institution, it is hoped agreeably to himself, and certainly much to the pleasure of the pupils and staff. The Institution was opened almost concurrently with the acceptance of the premiership by Sir Oliver Mowat in 1872. A hint thrown out by Sir Oliver that the members of the Legislative Assembly might feel an increased interest in the Institution if they were to visit Brantford and see the work done here for themselves, will, it is hoped, be acted upon at no distant day.

Acknowledgments.

Our acknowledgments are due, as in former years, to the clergy and citizens of Brantford for much kind attention and courtesy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND.
Principal.

Brantford, Oct. 1st, 1892.

EXAMINERS' REPORTS.

To T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M. D., .

Inspector of Charities, etc., for Ontario.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the results of the literary examination of the classes in the Institution for the Education of the Blind at Brantford for the year 1892.

On the invitation of Principal Dymond, acting under your instructions, we examined the literary classes in the Institution on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of May last. As usual we found everything in a very satisfactory state, the corridors and class-rooms clean and airy and the best of order everywhere prevailing. In the interval since the last examination additions had been made to the library and other equipment, and some changes in the duties and *personnel* of the staff. Miss Johnson, the kindergarten instructress, had had the sphere of her duties extended and Mr. Connolly, whose connection with the institution has now closed, and who formerly, in addition to teaching calisthenics, gymnastics and drill (or marching), taught some of the lower classes in the literary subjects, had been apparently confined to the physical training of the pupils. Mr. Connolly has elected to pursue one of the learned professions. Mr. Alexander had been succeeded by Mr. McIntosh, who holds a good certificate, has had considerable experience in teaching and evinces such a degree of skill in instruction and management as affords ample assurance of his ultimate success in his new position.

One of the most noteworthy and needed improvements is the new gymnasium which was not yet fully equipped at the time of our visit, though the equipment was, we believe, ready for introduction.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the grounds were in fine condition and seemingly very well kept. The trees, of which there are many varieties, were in full foliage and the flowers in the ornamental portions of the grounds had begun to exhibit their beauties. The proposed park was visited and inspected and is improving rapidly.

Among the classes we missed those that formerly took up High School work such as Latin, French and German, Euclid and Algebra. It will be remembered that not long since a young man from the institution matriculated creditably at the University of Trinity College, Toronto. The following shows the work of the classes.

(a) Mr. Wicken's Classes.

(1) Arithmetic.—Class B. Seventeen pupils. Limit : addition, subtraction, multiplication of fractions, problems in fractions. This class was pretty thoroughly examined in the subject and answered, on the whole, very satisfactorily. The examination involved the theory as well as the practice. The major part was able to solve problems of considerable difficulty and rarely made a mistake in the result. Three did exceptionally well.

(2) Reading.—Class A. Ten pupils. Star readers used. The reading was better than in most ordinary schools of boys and girls. Due attention had evidently been paid to articulation, expression, pausing and correct emphasis. Two passages were read by each and the difficult words were spelled. The class, generally, evinced a satisfactory knowledge of the substance of the passages read. Out of the ten in the class there are six readers much above the average.

(3) Geography.—Class A. The work of this class for the session had been England. The pupils were uniformly good. There were eighteen pupils in the class and out of this number, ten received the maximum marks and five others 98 per cent. Each pupil was examined in six different topics making the whole examination a pretty thorough review of the physical, political and commercial geography of the country. But very few questions were missed by any, and none by all. A great amount of useful information has been acquired by the pupils.

(4) Grammar.—Class B. This class is composed of ten pupils, five boys and five girls. Some pupils did very fairly, two did not do very well. The examination consisted of exercises in parsing, construction of sentences and the correction of errors. The parsing and correction of errors was pretty well done. The formation of sentences not quite so well.

(5) Writing.—Class A. This class was given an examination to test their ability to put penmanship to practical use. They were required to make out an account and receipt the same, to write a business letter and a promissory note, together with some other items. All write legibly and some with considerable taste.

(6) Natural History, Physiology and Hygiene.—A very great deal of pains has been taken to give the pupils a fair knowledge of zoology and human physiology. To convey to the blind an intelligent idea of the various animals about which they read and to so classify them that they have a proper conception of them is no small task. The pupils evidently delight in this study and answer with great promptness. The knowledge of hygiene they have attained should be of great service to them.

(b) Miss Gillin's Classes.

(1) Grammar.—Class A. The text books used are the High School grammar and Mason's. The work of the limit: analysis, parsing and correction of syntactical errors. The class consists of 14 pupils. The pupils were pretty thoroughly examined as to the general principles of grammar, the inflections, phrases and clauses, their distinctive differences and different kinds, the participle, the infinitive and a little about prosody. The answering was, generally, prompt and correct. The analysis and parsing embraced both prose and poetry and the majority of the class did both well. Six do superior work.

(2) Geography.—Class B. Eleven pupils. Limit: United States of America, South America in detail, definitions, etc. The examination covered the great physical features of South America and the United States of America, such as the mountain and river systems, etc. In relation to these the answers were satisfactory. They were able to locate the States of the Union with their capitals and chief centres of population, the principal streams, the resources and chief industries of each. They did the same in regard to South America. Two of the pupils answered every question.

(3) History, English.—Twelve in the class. The limit was from the Revolution in 1688 to the present time, with special attention to the reign of Queen Victoria. Touching the last, Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," was the text book used. Sixteen times around the class the questions went and the answers were, generally, accurate and prompt. Two obtained the maximum and four came within two of it, an evidence this of thorough and faithful work on the part of the teacher.

(4) Literature.—Twenty in this class. Several of the bright boys of former years were absent, having graduated from the literary department and are now engaged in music, etc., still the merits of those who remain are by no means despicable. The limit is the history of English literature from the date of the birth of the "Venerable Bede," 670 A. D. to 1800 A. D. Of the literature of the 19th century they were expected to know fairly well Tennyson's Idyll, "Enid," Longfellow's "Kavanagh," and to give a synopsis of Arnold's "Light of the World." The Shakespearian play for this year was "King Lear." The examination occupied nearly half the last day. The class was led by questions rapidly over the whole field of English literature, dwelling only for a minuter survey at the important epochs, those especially of the 14th, the 16th, the close of the 17th and beginning of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. Of course occasion was taken to test their knowledge of the influence exercised over Chaucer and his contemporaries by the writings of the Trouveres in France and of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio in Italy. The survey of the "spacious times of Great Elizabeth" led to some enquiry as to Montaigne, Iasso, Ariosto, Cervantes, Lopa da Vega and other continental writers; that of Queen Anne's reign to a consideration of the influence of the writings of Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boilean, etc., and that of the present century and

closing part of last, to some inquiry as to that of the great French and German writers of the last half of the 18th century. The pupils by their answers showed a commenable knowledge of the subject. "King Lear" they knew well, and were able to trace the thread of the tragedy from beginning to end, and to cite all or nearly all the most remarkable passages. "Enid," too, they had fairly well mastered as well as the "Light of the World" Many were able to quote passages from other plays of Shakespeare, from Pope, Byron, Scott, Burns, Moore and others. Altogether they made a good showing and reflected credit upon their faithful and painstaking teacher. Twelve out of the whole excelled and one got the maximum.

(5) *Writing.*—Class D. Twenty in this class. Ten write well, none badly.

(6) *Arithmetic.*—Class C. This class was examined in the simple rules and in weights and measures. The examination was made as practical as possible, and as far as the circumstances would admit thorough enough to discover the character of the teaching and the amount of knowledge that had been imparted. Of the seventeen pupils about 45 per cent. are excellent, about 20 per cent. are good and the remainder fair. The majority work very rapidly and as shown by the marks with much accuracy.

(7) *Canadian History.*—This class was examined in the most important points of Canadian History and with one exception did remarkably well. Out of a class of twelve, eight pupils made over 90 per cent. of the marks given. The answers were remarkably full and to the point. Each pupil was questioned seven times, so that the scope of the examination was quite large. The confident and ready manner in which the answers were given, showed the work had been very thoroughly done.

(c) Miss Walsh's Classes.

(1) *Grammar.*—Class C. Twelve pupils in the class. Limit: definitions, verb, indicative mood, tenses, parsing simple sentences. Very accurate in the definitions; within the limit thoroughly taught. Analyze simple sentences readily and parse correctly and fully. A very carefully and thoroughly instructed class.

(2) *Geography.*—Class D. Seventeen in class, in two divisions. Limit: Ontario in every detail, and definitions. Dissected map used. Eleven pupils do excellent work, two middling, and four inferior. On being asked to find a county, the pupil running his hand over the map would speedily make his selection, name the county town and other places of importance in the county. They also know the principal rivers, lakes and islands, and are thoroughly up in the definitions.

(3) *Object Lessons.*—Sixteen in the class, mostly small children, and some of them mentally deficient. Of birds they had gone over fifteen, and of land animals thirteen including the seal and the turtle (amphibia). The seal, kangaroo, woodchuck, porcupine, armadillo, owl, eider duck, cockatoo and woodpecker seem to be favorites. Some of the class are very minute in their descriptions and are evidently fond of the subject. They evince, a few of them, a desire to hug the seal. Two of them know nothing as yet, four do well, the rest so-so. Great pains are taken with their instruction.

(4) *Arithmetic.*—Class A. This class evidently takes great pleasure in its work. It certainly is a great pleasure to examine it. The pupils are very anxious to excel, and to maintain the high class record. The work is thoroughly, accurately and quickly done. The class consists of fifteen and is divided into two parts. To suit both parts of the class a longer paper than usual was given, comprising the limits of both. The work comprises percentage and its applications, interest, discount, mensuration, brokerage, stocks, exchange and general problems of a practical nature. All the problems were solved and nearly by the whole class. The teaching that secures such results from blind pupils must be of a high order.

(5) *Writing.*—Class C. An examination was given to test the ability of the pupils to write legibly and at the same time, as far as possible, to discover the improvement made. For these purposes a variety of tests was used. The result is that the writing is found quite equal on the average to that of former years. Some pupils write more legibly

than before and the writing on the whole is quite readable. All show that care has been taken to teach them this important subject. The correct form of the Arabic numerals was noticeable.

(6) Reading.—Class B. The reading of this class is excellent. Two or three are far above the average in expression and are certainly in every way beautiful readers. Great care was taken to see if the pupils read by rote. For this purpose isolated words were select ed, but these were readily and correctly distinguished. The spelling was also tested and found to be very fair.

(d) Mr. McIntosh's Classes.

(1) Arithmetic.—Class D. A class of thirty-two, in two divisions. The senior limit : addition in two and three figures, subtraction, multiplication table to 20x20, small problems in buying and selling ; that of the junior a little lower. The pupils in both divisions were well tested and with generally satisfactory results. They exhibited a very fair knowledge of the theory of the subject, answering with much intelligence for their grade. A number of practical problems were submitted to them suitable, as far as possible, to their degree of proficiency and were, generally, solved correctly. The result indicated careful instruction.

(2) Reading —Class C. Eighteen pupils. This subject had been taught with care. A noticeable feature of the reading throughout is the evident attention paid to expression and emphasis. It is unnecessary to enumerate the tests employed to bring out the knowledge of the pupil as to the art itself It is sufficient to say that the results were as a rule satisfactory. Several read fluently and with very fair taste.

(3) Writing.—Class B. A class of fifteen, of whom eight see a little. The writing of this class is generally good, the letters being as a rule well formed and the words legibly written. Much improvement has been made here and is likely to continue under the present instructor.

(4) Grammar.—Class D. This class is the primary one in this subject in the institution The pupils have mastered the definitions and understand the formation of simple sentences very well. With a very few exceptions the limit assigned this class has been very fairly mastered. Mr. McIntosh suceeeds Mr. Alexander, and seems to be very likely to succeed admirably.

(5) Geography.—Class C. The work done by this class and upon which they were examined consists of the geography of the Dominion of Canada, but particularly of that of Ontario. They were examined to test their knowledge of the exports, imports, climate, physical features, and other general matters connected with each Province. The examination was of such a nature both as to quantity and quality of the questions as to form a pretty exhaustive review of the whole matter. The class with the exception of a couple is a good one.

(e) Miss Johnson's Classes.

(1) Kindergarten. Seventeen pupils. No change in this institution has been of more benefit than the introduction of the kindergarten. It is adapted to the blind and in its various exercises of folding, weaving, binding, picture sewing, etc., affords scope for their fine sense of touch and love of form. We found the class doing the work of the ordinary kindergarten and doing it thoroughly well. They were questioned individually on the different kinds of work and answered with great intelligence. The singing was especially good. Some of the pieces were sung with much feeling. The class had learned several new selections during the year, some of which they sang. Their love for their work and pride in what they can do are noticeable features.

(2) Reading.—Class D. Besides the work of the kindergarten, Miss Johnson instructs the pupils in some of the ordinary subjects of school-work. This class would be the primary class in reading in the public schools. The pupils are at all stages, some just

learning the letters, others able to recognize words of two or three letters and some able to read simple stories. The foundation for excellent reading is well laid by this teacher. There could be no better evidence of careful teaching than is seen in this room.

(3) Arithmetic.—Class E. This class is composed almost entirely of kindergarten pupils. They add, subtract and multiply with great accuracy. The animation exhibited by this class is very remarkable and the work done good in every respect, a little better, perhaps, than we have seen from pupils of the same age before.

We witnessed the exhibition of calisthenic exercises, gymnastics and drill or marching under the direction of Mr. Connolly and were very favorably impressed with the result. We append hereto a tabulated report of the results of the examination. It is hoped that in the foregoing pages nothing of importance has been omitted that might further aid your department in determining the present state of efficiency and the progress of the institution in so far as the literary classes are concerned. With thanks for courtesies to the Principal and staff during the progress of the examination we close our report.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. KELLY.
WILLIAM WILKINSON.

Brantford, July 4th, 1892.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Public Charities, etc.

Sir,—Having, according to desire, spent two days (May 17th and 18th) in examination of the musical work accomplished during the past session by the "Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind," I have the honor of reporting a generally progressive and satisfactory condition in all branches of the art. I may mention that I also paid a short visit in March, which I think acted as a wholesome stimulant to exertion.

Since last year the organ class has increased in numbers and advanced in capability, and it is to be recorded to its credit that one of its pupils—Mr. Willie Wells—has with comparatively short instruction, successfully passed the examination of the "Canadian College of Organists," and has taken a good position as an associate member in that organization. It is also to be noted with satisfaction that the class is no longer confined to boys, but that young ladies are on its list and are doing very satisfactory work. Mr. Jacques is to be congratulated on the evidence of efficient teaching which this class affords.

In the piano, as in the organ classes, there has been a considerable increase, the register now shewing between fifty and sixty pupils. In this, as in all similar institutions, there is great difficulty in finding time for the amount of practice which is necessary for high results, which, indeed, require an almost exclusive concentration of time and energy, but while it has to be borne in mind that this institution is not solely, or even principally, for the cultivation of music, it may fairly claim to keep abreast of the growth of the times by its gradual advance in the standard of excellence established and the results achieved.

The hands of the pupils are generally small and lacking in physical power, and an effort is now being made in the kintergarten, under Miss Johnson's supervision, to prepare and train by special exercise the hands of the children for their future work It will be interesting to note the value of the result.

The kindergarten singing class still maintains its course of useful preparation, and as the act of singing some way is the only possible first step to singing in the best way, it is satisfactory to see the work done in this class and the interest manifested in it by both teacher and pupils.

The more advanced classes still maintain their good character, and some choruses from Spohr's "Last Judgment," given by a selected choir, with part songs and other concerted music by the full class, were very creditably sung. Indeed this branch of the music, including the very striking and effective congregational singing of the hymns in the chapel service, is one upon which the institution may fairly pride itself.

The violin does not seem to have yet become a large feature in the department, and it is evident that Mr. Baker must have an uphill task, as all or most of his pupils are also students of the piano, while, as I have already said, it is difficult to find time for the proper study of only one instrument.

The harmony classes are, as last year, in all respects creditable, but show no noticeable change in numbers or position.

I have to again thank the Principal and his staff for their unvarying courtesy, and their readiness to carefully consider every suggestion made, and to repeat that unquestionable progress has attended and marked the work of the session.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

R. S. AMBROSE.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Public Institutions.

Sir,—I again forward you the Physician's Annual Report of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Bradford, for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

The inmates were more than usually free from disease during the year, and the contagious diseases that developed were by prompt measures prevented from spreading. The matron of the Institution was attacked about the 26th of October by a severe type of diphtheria, which threatened at first to be serious, but a good recovery followed. One of the housemaids sickened of the same disease the 4th of November, the attack was, however milder and a good rapid recovery was made. This, fortunately, was the last of that much dreaded disease.

Two cases of erysipelas occurred during the year, one on the girls' side, during the month of November, in the deep tissues of the arm, ending in suppuration, she making a rather slow, but good, recovery, the other, in the nurse on the boys' side; simple skin erysipelas developed on the face, a rapid and good recovery was made. If I remember, these are the only cases I have had of this disease since my attendance at the Institution.

Four mild cases of measles occurred during the latter part of March, three on the girls' side and one on the boys' side, and all made good recovery.

Two cases of pneumonia developed during the latter part of April and beginning of May, the first one, in a boy sixteen years of age, was severe and caused us some anxiety for a few days; the next, a much milder attack, was in a delicate man of two and twenty, both made good recovery. Unfortunately soon after the opening of the Institution this year, on the 20th September, a little eight year lad developed a well marked attack of scarlet fever, and he having been in the kindergarten class the day before, where eighteen or nineteen boys and girls are in attendance, caused us some alarm. The boy was quickly isolated as well as we can do at the Institution. So far only four are down with the disease, and we trust that the extra precaution taken will prevent the disease spreading. I would again this year, as last, call your attention to the great need of some place where this class of cases may be more effectually isolated.

Since my last report the Institution has been connected with the city waterworks and sewer system, which will be an additional safeguard to the health of the inmates.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. MARQUIS.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

I.—Attendance.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending September 30, 1872	20	14	34
" for year ending 30th September, 1873	44	24	68
" " " 1874	66	46	112
" " " 1875	89	50	139
" " " 1876	84	64	148
" " " 1877	76	72	148
" " " 1878	91	84	175
" " " 1879	100	100	200
" " " 1880	105	98	203
" " " 1881	103	98	201
" " " 1882	94	73	167
" " " 1883	88	72	160
" " " 1884	71	69	140
" " " 1885	86	74	160
" " " 1886	93	71	164
" " " 1887	93	62	155
" " " 1888	94	62	156
" " " 1889	99	68	167
" " " 1890	95	69	164
" " " 1891	91	67	158
" " " 1892	85	70	155

II.—Age of Pupils.

——	No.	——	No.
Five years	1	Seventeen years	9
Six years	1	Eighteen "	6
Seven years	4	Nineteen "	12
Eight "	6	Twenty "	7
Nine "	5	Twenty-one years	8
Ten "	7	Twenty-two "	5
Eleven "	8	Twenty-three "	5
Twelve "	4	Twenty-four "	3
Thirteen years	11	Twenty-five "	5
Fourteen "	6	Over twenty-five years	16
Fifteen "	12		
Sixteen "	14	Total	155

III.—Nationality of Parents.

——	No.	——	No.
American	5	Norwegian	1
Canadian	55	Scotch	22
English	37	Wendish	1
Irish	20		
French	10	Total	155
German	4		

IV.—Denomination of Parents.

——	No.	——	No.
Baptist	9	Presbyterian	30
Congregational	3	Roman Catholic	22
Children of Peace	1	Salvationist	2
Disciples	1	Universalist	1
Episcopalian	39		
Lutheran	1	Total	155
Methodist	46		

V.—Occupation of Parents.

——	No.	——	No.
Agents	4	Mechanic	1
Banker	1	Marble-worker	1
Book-keepers	2	Merchants	6
Blacksmiths	4	Notary Public	1
Bricklayer	1	Painters	4
Butcher	1	Sailor	1
Carpenters	7	Stone-mason	1
Carriage-builder	1	Shoe-makers	2
Clerks	2	Surveyors	2
Conductor	1	Tailors	2
Cabinet-makers	5	Tanner	1
Drover	1	Teacher	1
Engineers	2	Teamster	1
Farmers	49	Tinsmith	1
Furrier	1	Tradesman	1
Gardeners	3	Veterinary surgeon	1
Hotel-keepers	3	Unknown	8
Inland Revenue Officer	1		
Laborers	31	Total	155

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official Year ending 30th September, 1892.

County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	..	1	1	District of Muskoka	..	..	..
City of Belleville	..	1	1	" Nipissing	1	..	1
County of Brant	1	2	3	County of Norfolk	1	1	2
City of Brantford	3	2	5	" Northumberland	..	1	1
County of Bruce	1	3	4	" Ontario	1	4	5
" Carleton	..	..	..	City of Ottawa	5	..	5
" Dufferin	1	.	1	County of Oxford	2	..	2
" Dundas	..	1	1	" Peel	1	..	1
" Durham	1	..	1	" Perth	1	..	1
" Elgin	1	3	4	" Peterboro'	..	1	1
" Essex	4	7	11	" Prince Edward	4	..	4
" Frontenac	..	..	..	" Prescott	..	..	..
" Glengarry	2	..	2	" Renfrew	1	3	4
" Grenville	..	2	2	" Russell	..	.	..
" Grey	2	3	5	City of St. Catharines	..	..	.
City of Guelph	1	1	2	" St. Thomas	2	2	4
County of Haldimand	1	1	2	" Stratford	..	..	..
" Halton	2	1	3	County of Simcoe	3	3	6
City of Hamilton	1	3	4	" Stormont	..	1	1
County of Hastings	..	2	2	City of Toronto	19	7	26
" Huron	2	2	4	County of Victoria	1	1	2
City of Kingston	2	1	3	" Waterloo	..	..	..
County of Kent	..	1	1	" Welland	..	..	..
" Lambton	5	3	8	" Wellington	2	1	3
" Leeds	3	..	3	" Wentworth	1	..	1
" Lanark	1	..	1	" York	4	3	7
" Lennox	..	..	..	North-west Territory	..	..	..
" Lincoln	..	1	1	United States	1	..	1
City of London	..	..	..				
County of Middlesex	1	1	2	Total	85	70	155

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institute till 30th September, 1892.

County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	..	1	1	District of Muskoka	3	..	3
City of Belleville	3	1	4	County of Norfolk	7	7	14
County of Brant	6	5	11	" Northumberland	2	8	10
City of Brantford	11	7	18	" Ontario	6	7	13
County of Bruce	5	11	16	City of Ottawa	12	1	13
" Carleton	2	1	3	County of Oxford	4	3	7
" Dufferin	1	1	2	" Peel	1	1	2
" Dundas	2	2	4	" Perth	2	8	10
" Durham	2	3	5	" Peterboro'	10	3	13
" Elgin	3	4	7	" Prince Edward	5	2	7
" Essex	7	14	21	" Prescott	1	..	1
" Frontenac	5	2	7	" Renfrew	7	5	12
" Glengarry	7	..	7	" Russell	1	1	2
" Grenville	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines	2	.	2
" Grey	7	10	17	" St. Thomas	3	2	5
City of Guelph	2	2	4	" Stratford	2	..	2
County of Haldimand	4	4	8	County of Simcoe	7	10	17
" Halton	6	1	7	" Stormont	4	..	4
City of Hamilton	9	9	18	City of Toronto	34	20	54
County of Hastings	5	4	9	County of Victoria	5	2	7
" Huron	7	9	16	" Waterloo	5	3	8
City of Kingston	5	4	9	" Welland	4	2	6
County of Kent	6	4	10	" Wellington	10	7	17
" Lambton	11	3	14	" Wentworth	7	7	14
" Leeds	10	1	11	" York	15	11	26
" Lanark	1	2	3	Province of Quebec	2	..	2
" Lennox	3	1	4	North-west Territory	..	1	1
" Lincoln	3	3	6	United States	1	..	1*
City of London	8	8	16				
District of Nipissing	1	..	1	Total	314	237	551
County of Middlesex	8	7	15				

* On payment.

VIII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on 30th September, 1892.

County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	..	..	..	District of Muskoka	..	..	..
City of Belleville	.	1	1	" Nipissing	..	..	..
County of Brant	1	1	2	County of Norfolk	1	1	2
City of Brantford	3	.	3	" Northumberland	..	1	1
County of Bruce	1	3	4	" Ontario	..	4	4
" Carleton	..	..	..	City of Ottawa	5	..	5
" Dufferin	1	..	1	County of Oxford	1	..	1
" Dundas	..	1	1	" Peel	1	.	1
" Durham	1	..	1	" Perth	..	.	..
" Elgin	1	2	3	" Peterboro'	.	1	1
" Essex	3	7	10	" Prince Edward	2	..	2
" Frontenac	..	..	..	" Prescott	..	..	..
" Glen	2	..	2	" Renfrew	1	3	4
" Grenville	..	2	2	" Russell	..	..	..
" Grey	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines	..	..	..
City of Guelph	1	..	1	" St. Thomas	1	2	3
County of Haldimand	1	1	2	" Stratford	.	..	..
" Halton	1	..	1	County of Simcoe	3	3	6
City of Hamilton	1	3	4	" Stormont	..	1	1
County of Hastings	..	2	2	City of Toronto	18	5	23
" Huron	2	1	3	County of Victoria	1	1	2
City of Kingston	2	..	2	" Waterloo	..	..	..
County of Kent	..	1	1	" Welland	.	..	..
" Lambton	5	3	8	" Wellington	2	1	3
" Leeds	3	..	3	" Wentworth	1	..	1
" Lanark	1	..	1	" York	4	3	7
" Lennox	..	..	..	United States	1	..	1
" Lincoln	..	..	..				
City of London	..	..	..	Total	75	56	131
County of Middlesex	1	..	1				

Maintenance Expenditures.

For the year ending 30th September, 1892, compared with the preceding year.

Item.	Service.	Year ending 30th September, 1891.			Year ending 30th September, 1892.		
		Total Expenditure, 1891.	Weekly cost per Pupil.	Yearly cost per Pupil.	Total Expenditure, 1892.	Weekly cost per Pupil.	Yearly cost per Pupil.
		$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
1.	Medicines and medical comforts	244 46	3 5	1 83	228 29	3 2	1 69
2.	Butcher's meat, fish and fowl	3,135 47	45 3	23 57	3,224 29	45 9	23 88
3.	Flour, bread and biscuits	988 95	14 2	7 43	951 96	13 5	7 05
4.	Butter and lard	1,041 27	15 0	7 82	1,101 30	15 6	8 15
5.	Groceries	2,179 48	31 5	16 38	1,761 75	25 1	13 05
6.	Fruit and vegetables	500 95	7 2	3 76	373 94	5 3	2 77
7.	Bedding, clothing and shoes	841 69	12 1	6 32	855 46	12 1	6 33
8.	Fuel, coal and wood	2,891 08	41 7	21 73	3,115 60	44 3	23 07
9.	Light, gas, oil, etc	1,010 23	14 5	7 59	889 48	12 6	6 58
10.	Laundry, soap and cleaning	334 05	4 8	2 51	296 55	4 2	2 19
11.	Furniture and furnishings	863 53	12 4	6 49	957 10	13 6	7 09
12.	Farm, feed and fodder	746 98	10 7	5 61	919 48	13 0	6 81
13.	Repairs and alterations	792 41	11 4	5 95	889 09	12 7	6 66
14.	Printing, postage, stationery, etc.	601 54	8 6	4 52	589 69	8 4	4 36
15.	Books, educational apparatus and appliances	883 26	12 7	6 64	1,156 82	16 4	8 56
16.	Miscellaneous	1,890 63	27 3	14 21	2,096 65	29 9	15 53
17.	Salaries and wages	17,204 60	2.48 7	129 35	17,333 00	2.46 5	128 39
	Totals	36,150 58	5.22 7	271 81	36,750 45	5.23 5	272 22

Average number of Pupils in 1891—133. Average number of pupils in 1892—135.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1893.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1892.

To the Honourable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

During the past official year 285 pupils were under instruction in the institution, namely, 158 males and 127 females.

From the opening of the Institution in 1871 up to the close of the past year, 943 pupils have received the benefits of its care and instruction. The counties of the Province from which they came are as follows :—

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	Halton	4	8	12
Bothwell	1		1	Huron	28	25	53
Brant	17	7	24	Kent	19	14	33
Bruce	18	10	28	Lambton	17	8	25
Carleton	28	12	40	Lanark	10	9	19
Dufferin	2		2	Leeds	10	4	14
Durham	13	7	20	Grenville	8	1	9
Elgin	10	11	21	Lennox	4	8	12
Essex	8	15	23	Addington	1	2	3
Frontenac	9	6	15	Lincoln	3	6	9
Grey	21	16	37	Middlesex	28	18	46
Haldimand	7	1	8	Norfolk	13	8	21
Haliburton	1		1	Northumberland	9	11	20
Hastings	24	17	41	Monck	1		1

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED—*Con.*

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ontario	17	7	24	Glengarry	5	1	6
Oxford	13	10	23	Victoria	6	7	13
Peel	5	3	8	Waterloo	13	15	28
Perth	23	14	37	Welland	5	4	9
Peterborough	11	2	13	Wellington	18	17	35
Prescott	5	1	6	Wentworth	21	8	29
Russell	8	4	12	York	32	31	63
Prince Edward	6	1	7	Muskoka District	6	6	12
Renfrew	9	8	17	Nipissing District	1		1
Simcoe	16	18	34	Parry Sound District	3	1	4
Stormont	8	4	12	New Brunswick	2		2
Dundas	5	3	8	Total			943

It is gratifying to know that the work done during the year under report affords evidence of substantial progress having been made in training and educating the pupils.

From the physician's report it will be seen that the health of the inmates has been fairly good during the past year, there having been very little sickness.

In the report of the Superintendent, Mr. R. Mathison, will be found full particulars concerning the management generally, the course of instruction, industrial work, statistics, etc.

Mr. A. Brown, Public School Inspector for the County of Dundas, was the examiner of the literary work done during the year, and his very full and complete report is well worth a perusal.

I am glad to note the favourable mention made of this Institution by the various periodicals published in the interest of deaf-mutes, reflecting much credit upon its management and standing.

Copies of the minutes of my official visits are appended, in which are set forth the details of the Institution's affairs as presented on those occasions :

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 15th January. There were in residence 250 pupils, all of whom were enjoying good health.

The officers, teachers and instructors were all actively engaged in their different departments, apparently taking every interest in the welfare of the Institution.

The new printing office, which has lately been established, is being carried on satisfactorily and will no doubt be a great advantage to many of the students in fitting them for the printing business.

All parts of the institution were visited—class-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms, sewing-room, hospital, chapel, work-shops, etc., and were found to be in good order. The Bursar's and Store-keeper's departments were being carried on properly. The books of the institution were neatly and correctly kept.

I again visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 31st October, and saw all the pupils then in attendance, namely, 139 boys and 120 girls—total 259. Their general health was good, there having been very little sickness among them, as will be seen from the physician's report.

The condition of the buildings, grounds and farm was satisfactory.

During vacation the interior of the main building was renovated, cleaned and repainted. The steam-heating arrangement has been improved and is now very complete. Owing to the increased number of pupils more dormitory room is required, as well as class-room and play-room accommodation. New seats have been placed in some of the school-rooms.

The teachers and instructors appeared to be taking a deep interest in the welfare of the pupils. The printing department is proving to be a great acquisition to the Institution, affording the opportunity for a number of the inmates to learn the trade.

During the past year the disposal of the sewage has been arranged for in a way that is alike satisfactory to the institution and to the citizens of Belleville.

This work, which was undertaken by the Public Works Department, is now completed and has been handed over to the management of the Institution.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, September 30th, 1892.

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the twenty-second anual report of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1892. In doing so it is a pleasure to me to testify to the zeal and ability with which officers and teachers perform their duties and labour together harmoniously, and as a consequence the work accomplished has been equal to that of any previous year since the establishment of the school. Our average for next year will be about 260 pupils as against 251 last term. We are at present crowded to our utmost capacity; every bed is filled, there is no more room to put in other beds and we have on file ten applications for deferred pupils to commence next September. The addition of a school-building, to which reference is made elsewhere, would relieve the pressure and give us accommodation for all applicants. We do not make this Institution an asylum or a refuge, for just as soon as pupils attain that point where we cannot do much more for them in mental or industrial training they are written off the books and others take their places. The good that has been accomplished by this Institution since it was founded twenty-two years ago, eternity alone can reveal.

System of Instruction.

I have repeatedly stated how firmly we are convinced that the Combined System of instructing the deaf is superior to all others, and experience only tends to strengthen this conviction. We practise this system in its broadest sense, and are entirely satisfied with the results. The tendency elsewhere, notwithstanding the activity and ability of the so-called "oralists," is decidedly favorable to a combination of methods, in order to secure the best results. In Germany, France and Great Britain, where "pure oralism" has prevailed in schools for the deaf for many years, there are indications of dissatisfaction and demands for the use of signs and the manual alphabet as aids in teaching. This dissatisfaction is manifested by the educated deaf, who find oralism deficient in the pursuit of business and social duties. I do not object to the teaching of speech to the pupils capable of being benefited by it. In fact, our system embraces it as an important adjunct in the education of the deaf, and we give it a thorough trial with a competent teacher. Pupils entering the school are carefully tested, and if their vocal powers warrant a trial they are assigned to the "Speech class," in which they recite orally once a day, and for a length of time governed by the number of pupils and other engagements. But such pupils are given the benefit of instruction by the other methods employed, and by this means combine all the advantages. We consider signs of such value in their proper place as to be inseparable from the best system, but we also recognize the possibility of abusing their use. In this school they are sparingly employed in the class-rooms, and then to make more comprehensible the meaning of words and phrases. When lectures are given, or chapel services are held, signs are largely used to facilitate proceedings and give life and interest to the subject. The relative claims of the rival systems of instructing the deaf were discussed by their ablest champions at the Conference of Principals and Superintendents, held at Colorado Springs, Col., last August. The merits of each were presented with much ability and earnestness, and the discussion ended without any formal resolution, but with a preponderating sentiment in favor of the "Combined System." Subsequently, however, it was the unanimous opinion of the Conference, by resolution expressed, that, "in all schools for the deaf, pupils who are able to articulate fluently and intelligently should recite orally in their classes, and be encouraged to use their vocal organs on every possible occasion."

Conventions and Discussions.

I am fully of the opinion that much good is done in various ways by the deaf, and those engaged in their instruction, meeting in conventions as often as circumstances admit, for the discussion of questions affecting their welfare as citizens. By means of their deafness this class is more or less isolated from society, and hence an opportunity so favorable for the interchange of ideas and the renewal of former friendships is of much concern to them. There are, in nearly every state of the American union, organizations of the deaf, similar in purpose to our own, which usually meet annually for discussion and social fellowship. All persons engaged in the education of the deaf readily accord such societies the benefit of their influence and experience, and the meetings are always conducted with decorum and a high degree of intelligence. Papers read and discussed relate to matters concerning the deaf as a class, and undoubtedly lead to the elevation of thought and action that must result in the development of a higher ideal of character. The tendency of all this is towards an improved status of citizenship, and hence the realization of the fullest measure of success in the cause of deaf-mute education.

Conference of Principals.

The seventeenth Conference of Principals and Superintendents of American Institutions for the Education of the Deaf, was held at the Colorado Institution, Colorado Springs, from 8th to 12th of last August. I attended the meetings and realized much benefit from what transpired. When so many experienced and capable persons come together for the exchange of ideas, gathered from many years' work as teachers and officers, there must be an inspiration that leads to a more complete success. The conference referred to was attended by over thirty principals and superintendents in active service, besides many others interested in other ways. I wish to bear witness to the kindness and unbounded hospitality of the superintendent and officers of the Colorado school, who did everything possible to promote the comfort and pleasure of their guests. There were a number of subjects discussed from papers presented, all having a special design, and leaving an impression on the minds of the participants that time will not efface. I am sure that every person present, having the direction of an institution for the education of the deaf, returned better prepared to discharge successfully the onerous duties imposed, and with a greater respect for the office filled.

The School Library.

We want to encourage a taste for reading among our pupils. It is generally recognized as a necessity for the cultivation of language. By presenting the English language to the deaf child in its natural idiomatic form, we familiarize the mind with that form, and this is a material aid in the correction of "mutisms," so called, which more or less distinguish the attempts at original composition by the deaf. But, in order to interest the reader sufficiently to accomplish this purpose, we must have suitable reading matter. The books and magazines that composed the library first formed, several years ago, though good of their kind, were not well suited to the requirements of those for whose benefit they were selected. A number of new books have recently been purchased, and will soon be catalogued and ready for use. They have been selected with a view of both interesting and instructing the reader, and we anticipate an increased interest in the contents of the library, when they are opened for selection.

Conferences of the Deaf.

The World's Fair, which opens at Chicago next spring, is just now attracting the attention of all classes and professions. The deaf, and those concerned in their education, have made arrangements for a series of conferences, at which the most eminent instructors

and authorities will present papers and discuss questions of interest. As representatives are expected from nearly all European countries, as well as from the United States and Canada the meetings will be of unusual interest. The arrangements are in the hands of active and capable persons, who have already accomplished a good deal towards ensuring success. There will be two distinct conferences, having separate programmes and dealing with separate subjects. One will be composed of officers and teachers of the deaf who can hear and speak; and the other will be composed of deaf persons who are similarly employed. This latter gathering will furnish the best possible example of what has been accomplished in the education of the deaf during recent years, and what the social and intellectual status of this class now is.

Our Examinations.

The usual departmental examinations of the literary classes were conducted last June by Mr. Brown, Public School Inspector for Dundas county. The results were quite satisfactory to myself and the teachors, showing, as they did, that faithful and successful work had been done. The examiner's report, found elsewhere, will show that he was well satisfied with the general condition of the school. Only those familiar with the deaf and the difficulties encountered in their instruction can properly estimate the importance of such results as we can show at the close of each session. The range of valuable information about life, and the responsibilities devolving upon each, as actors in life, which reaches far beyond the ordinary school-room questions, cannot be gauged by any examination. It forms an important part of the school-room work nevertheless.

Industrial Departments.

We are not satisfied with what we have accomplished in the industrial departments at the institution, important and beneficial as this has been. We need an extension of the trades taught, so as to better equip all the pupils for the battle of life. There is a decided tendency at present towards a technical or industrial training, as an important part of an educational course. For the deaf such a provision seems absolutely necessary. The mere ability to pass a required examination in literary subjects does not, of itself, qualify a person for a successful business career. We must train the hands to fashion and form in trade lines, as well as educate the mind to reason correctly. Unless physically incapable, or prohibited by parental authority, every child should leave school with a fair knowledge of some useful trade.

Our Printing Office.

We expected much from the introduction of printing as one of the industrial pursuits taught at the institution, and our expectations have been more than realized. The office is neat and commodious and is well supplied with type, presses and other requisites of the trade. Since its introduction, less than a year ago, several pupils have been initiated into "the art preservative," and can now do creditable work as compositors. We have also established a school paper, *The Canadian Mute*, which, we think, will compare favorably with the best publications of the kind on this continent. It is published bi-weekly and is always filled with interesting and instructive matter. Under the instruction of the master printer, the typographical appearance of the paper merits the commendation of good judges. This paper serves as a convenient and agreeable medium of communication between parents and their children at school, and also between ex-pupils, who retain pleasant recollections of their school associations. Aside from this, we find that the encouragement of an ambition to prepare matter for the paper, and the interest taken in reading and discussing what is published, serve as important aids in the cultivation of language among the pupils. This is a matter of much moment to teachers, and all others interested in the education of the deaf, as the development of thought and the use of language in expressing what they think, are the most difficult subjects of instruction. We have reason to anticipate still better things from this source.

New School Building.

I have in previous reports mentioned the need of increased accommodation for school and general purposes. This need is now more prominently shown than formerly. Every part of the present building is crowded to a state of positive inconvenience. There are over three hundred persons to eat, sleep and be instructed within its walls. We find it quite impossible to provide the accommodation and comfort that sanitary and other demands impose ; and the restrictions placed upon our actions impede the work of instruction to a considerable extent. We need new and enlarged school rooms, as some of those now used are not adapted to the purpose and are also required for other uses. We also need suitable rooms for the art classes and an assembly hall. The new building providing these accommodations should also have a basement of sufficient size and convenience to serve as a place for recreation, when the condition of the weather prevents the children playing outside. I trust this appeal will receive the prompt attention of the Provincial Government.

The Phonograph.

Experiments have recently been made with the phonograph to test its usefulness in aiding the education of the deaf. The trials have been mainly in the direction of recording progress in articulation, and it is claimed that by its continuous and systematic use dormant hearing power may, in a measure, be restored. The success so far has not been so marked as to justify its general introduction into institutions for the deaf.

The Single Hand Manual Alphabet.

The single hand manual alphabet as presented in this report was, through the liberality of Dr. A. Graham Bell, drawn and engraved from photographs for a work on manual spelling, by Prof. J. C. Gordon of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., and the explanations are from his book on manual spelling. The plates represent typical positions of the fingers, hand and forearm, from a uniform point of view in front of the person spelling or as seen in a mirror by the user. The forms were determined from a study of scores of mediæval and wooden plates as well as current usage.

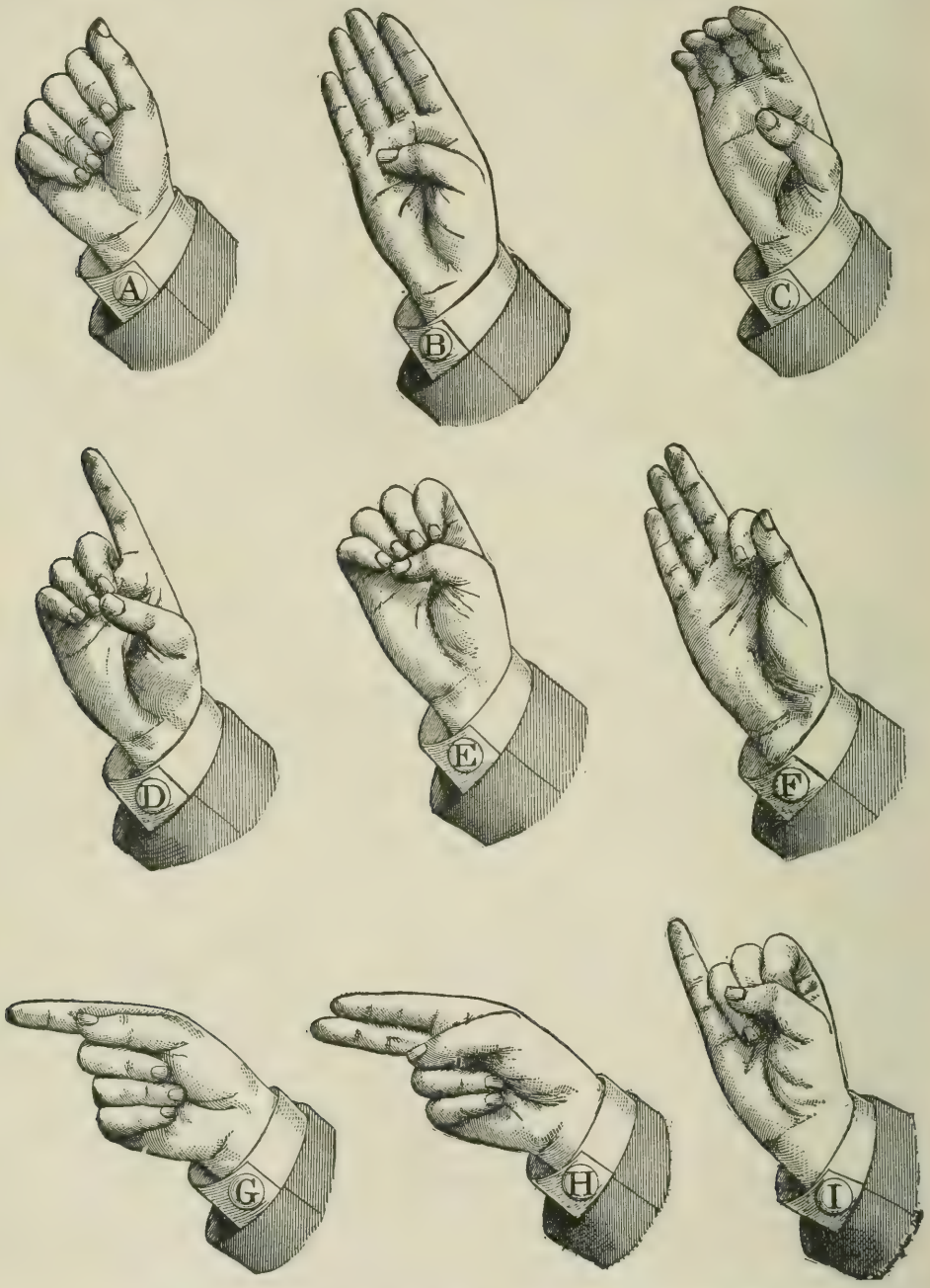
The origin of the ancient art of dactylology is not known, but evidences of its existence have been traced to the Assyrian antiquities down to the fifteenth century, upon monuments of art. The Venerable Bede, "The wise Saxon," described finger spelling more than a thousand years ago, and three manual alphabets are figured in an addition of his work printed in 1532. These are based upon the finger-signs for numbers which were used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.

Monks under rigid vows of silence, and other scholars who had special reasons to prize secret and silent modes of communication, beyond doubt invented and used many forms of manual alphabets. Rossellius, a Florentine monk, figured no less than three one-hand alphabets in 1579. Two-hand alphabets or mixed alphabets of various forms were in use among the school boys in Spain, France and England centuries ago, and in some form such alphabets survive with the "Child lore," and the games inherited in turn by successive generations of children throughout Christendom.

The first finger alphabet adopted in teaching spoken and written language to the deaf, was the Spanish one-hand alphabet, which contains certain forms found in the Florentine plates of 1579. The happy thought of this adaptation is attributed to the pious and learned monk, Pedro Ponce de Leon (1520-1584). This alphabet beautifully engraved appears in the famous work of Juan Pablo Bonet, secretary to the Constable of Castile, which was published a century after the birth of Ponce, or in 1620. This work, borrowed largely from Ponce, no doubt, is the oldest practical treatise extant upon the art of teaching the deaf-born to speak and use the common language of life.

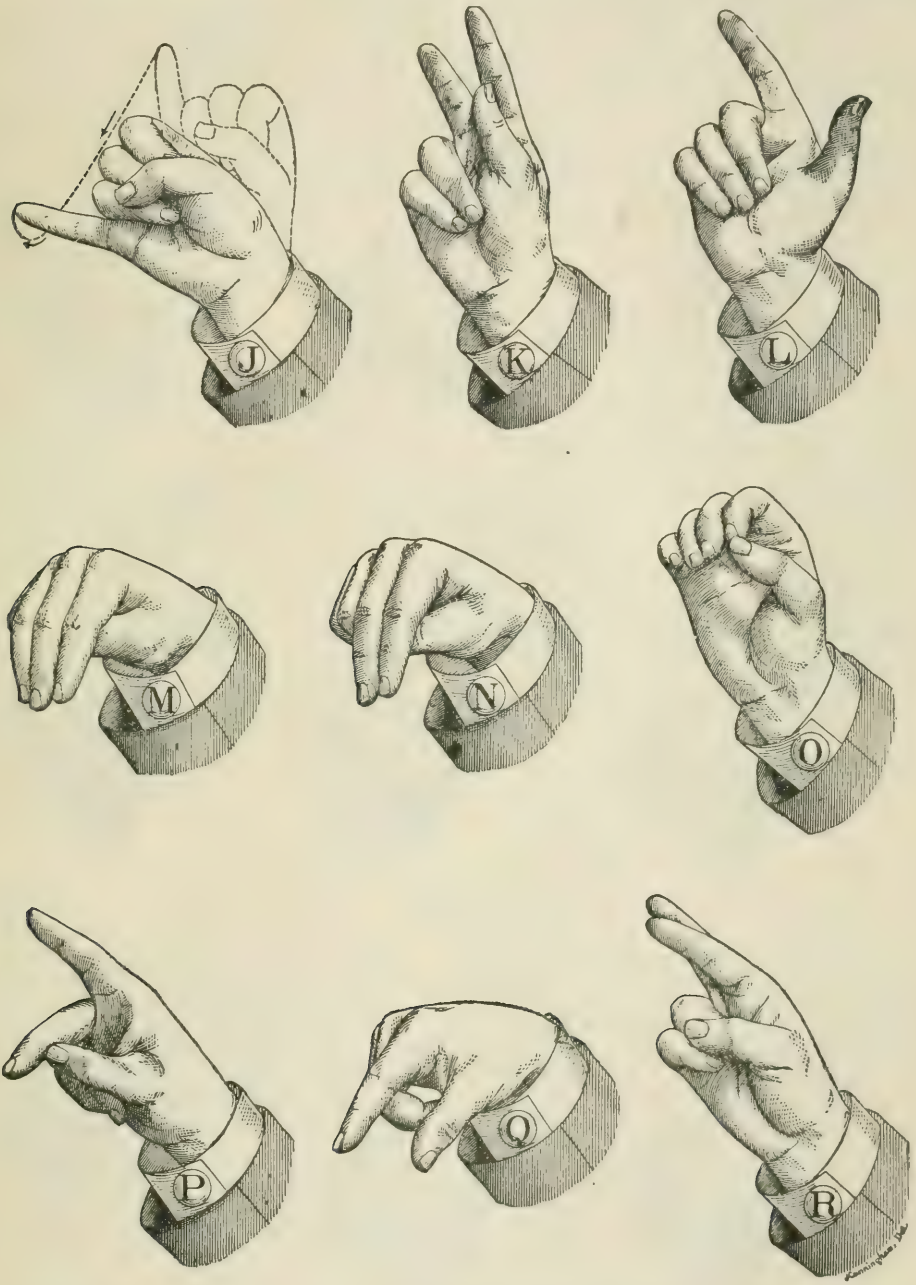
The Spanish alphabet, somewhat modified, was introduced into France by the brilliant Pereire and his gifted deaf pupil, Saboureaux de Fontenay, where it speedily sup-

planted the clumsy alphabets employed in teaching the deaf by the Abbe De l'Epec and the Abbe Deschamps. The same alphabet with a few slight changes was adopted by Dr. T. H. Gallaudet, in the school for deaf children opened at Hartford in 1817, and it is



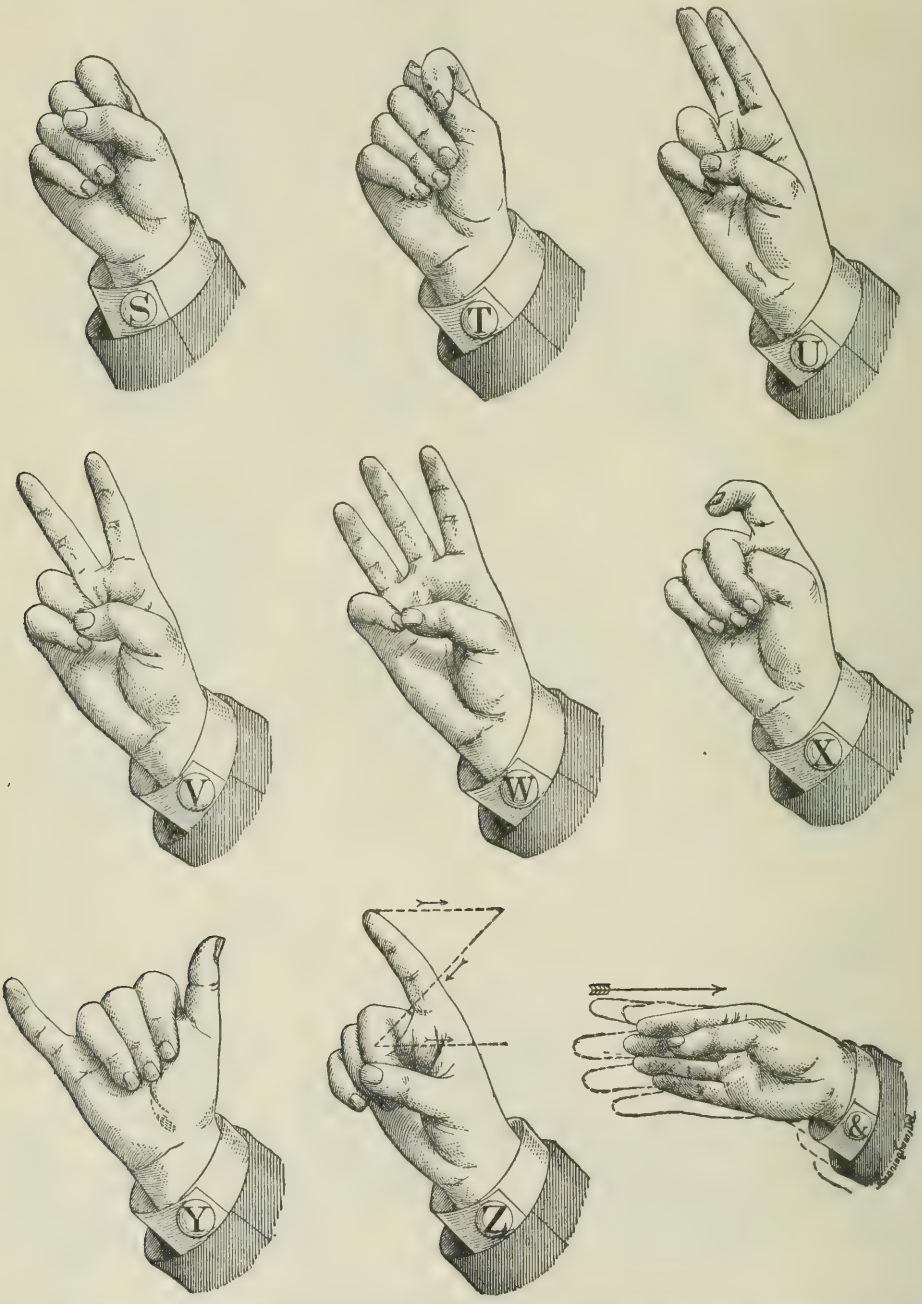
now known in almost every hamlet in the land. Finger spelling is to the deaf a borrowed art. It was originated neither by them nor by their teachers, yet its value to the deaf can hardly be overestimated. To the deaf-born the mastery of common language is an

extremely difficult task. Intelligible speech in certain cases is well nigh impossible. Writing is slow, wearisome, lifeless and often impracticable. Finger-spelling which may have the rapidity of deliberate speech, and three times that of writing, permits dramatic



action, emphasis, accuracy and easy repetition, thus keeping the senses alert and vividly impressing the forms of words and sentences upon the mind. It compels practice in our language and encourages and stimulates the child in his efforts to master it.

This adjunct to speech-reading is recommended for its convenience, clearness, rapidity and ease in colloquial use, as well as for its value as an educational instrument. It is, however, chiefly with a view to promoting the welfare of thousands of deaf persons, who



depend largely upon finger-spelled English in their social and business relations, that the new plates for this alphabet were prepared, and that this simple art is commended to the hearing. Taken up as a pastime, often, it has proved useful in business and in the

home. It is of special value in the sick room, and it has been used by many, after the voice was gone, to convey messages of importance and last words of love, trust and peace.

This alphabet can be learned in an hour. It has been learned by close application in ten minutes. It is recommended that the arm should be held in an easy position near the body, with the forearm as indicated in the plates. It is not necesear y to move the arm, but a short leverage is conducible to ease and is permissable, provided the hand delivers the letters steadily within an imaginary immovable ring of, say, ten inches in diameter. In colloquial use the fingers need not be so closely held nor so firmly fixed as represented in the cuts; but sprawling should be avoided.

Each letter should be mastered before leaving it. Speed will come with use, but should not be attempted nor permitted until the forms of the letters and the appropriate position of the hand are thoroughly familiar. The forms as given are legible from the distant parts of a public hall.

Certain letters, as c, d, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, q, u, v, w and z, resemble written or printed forms. J is simply traced in the air with the little finger, and z in like manner with the index finger. H, u and n differ only in the position of the hand, and t is formed as in "taking off a baby's nose." These ten words contain all the letters; "adz, fan, map, cow, box, jar, sky, hat, quill, glove." Practice upon each of these for five minutes.

The above directions by Prof. Gordon, are helpful to the hearing who are acquiring the manual as they would a peculiar style of penmanship. But in teaching little deaf children, the attention is not directed to the exact positions taken in making the letters. The teacher forms the letters correctly and so rapidly that, like the vocal elements of speech, they are lost in words. The use of the manual by beginners taught in this way is imperfect, as is the speech of hearing children, but it is unconsciously corrected through practice.

Bill of Fare for Pupils.

Parents before sending their children here, or away from home to any school, are naturally anxious to learn, if possible, how they are likely to be housed and fed. When new pupils come I request the parents to accompany them to see the Institution and judge for themselves. We endeavor to make this a Home in every sense of the word, and the little ones in a short time become attached to the place.

The following was our Bill of Fare for pupils for the week commencing Sept. 20th:

Diet List for Pupils.

Sunday, September 20th, 1892.

Breakfast:—Hash, bread, butter, coffee and milk.

Dinner:—Roast beef and mutton, gravy, potatoes, corn, butter, bread, apple and tapioca pudding and milk.

Tea:—Grapes, bread, butter, tea.

Monday, September 26th.

Breakfast:—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter and tea.

Dinner:—Roast beef and mutton, gravy, potatoes, cabbage, bread.

Tea:—Grapes, bread, butter, tea and milk.

Tuesday, September 27th.

Breakfast:—Hash, bread, butter, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner:—Roast beef and mutton, gravy, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread.

Tea:—Apples, bread, butter, tea and milk.

Wednesday, September 28th.

BREAKFAST :—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter, tea.
DINNER :—Roast beef and mutton, gravy, potatoes, cabbage.
TEA :—Syrup, jam-jams, bread, butter, milk and tea.

Thursday, September 29th.

BREAKFAST :—Hash, bread, butter, coffee and milk.
DINNER :—Pot-pie stew, potatoes, minced carrots, bread.
TEA :—Apples, bread, butter, tea and milk.

Friday, September 30th

BREAKFAST :—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter, tea.
DINNER :—Canned salmon, potatoes, corn, butter and bread.
TEA :—Apple sauce, bread, butter and tea.

Saturday, October 1st.

BREAKFAST :—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter and tea.
DINNER :—Soup, roast beef and mutton, gravy, potatoes, beets and bread.
TEA :—Apples, bread, butter and tea.

Sunday, October 2nd.

BREAKFAST :—Hash, bread, butter and coffee.
DINNER :—Roast beef and mutton, gravy, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, apples and tapioca pudding and milk.
TEA :—Preserved crab apples, bread, butter, tea.

When our new bake-shop is completed we shall be able to vary our bread diet with buns, rolls, brown bread, raisin and currant bread, ginger snaps, etc., but under present circumstances it is difficult to make sufficient bread.

During the winter bacon and occasionally fresh pork will be added to our meat supply.

Our vegetables will be potatoes, cabbage, beets, spuash, carrots, turnips, parsnips and probably corn and tomatoes, white beans.

During the winter and spring months the children have puddings always twice and sometimes three times each week. Tapioca with eggs and milk and also with apples, boiled rice and milk and rice and raisins, cornstarch made with milk and eggs, bread pudding, plum pudding, apple pie, pumpkin pie and mince pie.

Newspapers Received.

Thanks are due to the publishers of papers hereinafter named for supplying publications gratuitously to the reading rooms of the Institution. Their kindness and liberality are highly appreciated by the pupils.

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Leader	Tara.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Echo	London.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Enterprise	Colborne.
Free Press	Ottawa.	Reformer	Simcoe.
Daily News	Kingston.	Enterprise	Arthur, Ont.
Expositor	Brantford.	Ensign	Brighton.
Economist	Shelbourne.	Courier	Perth.
Express	Colborne.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Free Press	Acton.	Chronicle	Beeton.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Courier	Embro.
Despatch	Strathroy.	Mirror	Meaford.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Monitor	Meaford.
Monitor	Brockville.	Journal	Prescott.
Mercury	Guelph.	Star	Goderich.
Examiner	Peterboro'.	Herald	Campbellford.
Gazette	Almonte.	The Arrow	Burk's Falls.
Observer	Pembroke.	Whig	Kingston.
Post	Thorold.	Advertiser	London.
Review	Niagara.	Deaf Mute's Journal	Station "M," New York City.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Deaf Mute Register	Rome, New York.
Banner	Dundas.	LeCoutenix Leader	School for Deaf, Buffalo, N.Y.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Daily Paper for our Little People	School for the Deaf, Rochester, N.Y.
Guide	Port Hope.	Silent Worker	Trenton, N.J., U.S.
Courier	Trenton.	Maryland Bulletin	Frederick, Md., U.S.
Hastings Review	Madoc.	Goodson Gazette	Staunton, Va., U.S.
Advocate	Trenton.	The Tablet	Romney, West Virginia.
Rural Canadian	Toronto.	The Palmetto Leaf	Cedar Springs, S.C., U.S.
Standard	Markdale.	Institute Herald	St. Augustine, Fla., U.S.
Tribune	Deseronto.	The Messenger	Talladega, Alabama, U.S.
Telegraph	Palmerston.	Deaf Mute Pelican	Baton Rogue, La., U.S.
Herald	Carleton Place.	Deaf Mute Voice	Jackson, Miss, U.S.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED—*Continued.*

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Silent Observer	School for Deaf, Knoxville, Tenn., U.S.	Missouri Record	Fulton, Mo., U.S.
Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Kentucky.	The Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
The Mirror	Flint, Mich.	Texas Mutes' Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Mute's Chronicle	Columbus, Ohio.	Nebraska Mute Journal	Omaha, Nebraska.
Silent Hoosier	Indianapolis, Ind.	Kansas Star	Olathe, Kansas.
The Advance	Jacksonville, Ill., U.S.	Desert Eagle	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wisconsin Times	Delevan, Wisconsin.	Colorado Index	Colorado Springs, Col.
The Banner	Devil's Lake, N. Dakota.	The Weekly News School for Deaf	Berkely, Cal., U.S.
Dakota Advocate	Sioux Falls, South Dakota.	The Sign	Salem, Oregon.
Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Io.	Companion	Faribault, Minn., U.S.
Critic	Dubuque, Io., U.S.	Printers' Ink	10 Spruce St., N.Y.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

A few changes occurred during the year in our staff. Miss Mathison, who taught the articulation classes with much success for six years, resigned to take a needed rest, and was succeeded by Miss Margery Curlette, a young lady of acknowledged ability, scholarly attainments and specially fitted for the work by a preliminary training in two oral schools in the United States. Miss Nathalie L'Herault, a good faithful teacher, resigned to get married. Miss M. M. Ostrom, after nearly a year's rest on account of illness has resumed her work, and we are pleased she is with us again. Miss Ada James, a graduate of the Institution, has charge of a class of small children and is doing well. Miss Carrie Coleman and Mr. R. O'Meara filled temporary vacancies with acceptance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sewage works are nearly completed, and promise to do the work for which they were built.

The pupils attended the Bay of Quinté District Fair on invitation of the Directors, for which they have our thanks.

I hope we shall have a little piggery and barn added to our present farm buildings, as they are urgently needed.

The products of the farm and garden this year are hardly up to the average with the exception of hay, and that was an abundant crop.

The cost per pupil during the last financial year was $166.02\frac{2}{3}$ as against $168.95 of the year before, showing a slight saving in our favor for this year.

The new buildings, containing bakery, attendants' dormitory, and addition to the printing office, are about finished and will facilitate our operations to a considerable extent.

The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railway Companies favored us as usual with double journey tickets at single fare for pupils going home and returning during vacation.

I am glad to say that during the year the general conduct of the pupils has been most gratifying. We have found it unnecessary to punish except on very few occasions, and then for minor offences.

The following clergymen, residing in the city visited our Institution during the year and gave valuable religious instruction to the pupils belonging to their respective denominations: Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V.G., Rev. J. M. Hodson, Rev. E. N. Baker, Rev. J. L. George, and Rev. Father O'Brien. The Sunday services were kept up the same as in former years.

I would again ask that you recommend the Government to declare the Institution free, as it is practically. For several years past we have only received about $100.00 each year from one or two parents. To an ordinary family the payment of $50.00 with clothing and travelling expenses is considerable of a drain upon their resources, and some rather than make the declaration that they were unable to pay, have retained their children at home until they were so old we could do very little for them.

Our Institution was visited a short time ago by the Hon. John Carling and Hon. M. Bowell. The former gentleman was Commissioner of Public Works in Ontario when this building was erected, and he evinced considerable interest in our work. Being the minister in charge of the census for the Dominion, I asked him if he would kindly furnish me with the names of all deaf children in the Province of Ontario under the age of 20 years, to which he readily assented, and I expect to receive the information in the near future. This will be of vast use to us.

The holding of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition about the time our school assembles makes it a matter of extreme difficulty to get our pupils to the Institution without accident. About 200 of them come to Toronto to take the eastern trains, and the crowds at the Union Station there are so great that the children are liable to get lost. As we cannot make them hear great vigilance is necessary to keep them together. The attendance at the exhibition is growing largely year by year, and I would suggest that our opening be delayed hereafter until some day succeeding the closing of the show.

Trusting our future labors will be abundantly blessed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Canada	171	Germany	11
Ireland	22	United States	1
Scotland	21	Unknown	29
England	29		
Italy	1	Total	285

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Presbyterian	56	Evangelical, German	2
Methodist	85	Mennonites	4
Church of England	56	United Brethren	2
Roman Catholic	53	Church of Christ	5
Baptist	14	Unknown	1
Bible Christian	1		
Lutheran	6	Total	285

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agent	4	Carpenter	10
Axemaker	1	Clerk	2
Blacksmith	10	Conductor	3
Book-keeper	1	Constable	1
Butcher	3	Cattle and Grain Dealer	1
Builder	1	Carter	2
Banker	1	Currier	1
Barber	1	Cheesemaker	

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Cooper	2	Painter	1
Dressmaker	1	Physician	1
Druggist	1	Plasterer	1
Expressman	2	Potter	1
Drayman	1	Second-hand Dealer	1
Farmer	112	Sailor	1
Grocer	3	Shoemaker	7
Harnessmaker	2	Switchman	1
Gardener	2	Teamster	1
Hotel-keeper	2	Tailor	1
Lumberman	1	Waggonmaker	1
Laborer	67	Washerwoman	1
Machinist	1	Watchman	2
Mason	2	Steamfitter	1
Minister	1	Unknown	16
Merchant	3		
Moulder	1	Total	285
Navigator	1		

AGE OF PUPILS.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7	16	15	19	23	3
8	24	16	22	24	1
9	22	17	14	27	1
10	25	18	12	28	1
11	16	19	14	29	1
12	21	20	10		
13	25	21	13	Total	285
14	21	22	4		

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Brant	2	Monck	1
Bruce	7	Norfolk	7
Cornwall	2	Northumberland	5
Carleton	17	Ontario	4
Dufferin	1	Oxford	10
Durham	3	Peel	1
Elgin	9	Perth	5
Essex	8	Peterborough	2
Frontenac	2	Prescott and Russell	9
Grey	6	Prince Edward	3
Haliburton	1	Renfrew	3
Haldimand	2	Simcoe	10
Halton	5	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7
Hastings	17	Victoria	8
Huron	12	Waterloo	9
Kent	15	Welland	3
Lambton	7	Wellington	9
Lanark	10	Wentworth	7
Leeds and Grenville	11	York	22
Lennox and Addington	7	Parry Sound	2
Lincoln	2		
Middlesex	8	Total	285
Muskoka	4		

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1891-92.

Males	158
Females	127
Total	285

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	2	.....	2	Northumberland	3	.....	3
Bruce	4	3	7	Lincoln	.....	2	2
Cornwall	2	.....	2	Ontario	2	1	3
Carleton	9	6	15	Oxford	6	4	10
Durham	1	2	3	Peel	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Perth	2	1	3
Elgin	4	4	8	Peterborough	2	.....	2
Essex	5	3	8	Prescott and Russell	8	1	9
Frontenac	2	.....	2	Prince Edward	2	.....	2
Grey	2	5	7	Renfrew	2	1	3
Haliburton	2	.....	2	Simcoe	2	6	8
Haldimand	2	.....	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	.....	6
Halton	2	3	5	Victoria	3	4	7
Hastings	11	7	18	Waterloo	3	5	8
Huron	5	6	11	Welland	1	2	3
Kent	7	6	13	Wellington	3	4	7
Lambton	3	3	6	Wentworth	2	4	6
Lanark	3	5	8	York	6	13	19
Leeds and Grenville	6	1	7	Muskoka District	1	2	3
Lennox and Addington	2	7	9	Parry Sound	2	.....	2
Monck	.....	1	1				
Middlesex	4	4	8		138	119	257
Norfolk	3	3	6				

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
" 1st, 1871, " 1872	97	52	149
" 1872, " 1873	130	63	193
" 1873, " 1874	145	76	221
" 1874, " 1875	155	83	238
" 1875, " 1876	160	96	256
" 1876, " 1877	167	104	271
" 1877, " 1878	166	111	277
" 1878, " 1879	164	105	269
" 1879, " 1880	162	119	281
" 1880, " 1881	164	132	296
" 1881, " 1882	165	138	303
" 1882, " 1883	158	135	293
" 1883, " 1884	156	130	286
" 1884, " 1885	168	116	284
" 1885, " 1886	191	112	273
" 1886, " 1887	151	113	264
" 1887, " 1888	156	109	265
" 1888, " 1889	153	121	274
" 1889, " 1890	159	132	291
" 1890, " 1891	166	130	296
" 1891, " 1892	158	127	285

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountant	2	Constable	1
Agent	5	Cooper	4
Axe-maker	2	Currier	5
Baggageman	1	Charwoman	1
Baker	3	Dealer in hides	1
Blacksmith	23	Drayman	4
Boarding-house keeper	1	Dressmaker	4
Barber	1	Doctor	2
Boiler-maker	1	Engineer	3
Book-keeper	4	Engineer, railway	3
Brakesman	1	Farmer	414
Bricklayer	2	Fire insurance inspector	2
Butcher	4	Fisherman	3
Brick-maker	1	Grocer	2
Brewer	2	Gaoler	1
Builder	1	Gardener	2
Barrister	1	Gunsmith	1
Banker	1	Harness-maker	3
Brass-finisher	1	House-keeper	1
Carter	2	Hotel-keeper	1
Cab-driver	2	Iron-maker	1
Cabinet-maker	2	Keeper of park	1
Captain of schooner	1	Labourer	173
Carder	1	Livery proprietor	3
Car inspector	1	Lumberman	5
Carpenter	32	Machinist	3
Carriage-maker	5	Maltster	1
Cheese-maker	1	Marble-cutter	2
Civil-service	1	Mason	5
Clerk	5	Manufacturer, agricultural implements	2
Conductor, railway	3	Mechanic	2
Cigar-maker	1	Merchant	16

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Miller	3	Switchman	1
Millwright	2	Sailor	1
Miner	1	Tailor	6
Minister	2	Tavern-keeper	9
Moulder	2	Teacher	8
Non-commissioned officer	1	Teamster	5
Navigator	1	Trader	2
Nurseryman	1	Weaver	1
Painter	9	Watchman	1
Peddler	1	Watchmaker	1
Potter	1	Waggon-maker	1
Store-keeper	1	Washerwoman	2
Steam-fitter	1	Unknown	83
Shoemaker	8		
Stage-driver	1	Total	943

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
4	1	14	44	23	
6	24	15	55	24	5
7	129	16	38	25	6
8	123	17	38	26	5
9	103	18	34	27	3
10	64	19	25	28	
11	71	20	17	30	1
12	60	21	10	36	1
13	56	22	11	Unknown	13
				Total	943

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Abscess	5	Gathering of the head	5
Accident	9	Inflammation of the brain	9
Affection of the ears	3	" " ears	4
Bronchitis	1	" " lungs	4
Burns	1	" " pulmonary organs	2
Catarrh	3	" " spinal marrow	1
Canker	1	Measles	27
Cerebro spinal meningitis	22	Mumps	5
Cholera	1	Paralytic stroke	1
Cold	37	Rickets	1
Congenital	368	Scabs	1
Congestion of the brain	7	Scald	1
Diphtheria	3	Scald head	4
Dysentery	1	Shocks	5
Drank carbolic acid	1	Sickness, undefined	27
Falls	19	Spinal disease	46
Fever, bilious	4	Swelling on the neck	1
" brain	24	Teething	14
" intermittent	2	Water on the brain	7
" scarlet	67	Whooping cough	10
" spinal	19	Worms	4
" malarial	1	Causes unknown or undefined	113
" typhus	5	Sunstroke	1
" typhoid	9	Vaccination	1
" undefined	24	Bealing	1
Fits	8		
Gathering of the ears	3	Total	943

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

	No.		No.
Under 1 year of age	92	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	112	" 11 " 12 "	2
" 2 " 3 "	97	" 12 " 13 "	2
" 3 " 4 "	56	" 13 " 14 "	4
" 4 " 5 "	34	" 14 " 15 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	25	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but not born deaf	107
" 6 " 7 "	13	Congenital	370
" 7 " 8 "	10		
" 8 " 9 "	3		
" 9 " 10 "	9	Total	943

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

First cousins	57
Second "	19
Third "	16
Distantly related	23
Not related	803
Unknown	25
	943

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	2		2	Elgin	4	5	9
Bruce	4	3	7	Essex	4	4	8
Carleton	10	6	16	Frontenac	2	1	3
Durham	1	2	3	Grey	2	4	6
Dufferin	1		1	Halton	2	3	5
Cornwall	2		2	Haldimand	2		

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED--*Continued.*

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hastings	9	8	17	Peterborough	2		2
Haliburton	2		2	Prescott and Russell	8	1	9
Huron	6	6	12	Prince Edward	3		3
Kent	9	6	15	Renfrew	2	1	3
Lambton	3	4	7	Simcoe	3	7	10
Lanark	3	7	10	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7		7
Leeds and Grenville	10	1	11	Victoria	3	4	7
Lennox and Addington	1	6	7	Waterloo	4	5	9
Lincoln		2	2	Welland	1	2	3
Monck		1	1	Wellington	4	5	9
Middlesex	4	4	8	Wentworth	3	4	7
Norfolk	5	2	7	York	9	13	22
Northumberland	4	1	5	Muskoka District	2	2	4
Ontario	3	1	4	Parry Sound "	2		2
Oxford	6	4	10				
Peel	1		1				
Perth	3	2	5	Total	158	127	285

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

2 families	contained	5	mutes	10
4	"	4	"	16
11	"	3	"	33
62	"	2	"	124
760	"	1	"	760
Total				943

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR,

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

R. MATHISON ..... *Superintendent.*
ALEX. MATHESON ..... *Bursar.*
J. E. EAKINS ..... *Physician.*
MISS ISABEL WALKER ..... *Matron.*

TEACHERS.

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A. ..... *Head Teacher.*

P. DENYS.
J. B. ASHLEY.
JAMES C. BALIS, B.A.
D. J. MCKILLOP.
D. M. BEATON.
MRS. J. G. TERRILL.

MISS S. TEMPLETON.
MISS M. M. OSTROM.
MISS MARY BULL.
MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.
MRS. SYLVIA L. BALIS.
MISS ADA JAMES, *Monitor.*

MISS MARGERY CURLETTE ..... *Teacher of Articulation.*

MISS MARY BULL ..... *Teacher of Fancy Work.*
MRS. SYLVIA L. BAYLIS ..... *Teacher of Drawing.*

I. G. SMITH ..... *Clerk and Storekeeper.*
WM. DOUGLASS ..... *Supervisor of Boys.*
MISS A. GALLLAGHER ..... *Instructress of Sewing.*
J. MIDDLEMAS ..... *Engineer.*
FRANK FLYNN ..... *Master Carpenter.*
WM. NURSE ..... *Master Shoemaker.*
MICHAEL O'MEARA ..... *Farmer.*
THOMAS WILLS ..... *Gardener.*

List of Pupils in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1892, with the Post Office Address.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Brant—	
Douglas, John A	Onondaga.
Randall, Robt. H	Paris.
Bruce—	
Burr, Annetta	Park Head.
Barclay, Christie M	Allenford.
Doyle, Francis E	Dobbington.
Gregg, W. J. S	Port Elgin.
Luddy, David S	Walkerton.
Rowe, George	Allenford.
Smith, Louisa	Park Head.
Carleton—	
Baizana, Jean	Ottawa.
Borthwick, Margaret	"
Cyr, Thomas	"
Dubois, Jos	"
Henault, Chas	"
Hodgins, Michael L	Diamond.
Holt, Gertrude	Ottawa.
Hunter, Wilhemina	"
Jamieson, Eva	"
Lett, Wm. P	Carp.
Lett, Thos. B. A	"
Lett, Stephen	"
Lemdeleine, Jose	Ottawa.
McGillivray, Angus	Fitzroy Harbor.
McBride, Annie J	Kinburn.
Patrick, Jno	Carp.
Cornwall—	
McDonald, Ronald	Cornwall.
McDonald, Hugh	"
Dufferin—	
Brown, Wilson	Reading.
Durham—	
Ballagh, Winnie	Starkville.
Coolidge, Herbert	Hampton.
Justus, Mary A	Bethany.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Elgin—	
Blashill, Marg't	Aylmer.
Cornish, Wm	St. Thomas.
Dewar, Aggie	"
Eames, Ina Fay	"
Henderson, Jonathan	Talbotville.
Henderson, Annie	"
Hesner, Jacob	Eagle.
McMillan, Flora	Dutton.
Wickett, Geo. W	Aylmer.
Essex—	
Ball, Fanny	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	"
Ball, Eadie	"
Bain, William	"
Chauvin, Eugene	Chevalier.
Fairbairn, Georgina	Windsor.
Munro, George R	Walkerville.
Rebordie, Wm	Windsor.
Frontenac—	
Clench, William H	Kingston.
Roushorn, Geo. H	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes	Glenburnie.
Grey—	
Andrews, Maud	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis	Horning's Mills.
Carson, Hugh	Meaford.
Coutts, Marg't	Dundalk.
Dewar, Jessie	Owen Sound.
Moote, Albert E	"
Haldimand—	
Armstrong, J. E	Jarvis.
Roberts, Herbert W	"
Halton—	
Cunningham, May	Oakville.
Gilleland, Annie	"
Gillam, Christopher	Bronte.
Gillam, Walter F	"
Smith, Maggie	Acton.
Haliburton—	
Orser, Orval E	Leafield.
Rooney, Francis P	Kinmount.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Hastings—	
Butler, Annie	Sine.
Blackburn, Anne M	Coe Hill Mines.
Beatty, Donella	Melrose.
Chatten, Elizabeth	Trenton.
Holton, Charles M	Belleville.
Irvine, Eva G	"
Irvine, Ethel	"
King, Robert	New Carlow.
Kavanagh, Matthew	Bancroft.
Keizer, Benjamin	Belleville.
Robinson, Maggie	"
Scrimshaw, Jas. S	Big Springs.
Swanson, Alexander	Belleville.
Wiley, Edith	Marmora.
Young, John W	Madoc.
Young, George S	"
Vance, James H	Bancroft.
Huron—	
Burtch, Francis	Gorrie.
Black, Newton	Dungannon.
Gies, Albert E	Zurich.
Hayward, Mary	Clinton.
Hoggard, Hepzibeth	Londesborough.
Leigh, Martha	Port Albert.
McKay, Louisa M	Moncrieff.
Shilton, John F	Clinton.
Smalldon, John	Cranbrook.
Thompson, Mabel W	Dungannon.
Thompson, Edith M	"
Wood, Nelson	Exeter.
Kent —	
Cartier, Melvin	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza	Eberts.
Ducedre, Julus	Big Point.
Fisher, John F	Chatham.
Giroux, Eliza	Big Point.
Henry, George	Chatham.
Lynch, Mary	"
Leggatt, Rachel	Blenheim.
Leguille, Marie	Chatham.
Leguille, Gilbert	"
Mosey, Ellen L	Fargo.
McGregor, Maxwell	Ridgetown.
Simard, Emile	Big Point.
Thompson, William	Thamesville.
Toulose, Joseph	Chatham.
Lincoln —	
Brechen, Sarah M	St. Catharines.
Fetz, Beatrice	Campden.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Lambton—	
Bloom, Duncan	Petrolia.
Dudley, Elizabeth	Inwood.
Mason, Lucy E	Forest.
Mitchell, Bertha	Sarnia.
McLellan, Norman	Watford.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Scott, Henry	"
Lanark—	
Culligan, Maud	Appleton.
Gardiner, Agnes	McDonald's Corners.
Gardiner, Ellen M	" "
McKay, Thomas J	Almonte.
Noonan, Catharine M	Harper.
Noonan, Emily W	"
Noonan, Michael E	"
Noonan, Maggie	"
Noonan, Mary T	"
Harold, William	Marathon.
Leeds and Grenville—	
Annable, Alva	Prescott.
Beane, Ernest	"
Barnett, Elmer L	Mallorytown.
Crozier, Fred	Westport.
Crowder, Vasco	Prescott.
Dool, Thomas H	Orford Mills.
Dool, Charles C	"
Hunt, Francis	Rockport.
Newton, Joseph	Portland.
Newton, Agnes	"
Todd, Richard	Smith's Falls.
Lennox and Addington—	
Bradshaw, Agnes	Harlow.
Grooms, H. M	Napanee.
Hill, Florence	"
Hartwick, Olive	Napanee Mills.
Sager, Mabel M	Napanee.
Sager, Phœbe A	"
Sager, Matilda	"
Sager, Harriett	"
Monck—	
Swayze, Ethel	Dunnville.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Middlesex—	
Allen, Ethel B	Pottersburg.
Leathorn, Richard	London.
Mitchell, Colin	Alvinston.
Mathieson, Aggie	Komoka.
Pepper, George	London.
Phillimore, Marg't	Ealing.
Scott, Lizzie	Moray.
Muskoka District—	
Croucher, John	Huntsville.
Hares, Emily	Allansville.
Morrison, Dolly	Reay.
Norfolk—	
Bowlby, Culver	Simcoe.
Chambers, James	Silver Hill.
Harris, Frank E	Simcoe.
Hodgson, Mabel C	"
Lewis, Levi	Vannessa.
Pierce, Cora M	Delhi.
Woodward, Edward	St. Williams.
Northumberland—	
Cullen, Arthur E	Cobourg.
Joice, Robt J	Baltimore.
Milnes, Percival	Cobourg.
Young, Mary	Castleton.
Warner, Henry	"
Ontario—	
Espin, Charles E	Shirley.
Gilbert, Marg't	Germania.
Kirby, Arthur E	Oshawa.
Ross, James	Bracebridge.
Oxford—	
Chantler, James	Woodstock.
Chantler, John	"
Chantler, Thomas	"
Chantler, Fanny	"
Elliott, Cora M	Ingersoll.
Elliott, Wilbur J	"
McKay, William	Woodstock.
Perry, Albert E	Innerkip.
Skilling, Ellen	Kintore.
Yack, Lena	Tavistock.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Parry Sound—	
West, Francis A	Burk's Falls.
Burk, Walter F	"
Peel—	
Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Perth—	
Kennedy, Marg't	Mitchell.
Edwards, Stephen	"
Leslie, Edward A.	Listowel.
McLaren, Thos	St. Mary's.
Orth, Elizabeth	Shipley.
Peterborough—	
Crough, John E.	Ennismore.
Isbister, John A.	Lakefield.
Prescott and Russell—	
Charbonneau, Leon	Lefaivre.
Delaney, James	Sarsfield.
Forgette, Joseph	South Casselman.
Forgette, Harmudas	"
Labelle, Noah	St. Albert.
Labelle, Maxime	"
O'Brien, Richard	Billing's Bridge.
Sicard, Moses	The Brook.
Harrington, Isabella	Russell.
Prince Edward—	
Gerow, Daniel	Northport.
Head, Hartley	Milford.
Minaker, Wm P	Picton.
Renfrew—	
Brazier, Eunice A	Combermere.
Moore, William H	Deux Rivieres.
McBride, Hamilton	Westmeath.
Simcoe—	
Armstrong, Mary E	Collingwood.
Avarell, Sarah	Newton Robinson.
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Hammell, Henrietta	Tottenham.
Lougheed, Wm. J. S	Orillia.
Lennox, David	Phelpston.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Wood, Alberta M	Wyevale.
Watson, Mary L	Orillia.
Wilson, Elizabeth	Beeton.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—	
Benoit, Rosa	Crysler.
Faubert, Jos	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Hanson, Robt.	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	Summerstown.
Riviel, D. J	Cornwall.
Wright, Thomas	Newcomb's Mills.
King, Joseph	Lancaster.
Victoria—	
Elliott, Mabel	Fenelon Falls.
Justus, Ida M.	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie	"
Mapes, John M	Lindsay.
Wallace, George R	Coboconk.
Reeves, George	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa	Bobcaygeon.
Waterloo—	
Allendorf, Annie M	Hespeler.
Gardiner, Florence	Berlin.
Gardiner, Dalton	"
Fenner, Catharine	Waterloo.
Nahrgang, Louida	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, John	"
Schwartzentruber, C.	Petersburg.
Siess, Albert	Berlin.
Windemberg, Allen	Baden.
Welland—	
Lentz, Henry	Black Creek.
Lentz, Catharine	"
Young, Sarah A.	Brookfield.
Wellington—	
Bridgeford, George	Harriston.
Brown, Jessie M	Mt. Forest.
Goetz, Sarah	Guelph.
Goetz, Eva	"
Howitt, Felicia	"
Lyons, Isaiah	Mt. Forest.
Morton, Robert M.	Everton.
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.
Watt, William	"
Wentworth—	
Braithwaite, John	Carluke.
Clark, Robert W	Hamilton.
Hackbusch, Ernest	"
Major, Edith	"
McMaster, Catharine	"
McPhail, Annie	"
Warwick, Emily	"

Counties	P. O. Address.
York—	
Arnall, George	Toronto.
Burk, Jennie	"
Burk, Edith	
Carr, Alexander	Parkdale
Grey, William E	Toronto.
Grey, William	"
Henry, Lotta J.	"
Hill, Thomas	"
Hutchinson, Marg't	"
Jaffray, Arthur H	"
Lightfoot, William	
Millar, Jane	
Munro, Jessie	
Marks, Catharine P	"
Muckle, Grace	"
Muckle, Lizzie	"
McGregor, Flora	"
McGillivray, Mary	Purpleville.
O'Rourke, William	Parkdale.
Wilson, Murville P	Toronto.
Thomas, Maud B	"
Shannon, Ann H	Weston.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,

Inspector of Prisons and Asylums:

Sir,—I have the honor to present my report of the examination of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, held May 30th to June 4th, 1892.

Tables are appended showing in detail the standing in the several subjects of each pupil in the classes, and the standing of the classes themselves.

In the latter a considerable diversity will be noticed, and this, it is well to explain, might be expected from circumstances altogether outside of the efficiency or otherwise of the teachers. Such as the presence in the class of two or three pupils who are uncommonly bright, or two or three who are the reverse. The age of the pupils when admitted is also a factor to be considered. Again, it should be understood, that as promotion is based on a pretty thorough mastery of the work laid down for each class, a considerable percentage of the slower pupils will be found in the lower classes—the brighter ones going forward more rapidly—some pupils, indeed, may never reach the highest class. These considerations account for a part of the increased percentage in standing as the grades advance.

There are, besides, what are called "side-classes," in which the pupils are of various ages, and have various attainments, and in which they receive individual training in such subjects only as they show a capacity for, the principle of promotion being inapplicable here. These classes probably tax the teacher's tact, patience and perseverance more than any other class, and reward the efficiency of the teacher with fewer *visible*, but none the less *real* results.

The detailed reports, above referred to, giving, so to speak, the history of the pupils, as to age, length of time in the Institution, their standing in the several subjects, furnish a better idea of the situation than any lengthened remarks can do.

Children favored with the possession of all their senses, begin school with a "stock in trade"—a store of words, phrases and idioms, such that when new ideas are presented they have a medium of language, in which those ideas may be clothed; and every new idea gained, every new form of expression acquired, helps in the acquirement of the next. Such is *not* the case with these children. With these it is not "line upon line," scarcely word upon word. Each word is isolated, and helps none in acquiring the next. It is not until after months, perhaps years, that the principle of "proceeding from the known to the unknown," of using present knowledge in gaining more, can be applied, and then only in a very limited sense.

The main object of the instruction given the pupils is to provide them with the very best means of communication with what, so far as they are concerned, may be termed the outer world—the best command of language possible to them—and, along with this, such a knowledge of the ordinary subjects of a school course as they may prove capable of receiving and as shall be of practical use to them in future. For these reasons, in submitting questions for their examination, special care must be used not to go outside of their course of study and vocabulary. Having regard to this limitation the tests applied were general, fair and thorough, and the results, as indicated by the tables, show that thoroughness characterizes the work of the teachers throughout.

The course of study having in view, as already stated, the development of language power is very judiciously framed, widening as the grades rise, and covers in the highest grade a very satisfactory amount of commercial arithmetic and English. In some of the higher classes the style of the writing of the composition, and the solutions of problems in arithmetic, was most excellent, and in several instances would have been creditable to the pupils of the fourth class of the best public schools.

Under the head of "order" in the tables, the reference is to the conduct of the pupils themselves, not to class management. As to the latter, something, perhaps, might be said, but it is so easy for a stranger, unwittingly, to do an injustice that I desire to be cautious. In some of the classes it was evident that system prevailed, while in one or two it appeared that *class drill*, *concerted action* and *regular movements* might receive more attention with advantage. The regular and systematic filing out of chapel, when all have been assembled there, shows that *all* the pupils are capable of being fully trained in class movements.

A number of the pupils show talent for drawing, and this suggests the question whether more might not be made of their taste in this direction. Special training along this line might open up a field for occupation, a means of livelihood in which they might compete on equal terms with those enjoying the use of all their senses.

Although the duty assigned me lies more particularly with the pupils, yet the success of their training is so intimately connected with and closely dependent upon the general management that I may be allowed to refer to the marked qualifications of the Superintendent for the position he occupies. His kindness, sympathy, careful supervision, his wise and firm control, and withal his methodical turn of mind are evidenced in every detail of the business of the Institution. I have to express my personal obligations for the pleasant way in which he placed every facility at my disposal for a close and impartial examination of the pupils. In this he was cordially seconded by the whole staff.

The sympathy and affection existing between the teachers and the children, the friendly relations among the teachers, and the very evident respect and good-will of all toward the Superintendent, are evidence of the excellent moral tone pervading the entire Institution.

The Articulation Classes.

In these are 48 pupils, selected from various grades, and ranging from 8 to 21 years of age, but averaging a little over 13 years. The work begins with Phonetic Drill, extending gradually to words and sentences. Some of the pupils show marvellous quickness in lip-reading and distinctness in articulation. All show excellent results of the training except two or three, who seem to have little, if any, capacity for articulation, and it seems doubtful whether it is profitable to continue them in this class.

Classes J. L. and M.

In these classes are many new pupils who show capability, but have not been in the Institution long enough to exhibit very marked results. L. is one of the "side-classes" already referred to.

Class K.

The 20 pupils in this class are particularly nimble and speedy in their work. Drawing from models, including shading from the round, are taught in this class, and some of the pupils show considerable talent for it.

Class I.

There is a great disparity in the ages of the pupils of this class, and in the length of time they have been under training. Generally those who were old when admitted show less capacity for instruction than the others. Considerable originality and variety in the answers are manifested in this class as well as correctness of expression in the description of actions. This also is a "side-class."

CLASS H.

Good order is noticeable here. The pupils are pretty even in age and attainments, use good language, but show weakness in mental arithmetic.

CLASS G.

The language and composition in this class are excellent; a greater variety of words and a better application of them begin to be noticeable. The writing and the style of the work are very commendable. Arithmetic is the weakness of the class.

CLASS F.

The pupils of this class are older and slower than those of the next class, although belonging to the same grade and subjected to the same tests. The picture-stories written by the pupils evince very minute observation, and several of the stories might go into the hands of the printer without a single correction. Class well handled.

CLASS E.

Order and discipline good. The class shows up well in questions involving general information—not quite so well in independent composition—as in picture description. They are not strong in mental arithmetic.

CLASS D.

Pupils well disciplined, trained and taught. Style of work excellent, strong in mental arithmetic. Standing of the whole class, high.

CLASS C.

Class well taught, and pretty even in attainments. Pupils earnest and attentive, standing high in all the subjects, and securing the highest class-standing made.

CLASS B.

This class also takes a high standing. The pupils use good English, and show a minute acquaintance with Canadian History. Different topics for composition were assigned the several members of the class, the result showed a wide range of information and independent thought. The finger-spelling exercise was most interesting. Some of the class are weak in arithmetic. Order and style of work good.

CLASS A.

These pupils are speedy and correct in their work, but do not exhibit the same neatness and completeness as are shown in some other rooms. The training in composition excellent. Pupils strong in mental arithmetic. The letters handed in "applying for a situation," and the business forms, deserve special commendation, so do the examples in synthetic arithmetic, peculiar to this room.

I have only to add that it was rare indeed to find a misspelled word in any of the classes.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

June 6th, 1892. ARTHUR BROWN.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Soon after the assembling of the pupils we were visited with a mild form of sore throat, which prevailed over a month, followed by a severe type of diphtheria in the case of three girls, Blanche Sagar, Olive Hartwick and Sara Ann Young, all of whom, with careful nursing, made good recovery.

Mary Ann Young, an anæmic girl of fourteen was suddenly taken ill on December 10th with peritonitis of a distressing and painful character. Notwithstanding prompt attention and careful nursing, she died in three days. With these exceptions the general health of the pupils was good throughout the year.

The boys' hospital, while capable of being ventilated, and well appointed, will never prove satisfactory on account of the proximity of the closet on the north side, which I trust will be removed during the year.

The sewage works, which are now about ready to be put in operation, will, I think, prove a great benefit to all concerned if properly attended to. As far as I can learn, the system is the chemical treatment, combined with precipitation—separating the solids from the crude sewage—the clarified fluids being allowed to flow into the bay, and the solids will be utilized for fertilizing the farm lands of the institution.

In submitting this report I have to again thank the officers of the institution for their kind assistance in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. E. EAKINS, M.B.

Belleville, October 1st, 1892.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

Statement of cost per pupil for the year ending September, 1892.

Service.	Total expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1891.	Weekly cost per pupil for 1891.	Yearly cost per pupil for 1891.	Total expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1892.	Weekly cost per pupil for 1892.	Yearly cost per pupil for 1892.
	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	263 35	1.9	1 01	199 79	1.5	79½
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	3,980 44	29.5	15 31	3,717 85	28.5	14 81½
Flour, bread, etc	2,531 44	18.7	9 74	1,563 95	12.0	6 23
Butter	2,718 52	20.1	10 46	2,510 89	19.3	10 00
Groceries	2,812 80	20.8	10 81	2,205 35	16.9	8 78½
Fruit and vegetables	499 74	3.7	1 92	491 30	3.7	1 96
Bedding, clothes and shoes	1,463 55	10.8	5 63	562 70	4.4	2 24
Fuel	3,859 61	28.6	14 85	4,197 24	32.1	16 72
Gas, oil, etc	1,303 68	9.7	5 02	1,176 00	9.0	4 69
Laundry, soap and cleaning	444 95	3.3	1 71	521 09	4.0	2 08
Furniture and furnishings	748 41	5.5	2 88	459 08	3.5	1 83
Farm and garden, feed and fodder	814 88	6.0	3 13	972 02	7.5	3 87
Repairs and alterations	827 75	6.1	3 19	1,023 77	7.8	4 08
Printing, postage, stationery and advertising	665 06	4.9	2 56	786 59	6.0	3 14
Books and educational appliances	609 88	4.5	2 34	293 12	2.3	1 17
Miscellaneous	759 08	5.6	2 92	849 67	6.5	3 38
Salaries and wages	19,624 49	145.2	75 47	20,142 10	154.3	80 25
Totals	43,927 63	324.9	168 95	41,672 51	319.3	166 02½

Average number of pupils for 1891, 260 ; average number of pupils for 1892, 251.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1893.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1892.

The Honorable
GEORGE AIRY KIRKPATRICK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

The modern improvements which the more enlightened and moral sympathies of the age have developed have done much towards ameliorating the condition of the insane, and society at large has also been greatly benefited by the adoption of systematized methods of procedure which have lessened the burden in accomplishing the work of caring for and controlling this afflicted class.

To enumerate the many and varied advantages accruing from the improved methods of treatment and provision therefor would require much more extended notice than the limits of an annual report will afford; but the difference between the old methods of treatment, which consisted chiefly in a resort to bolts, bars and straps, when contrasted with that of the entire disuse of all such means or any mechanical restraint whatever in any of the Provincial Institutions, is so great that a passing notice does not appear to be out of place.

The necessity for enlarged and improved accommodation and the adoption of the most humane and economical system of treatment has become more obvious from time to time, and an increased and intelligent public interest has resulted in a more widely diffused knowledge respecting the requirements necessary to accomplish the work.

One of the leading questions discussed in this connection is that of the best and speediest method for the commitment and transfer of the more needy or indigent patients to the institutions for treatment. In a former report it was pointed out that the system in Ontario admits of what is practically two methods, either of which is available.

The first is designated as the warrant method, by which information is laid before a duly qualified justice, and after investigation, if he is satisfied as to the insanity of the prisoner he duly commits to the county gaol and upon a further examination by a gaol surgeon and another legally qualified medical practitioner, if they certify as to the prisoner's insanity, and the county judge also issues his certificate, the documents are

then forwarded to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, when if they are found to be in proper form and legally executed, they are then transferred to the Inspector of Asylums who recommends the issue of a warrant for the transfer of the patient to an asylum.

The second available method requires simply the certificates of two medical practitioners as to the insanity of the patient, when if there is accommodation in the asylum in the district to which the patient belongs, the medical superintendent awards admission.

Commitment under the first method is complained of as being complex and slow and that the delay arising through it is prejudicial to the recovery of the patient, as remedial measures and treatment would be far more effectually employed in the earlier stages of the disease. There is, no doubt, much force in this reason for the speediest possible method of transferring patients for treatment to an institution specially provided for that purpose; but it must be borne in mind that some local and temporary provision must exist for the care of the indigent and needy who have neither friends nor relatives who are able to protect them while enquiry is being made as to whether or not there is accommodation in an institution, and, if there is room, to bear the expense of transferring the patient to what may possibly be a distant asylum. And it is very doubtful if the present system of transfer in the charge of a staff of experienced bailiffs (male and female) could be satisfactorily superseded by the employment of local officials with advantage either to the patient or with equal economy in the service; but if by some rearrangement in which the present mode and staff would be continued, it is more than doubtful if any time would be gained because the necessary notices would require to be received by the asylum authorities and issued in return, and routes of transfer arranged before the patients could be removed to the institution.

Delay in the transfer of patients frequently occurs in consequence of the informality of the documents forwarded, and correspondence must necessarily be had to rectify any mistake or omission made, and it is a question whether or not any more reliable or speedy process could be adopted directly between the local and institution authorities which would simplify the matter and maintain the safeguards which now exist in respect to the commitment of the class of insane for which the statute provides.

During the year under report there have been received in the several institutions 547 patients by ordinary process and 350 by Lieutenant-Governor's warrants, showing that the ordinary certificate process has been adopted in the larger number of cases. And as increased asylum accommodation is provided so that room may be had upon application, it is hoped that the number admitted by certificate will increase in ratio to the warrant cases. But the principal reason for delay in the past has been want of room, which being supplied will remove this ground of complaint in respect to the system in operation; and certainly in view of the construction of an institution in Brockville in the near future we may speak with confidence as to the probability of the necessities of the future being fully provided for. The additional institution will it is considered afford ample room for all the patients that may require to be cared for in many years to come.

Upon investigation of the Provincial records it is found that the warrant cases have been removed on an average within 18 days after they were duly certified to, and in view of all the requirements as to notice, arrangements for accommodation, time involved in many cases in sending to the outskirts of the Province to effect the transfers, it does not appear that an extraordinary length of time has been allowed to lapse in the removal of patients.

This question in many of its relative bearings has been discussed during the past year in the neighboring states, principally with a view to the "Unification of the laws of the different states relating to the commitment and detention of the insane." And the report of the chairman of the committee submitted to the National Conference in June last shows that there is a great diversity in the legal requirements of the different states.

In five of them commitment is effected on the decision of Justices of the Peace, in eighteen states and two territories on the decision of a Judge, in five by the verdict of a jury of laymen, in three by the verdict of a mixed jury of laymen and physicians, in one on the decision of the Chancellor of State, in four on the decision of a commission appointed by a judge, in three on the decision of three commissioners of insanity created in each county, in two on the decision of an asylum board, in five states and the District of Columbia on the decision of the physicians. It would therefore appear that there is no consensus of opinion, up to the present time at least, upon a question requiring consideration from so many points of view. Where no difficulty of magnitude appears in continuing our present system under the bettered condition now existing, and in prospect, in the matter of accommodation, due time and consideration should be given before radical changes are made.

In order to meet the structural requirements to afford increased accommodation and improved facilities for carrying on institution work, extensive additions and alterations have been commenced and are now in progress at each of the Provincial Asylums, namely, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Kingston and the branch cottages at Mimico. These works are well forward, and when completed will not only afford relief for the present, adding accommodation for 150 patients, but will also extend the facilities for better classification and grading of the patients, and will materially improve the opportunities for thorough oversight in carrying on the domestic work. One of the special advantages will be the providing of new dining-room accommodation in each ward, thereby giving the patients according to the classification less annoyance and disturbance throughout the wards than was possible under the old system of associate dining-rooms.

The statistical records of the institutions do not show any marked difference from former years. There is, however, a decreased number of admissions when compared with the year ending September 30th, 1891. Up to the close of that year there had been of lunatics and idiots 1,074 admitted, and during the past year ending on a like date 897, showing a decrease of 177 in admissions. Of those remaining in residence in the institutions at the close of the year there is an increase of 185, and in respect to the discharges no special notice is necessary, as they are relatively in about the same proportions.

The financial statements showing the expenditure of the institutions on maintenance account indicate a considerable per capita reduction for the year just closed. For the former year it amounted to $142.43, and for the year ending September 30th, 1892, $137 16, or a reduction of $5.27 per patient. But these averages from year to year are not so reliable as a basis of estimate of increased or decreased expenditure as when compared with longer periods and when taken for a period of five years the difference is much less. For the five previous years as stated the average outlay was $138.61 per patient, and as given for the past year $137.16, being a reduced expenditure of $1.45 per patient. While the cost of maintaining the inmates of the public institutions is thus shown to have been economical, the cost of table maintenance to the officers has been no less judicious and frugal. The recent investigation into their domestic management by a commissioner specially appointed for the purpose has been thorough and exhaustive. The commissioner, after deducing from the accounts of the institutions, extending over the last three years that the total average cost per capita has only been $94.20 per annum or per week $1.81, which is equivalent to $8\frac{5}{10}$ cents per meal states that " It is hopeless to pursue this enquiry in the expectation that in the general " working of the system further possibilities of a considerable economy can be discovered. " The margin between present cost and a bare maintenance is narrow, and there may be a " serious doubt if it could be further reduced without impairing the efficiency of the ser- " vice."

It is satisfactory in this matter to produce the evidence that the cost of maintenance is not enhanced beyond the proportion which has been required for a period of years in consequence of the increased number of patients to be cared for.

Following will be found the reports of the superintendents of the several institutions and tables shewing the movements of patients, also statements of receipts and expenditure together with that of local or farm exchange accounts.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables :—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the sixteen years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1892.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1892, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1892.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employees* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shows in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on Oct. 1st, 1891	331	348	679	493	481	974	279	247	526
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1892	119	120	239	84	58	142	49	54	103
Total number under treatment during the year	450	468	918	577	539	1116	328	301	629
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum during year	450	468	918	577	539	1116	328	301	629
Discharged cured	49	50	99	27	16	43	15	9	24
" improved	10	8	18	9	3	12	9	11	20
" unimproved	4	9	13	3	2	5	2	5	7
" as not insane	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total number discharged during the year	63	68	131	39	21	60	27	25	52
Escaped	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	4	1	5
Died	42	27	69	27	16	43	17	9	26
Transferred from one Asylum to another	.....	26	26	40	25	65	.....	15	15
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	110	121	231	109	62	171	48	50	98
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1892	340	347	687	468	477	945	280	231	531

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
447	447	894	196	199	395	1746	1722	3468	222	198	420	1968	1920	3888
75	74	149	76	83	159	403	389	792	58	47	105	461	436	897
522	521	1043	272	282	554	2149	2111	4260	280	245	525	2429	2356	4785
522	521	1043	272	282	554	2149	2111	4260	280	245	525	2429	2356	4785
22	23	45	1	.....	1	114	98	212	.....	.....	.....	114	98	212
11	10	21	.....	.....	.....	39	32	71	1	3	4	40	35	75
5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	14	18	32	.....	.....	.....	14	18	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
38	35	73	1	.....	1	168	149	317	1	3	4	169	152	321
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16
24	14	38	15	7	22	125	73	198	13	22	35	138	95	233
25	10	35	.....	1	1	65	77	142	.....	.....	.....	65	77	142
90	59	149	16	8	24	373	300	673	14	25	39	387	325	712
432	462	894	256	274	530	1776	1811	3587	266	220	486	2042	2031	4073

TABLE

Shewing the General movement and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

Year Ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877	916	903	1819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	**1026**	**1047.4**	**2073.4**	**250.6**	**226.6**	**77.2**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**144**	**32.2**	**35.**	**68**
1882	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	**1311.8**	**1330**	**2641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**		**168.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1582	1585	3167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1633	1633	3266	310	356	666	84	88	172	32	53	85
1891	1763	1742	3506	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	**1586.2**	**1581.6**	**3167.8**	**314.4**	**305.4**	**619.8**	**88.2**		**173.2**	**37.8**	**46.2**	**84**
1892	1768	1769	3537	403	389	792	114	98	212	53	50	103

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the sixteen years from the 30th September, 1892.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylum at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4 87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5 29**	**6.03**	**1057.2**	**1086.6**	**2143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35 38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42 85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90 6	**63.4**	**154**	**31 29**	**37.81**	**34.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1329.6**	**1345.8**	**2675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43 20	41 64	5 27	4.53	4 79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1590	1591	3181
91	118	209	27.60	24.61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1652	1666	3318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1746	1722	3468
88.4	**82.8**	**171.2**	**29.40**	**31.41**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**160.0**	**1601**	**3201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1776	1811	3587

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

County or Place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Brant	5	5	10	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1
Bruce	7	15	22	.....	14	.....	1	4	3
Carleton	11	11	22	1	.....	16	2	1	2
Central Prison	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin	2	3	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Elgin	5	3	8	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....
Essex	8	12	20	.....	13	.....	.....	4	3
Frontenac	7	19	26	.....	.....	20	.....	4	2
Grey	13	9	22	11	.....	.....	4	3	4
Haldimand	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Halton	3	7	10	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1
Hastings	21	10	31	20	.....	1	1	3	1
Huron	8	13	21	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1
Kent	5	15	20	2	12	.....	.....	3	6
Lambton	6	16	22	.....	17	.....	.....	4	2
Lanark	11	5	16	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....
Leeds and Grenville	6	25	31	1	.....	19	.....	1	8
Lennox and Addington	6	1	7	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1
Lincoln	1	5	6	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Middlesex	9	38	47	.....	38	.....	.....	7	2
Muskoka	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Nipissing	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Norfolk	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	11	16	27	14	.....	.....	.....	9	4
Ontario	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
Oxford	11	25	36	15	14	.....	.....	5	2
Parry Sound	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Peel	4	5	9	4	.....	.....	1	1	1
Perth	2	12	14	1	11	.....	.....	7	1
Peterborough	9	4	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	5	3	8	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1
Prince Edward	1	3	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Rainy River	1	1	2	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Renfrew	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Simcoe	13	16	29	4	.....	.....	20	1	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	14	22	.....	.....	16	.....	2	4
Thunder Bay	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	12	7	19	13	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Waterloo	7	12	19	.....	.....	.....	13	3	3
Welland	5	8	13	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2
Wellington	4	20	24	3	.....	.....	18	.....	3
Wentworth	1	41	42	2	.....	1	32	.....	7
York	91	121	212	128	.....	.....	.....	61	23
Not classed	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	350	547	897	239	142	103	149	159	105

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1892, were originally admitted.

Counties and Places.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 30th September, 1892.						
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	2	40	2	5	.....	4	1	5	17
Brant	10	318	5	12	.....	49	1	2	64
Bruce	22	290	1	78	.....	9	4	11	100
Carleton	22	521	12	3	93	2	19	14	143
Central Prison	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin	5	33	1	.....	.....	10	1	2	14
Elgin	8	289	2	60	.....	3	3	5	73
Essex	20	322	1	60	1	.....	4	12	78
Frontenac	26	660	4	4	83	9	18	11	129
Grey	22	339	27	9	.....	36	16	23	111
Haldimand	12	319	1	4	.....	44	.....	10	59
Haliburton	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	10	255	7	2	.....	37	1	7	54
Hastings	31	359	26	6	8	.....	36	15	91
Huron	21	472	7	84	.....	7	5	19	122
Kent	20	310	2	66	.....	4	2	11	85
Lambton	22	405	.....	110	.....	2	4	13	129
Lanark	16	338	2	1	61	.....	13	4	81
Leeds and Grenville	31	381	8	2	67	2	7	17	86
Lennox and Addington	7	230	.....	2	32	.....	7	13	54
Lincoln	6	355	7	.....	1	61	1	2	72
Middlesex	47	967	3	231	.....	3	11	14	262
Muskoka	4	43	4	.....	.....	3	.....	8	15
Nipissing	2	6	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Norfolk	9	214	2	7	1	40	.....	7	57
Northumberland and Durham	27	713	43	6	2	9	39	13	112
Ontario	12	445	37	.....	1	16	27	19	100
Oxford	36	424	7	74	1	6	7	11	106
Parry Sound	3	14	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	6
Peel	9	296	22	3	.....	11	12	9	57
Perth	14	352	7	64	.....	3	4	8	86
Peterborough	13	221	23	1	2	5	18	4	53
Prescott and Russell	8	125	1	1	29	2	10	2	45
Prince Edward	4	143	2	.....	12	1	7	3	25
Rainy River	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Renfrew	6	130	1	.....	34	1	9	5	50
Simcoe	29	648	13	4	.....	133	6	31	187
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	22	426	4	3	79	1	12	16	115
Thunder Bay	1	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Victoria	19	214	16	3	1	7	15	8	50
Waterloo	19	279	.....	9	.....	46	3	9	67
Welland	13	233	16	2	.....	51	1	8	68
Wellington	24	551	19	.....	.....	86	1	11	117
Wentworth	42	986	16	4	1	153	2	22	198
York	212	3,131	309	11	5	32	192	81	630
Not classed	4	463	30	10	17	.....	8	.....	65
Total	897	17,083	687	945	531	894	530	486	4,073

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	97	27	20	34	7	185
From 1 to 2 months	12	19	7	22	5	65
" 2 " 3 "	15	14	6	6	1	42
" 3 " 4 "	20	10	3	5	2	40
" 4 " 5 "	8	6	2	5	.....	21
" 5 " 6 "	4	8	5	3	.....	20
" 6 " 7 "	4	7	8	9	.....	28
" 7 " 8 "	2	2	1	4	.....	9
" 8 " 9 "	6	5	1	.....	1	13
" 9 " 10 "	2	4	4	1	1	12
" 10 " 11 "	4	1	2	2	1	10
" 11 " 12 "	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6
" 12 " 18 "	6	9	6	14	7	42
" 18 months to 2 years	4	2	1	3	.....	10
" 2 to 3 years	7	8	8	5	9	37
" 3 " 4 "	11	6	3	6	3	29
" 4 " 5 "	5	2	4	4	10	25
" 5 " 6 "	2	6	3	6	1	18
" 6 " 7 "	1	.....	3	4	7	15
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	2	1	4	8
" 8 " 9 "	4	1	3	3	3	14
" 9 " 10 "	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4
" 10 " 15 "	1	1	1	5	26	34
" 15 " 20 "	1	.....	2	1	25	29
" 20 years and upwards	16	1	2	4	44	67
Unknown	.....	3	4	2	.....	9
Totals	239	142	103	149	159	792

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1892.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	10	11	8	7	31	17	84
From 1 to 2 months.....	14	14	8	11	3	5	55
" 2 " 3 "	14	13	6	11	6	6	56
" 3 " 4 "	20	14	8	15	.....	8	65
" 4 " 5 "	8	8	9	23	.....	10	58
" 5 " 6 "	14	25	9	11	90	12	161
" 6 " 7 "	21	4	3	4	9	10	51
" 7 " 8 "	7	8	6	11	.....	7	39
" 8 " 9 "	5	5	9	7	.....	5	31
" 9 " 10 "	9	4	1	14	1	9	30
" 10 " 11 "	10	8	6	5	.....	2	31
" 11 " 12 "	11	2	6	5	15	9	46
" 12 " 18 "	46	41	46	37	42	83	297
" 18 months to 2 years ..	56	37	29	42	224	38	426
" 2 to 3 years	51	74	41	66	109	22	363
" 3 " 4 "	21	36	26	81	.....	25	189
" 4 " 5 "	42	47	32	64	.....	55	240
" 5 " 6 "	22	34	32	36	.....	6	130
" 6 " 7 "	26	38	43	51	.....	17	175
" 7 " 8 "	10	32	15	45	.....	6	108
" 8 " 9 "	20	35	32	33	.....	9	129
" 9 " 10 "	17	36	17	39	.....	8	116
" 10 " 15 "	76	184	62	147	.....	71	540
" 15 " 20 "	73	92	32	38	.....	46	281
" 20 years and upwards.	84	144	45	89	.....	.....	362
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	687	945	531	894	530	486	4,073

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under Treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	6		1			7
From 1 to 2 months	14			4		18
" 2 " 3 "	19	1		3		23
" 3 " 4 "	9	2	2			16
" 4 " 5 "	10	5	2	4		21
" 5 " 6 "	6	4	3	4		17
" 6 " 7 "	6		1	2		9
" 7 " 8 "	1	2	3	3		9
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	1	2		7
" 9 " 10 "	7	6	2	4		19
" 10 " 11 "	5	3	1	1		10
" 11 " 12 "	1	2	2			5
" 12 " 18 "	8	6	5	9		28
" 18 months to 2 years	1	2		2		5
" 2 to 3 years	2	4		1	1	8
" 3 " 4 "	1		1	2		4
" 4 " 5 "		1				1
" 5 " 6 "		1				1
" 6 " 7 "						
" 7 " 8 "						
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "				1		1
" 10 " 15 "		2				2
" 15 " 20 "						
" 20 years and upwards		1				1
Totals	99	43	24	45	1	212

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under Treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	3	1				4
From 1 to 2 months	2			1		3
" 2 " 3 "	1		2	1		4
" 3 " 4 "	2					2
" 4 " 5 "	1		1	2		4
" 5 " 6 "	1	1				2
" 6 " 7 "			2			2
" 7 " 8 "	1		1			2
" 8 " 9 "			2			2
" 9 " 10 "	1			2		3
" 10 " 11 "				1		1
" 11 " 12 "		1	1			2
" 12 " 18 "		1	2	2		5
" 18 months to 2 years	2	5	4	4		15
" 2 to 3 years	1	1	1	2		5
" 3 " 4 "		1	1	4		6
" 4 " 5 "						
" 5 " 6 "			1	1		2
" 6 " 7 "	1					1
" 7 " 8 "						
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "			1			1
" 10 " 15 "		1	1	1		3
" 15 " 20 "	1					1
" 20 years and upwards	1					1
Totals	18	12	20	21		71

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Periods under Treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	2					2
From 1 to 2 months	2			1		3
" 2 " 3 "	1	1	2	1		5
" 3 " 4 "	1		1	1		3
" 4 " 5 "				1		1
" 5 " 6 "		1				1
" 6 " 7 "	1					1
" 7 " 8 "			1			1
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "	2					2
" 10 " 11 "	1					1
" 11 " 12 "			1			1
" 12 " 18 "						
" 18 months to 2 years	1	2	1	1		5
" 2 to 3 years			1			1
" 3 " 4 "	1					1
" 4 " 5 "	1					1
" 5 " 6 "				1		1
" 6 " 7 "						
" 7 " 8 "						
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "				1		1
" 10 " 15 "		1				1
" 15 " 20 "						
" 20 years and upwards						
Totals	13	5	7	7		32

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	7	8	2	1	1	2	21
From 1 to 2 months	7	1	3	1	1		13
" 2 " 3 "	2			1	2		5
" 3 " 4 "	2	2					4
" 4 " 5 "	1	2	2	1			6
" 5 " 6 "	2				1	1	4
" 6 " 7 "	1	1	1	2		1	6
" 7 " 8 "	1			2	1		4
" 8 " 9 "		1		1	1		3
" 9 " 10 "					1	1	2
" 10 " 11 "	3	1				4	8
" 11 " 12 "			1	1	3	2	7
" 12 " 18 "		3	2	3	5	5	18
" 18 months to 2 years	11				5	1	17
" 2 to 3 years	2	1	2	4	1	1	11
" 3 " 4 "	4	1	3	7		6	21
" 4 " 5 "	1	2	4			5	12
" 5 " 6 "							
" 6 " 7 "		1	1	2		2	6
" 7 " 8 "	2	2					4
" 8 " 9 "	2			3			5
" 9 " 10 "		1		1		2	4
" 10 " 15 "	6	6	1	1		2	16
" 15 " 20 "	5	2	1	7			15
" 20 years and upwards	10	8	3				21
Totals	69	43	26	38	22	35	233

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

Causes of Death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Asthma			1				1
Apoplexy	3	3	1		3		10
Abscess					1		2
Acute Dementia				6			6
Admites	1		1	1			3
Bronchitis			1				1
Bright's Disease				1			1
Caries of Loin	1						1
Cerebritis	1						1
Carcinoma of Peporius					1		1
Cardiac Diseases	3						4
Consumption						3	3
Disease of Liver			1				1
" Stomach			1				1
Dysentery	1	1		2		1	5
Diarrhœa	1	6		1			8
Drowned			1				1
Erysipelas				1			1
Epilepsy	1	3		2	1	9	16
Exhaustion of Mania	5	4	2	1	1		13
" Melancholia	2	1	1	2			6
" Dementia				4			4
" Epilepsy					1		1
Fever, Brain						1	1
Falling down						1	1
General Paresis	11	4					15
" Debility						6	6
" Paralysis				1			1
Gangrene	1	1					2
Heart Disease	5	3	1	1	1		11
" Clot						1	1
Hernia						2	2
Hypatic Abscess			1				1
Influenza						2	2
Intestinal Obstruction		2					2
Insolation					1		1
La Grippe		1					1
Metral ———					1		1
Marasmus	8				1		9
Metral Stenosis					1		1
Nephritis	1						1
Peritonitis				1			1
Phthisis	11	6	6	9	3	6	41
Pneumonia	2	2	1	2	2	1	10
Paralysis	1		2	2			5
Paresis			5				5
Senile Decay	7	5			4	1	17
Syncope	1			1			2
Sun-stroke		1					1
Tuberculosis	2						2
Tapes							1
Total	69	43	26	38	22	35	233

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors	2	3
Artists	1	4
Agents	.....	28
Architects	1	3
Actuaries	.....	1
Basketmakers	1	2
Bankers	.....	1
Book-keepers	.....	24
Bakers	2	39
Bricklayers	3	22
Butchers	.....	40
Blacksmiths	5	116
Brass-finishers	3	7
Brewers	1	16
Builders	1	6
Barbers	.....	12
Broom-makers	2	8
Barristers	.....	3
Bookbinders	.....	4
Brickmakers	.....	5
Bridge-tenders	2	1
Brushmakers	.....	1
Buttonmakers	.....	2
Baggage masters	.....	2
Brakemen	.....	1
Commercial travellers	1	21
Cabinetmakers	2	24
Consuls	.....	1
Confectioners	.....	7
Coopers	1	38
Carpenters	8	317
Clerks	11	261
Clergymen	2	53
Carriagemakers	3	14
Cooks	1	16
Carders	1	6
Captains of steamboats	1	7
Cigarmakers	1	1
Custom house officers	.....	11
Coppersmiths	.....	6
Cheesemakers	.....	1
Civil servants	2	4
Clock-cleaners	1	11
Carters	1	5
Contractors	.....	1
Clothdressers	.....	14
Chiselmakers	.....	1
Coachmen	1	1
Dyers	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	49	1,992
Dressmakers	9	51
Detectives	.....	1
Druggists	.....	27
Engineers	4	42
Editors	.....	2
Farmers	109	2,692
Fishermen	.....	2

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Founders	.....	2
Ferrymen	.....	2
Furriers	3	5
Gardeners	3	31
Grocers	1	18
Glassblowers	.....	3
Gentlemen	.....	36
Glovemakers	10	11
Gunsmiths	.....	2
Governess	.....	1
Hucksters	.....	1
Hatters	.....	1
Hostlers	2	9
Hunters	.....	1
Harnessmakers	1	24
Housekeepers	120	2,818
Hackdrivers	.....	28
Innkeepers	2	1
Ironmongers	.....	.....
Jewellers	2	18
Janitors	.....	1
Journalist	.....	1
Lock-keeper	.....	1
Labourers	102	3,260
Laundresses	.....	10
Ladies	111	215
Lawyers	1	27
Lumbermen	2	10
Lathers	.....	1
Loomfixer	.....	1
Milliners	2	46
Masons	2	62
Machinists	4	59
Matchmakers	.....	4
Millers	.....	45
Moulders	3	48
Merchants	2	17
Mechanics	3	54
Music teachers	.....	11
Marblecutters	.....	3
Milkmen	.....	3
Milwrights	.....	2
No occupation	38	756
Nightwatchman	.....	2
Nurses	1	13
Organ builders	.....	2
Piano casemaker	.....	1
Professors of music	1	13
Plasterers	.....	4
Pensioners	.....	5

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Photographers	.....	12
Prostitutes	1	9
Painters	6	100
Printers	4	54
Peddlers	1	81
Physicians	1	40
Pumpmakers	.....	3
Plumbers	.....	3
Patternmakers	.....	1
Policemen	.....	1
Private Secretary	.....	1
Railway employés	1	22
Spinsters	4	167
Sailors	5	65
Students	3	91
Spinners	4	24
Sisters of Charity	1	3
Sodawater manufacturers	.....	1
Stonecutters	.....	18
Showmen	.....	2
Saddlers	4	11
Shoemakers	3	177
Seamstresses	7	17
Slaters	.....	1
Soldiers	.....	22
Salesmen	.....	6
Surveyors	.....	5
Sail and tent makers	.....	2
Shopkeepers	.....	7
Shipbuilders	.....	6
Stenographers	.....	3
Station masters	.....	1
Teachers	8	231
Tinsmiths	1	26
Tavernkeepers	.....	134
Tailors	6	9
Tanners	1	12
Teamsters	1	2
Tollgate keepers	.....	.....
Telegraph operator	1	3
Upholsterers	.....	1
Veterinary surgeon	.....	1
Vinegar maker	.....	1
Watchmakers	.....	8
Woodworkers	.....	5
Weavers	1	35
Wheelwrights	.....	2
Waggonmakers	5	23
Waiters	.....	5
Wives	87	215
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	39	2,382

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1892.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	580 93	960 07	811 38	524 83	500 76	126 34
Medical comforts and appliances	178 46	.....	30 92	1 75	116 35	
Butchers' meat	12,825 09	14,123 29	10,116 90	13,127 43	8,330 34	4,629 13
Poultry, fish, etc	1,264 06	1,481 62	695 21	2,096 65	1,230 52	272 45
Flour, bread, etc	6,440 30	6,843 16	5,307 74	5,591 43	4,756 31	3,485 13
Butter	4,341 82	6,093 60	2,696 76	4,986 34	2,800 64	2,852 81
Barley, rice, peas and meal	978 80	1,169 13	759 12	1,836 86	824 11	271 91
Tea	2,358 45	1,310 52	1,466 68	1,427 12	803 87	693 25
Coffee	368 08	1,209 74	1,196 75	966 49	215 50	351 06
Cheese	428 72	770 13	302 78	969 52	567 92	7 41
Eggs	534 90	504 40	327 85	386 32	276 60	156 57
Fruit (dried)	974 49	743 88	353 46	1,931 45	272 22	390 43
Tobacco and pipes	.....	1,275 32	775 39	842 55	31 99	168 27
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	401 33	270 43	307 77	438 60	196 30	68 10
Sugar and syrup	2,461 77	2,588 72	2,008 61	2,504 95	1,435 23	1,003 38
Unenumerated groceries	790 11	2,128 90	2 50	.....	344 83	171 38
Fruit and vegetables	2,626 06	634 65	869 59	954 40	639 02	935 40
Bedding	1,736 93	2,914 35	1,194 09	1,649 85	727 37	63 20
Straw for bedding	206 19	473 25	41 70	370 68	.....	135 47
Clothing	2,365 85	6,142 15	3,672 22	3,751 20	3,514 46	2,290 42
Shoes	505 80	2,013 89	502 20	772 74	1,056 35	575 13
Coal	7,075 35	14,023 00	10,627 47	22,873 57	11,238 84	10,680 22
Wood	1,054 60	332 50	17 75	550 37	761 40	531 75
Gas	2,642 63	3,125 65	793 99	3,008 08	.....	183 06
Oil and candles	96 85	61 84	102 02	92 38	29 32	40 53
Matches	7 50	21 00	.....	.....	.....	16 25
Brushes, brooms and mops	237 43	476 89	245 95	295 88	143 98	241 20
Bath-brick, black lead, blacking	9 55	10 00	32 94	12 60	7 35	6 98
Soap and other laundry expenses	464 04	1,041 10	753 55	650 76	645 72	969 86
Water	3,268 35	.....	12 00	1,810 75	.....	
Ice	247 00	178 73	.....	493 18	76 05	44 00
Advertising and printing	435 26	478 83	311 35	235 08	95 13	157 00
Postage, telegraph and express charges	156 34	440 06	284 60	290 46	61 35	157 89
Stationery and library	311 13	1,118 56	308 76	491 26	154 44	207 49
Furniture, renewals and repairs	422 84	1,915 15	1,667 29	1,201 29	822 55	680 00
Iron and tinware	310 83	373 16	336 61	326 01	287 74	96 64
Crockery and glassware	309 97	1,336 68	506 15	775 03	428 40	242 53
Feed and fodder	2,562 42	2,711 91	3,191 09	3,185 87	364 02	1,546 05
Farm stock and implements, and repairs thereto	648 12	2,036 22	721 22	1,611 54	1,208 26	672 90
Repairs (ordinary) to building	1,650 57	2,987 03	1,132 71	2,042 46	3,668 36	688 78
Hardware, etc	674 15	1,888 09	489 17	804 07	814 76	234 72
Paints and oils	240 97	792 33	785 68	1,122 74	341 90	178 92
Officers travelling expenses	110 00	164 85	45 50	120 50	108 05	216 65
Elopers, cost of recovering	3 35	106 15	46 85	46 88	43 30	
Freight and duties	67 58	108 09	60 95	69 44	249 38	143 33
Amusements	186 95	310 21	735 97	314 95	87 80	43 05
Religious services	160 00	170 25	.....	25 35	.....	
Rent	.....	1,364 00	.....	750 08	.....	299 88
Incidentals	514 65	452 19	313 00	420 15	195 85	574 35
Transfer and removal of patients	12 50	5 20	16 00	4 85	5 00	
Salaries and wages	31,747 87	36,823 79	23,619 81	30,824 03	18,254 32	15,758 55
Totals	98,564 84	128,502 82	79,489 00	119,180 77	65,673 73	53,169 79

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of Estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	759 39	1 19	960 67	1 00	842 30	1 59	526 58	58	617 11	1 38	126 34	28
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	14,089 15	20 39	15,604 91	16 14	10,812 11	20 40	15,224 08	16 89	9,560 86	21 38	4,901 58	10 89
Flour, bread, etc	6,440 30	9 31	6,843 16	7 08	5,307 74	10 01	5,591 43	6 21	4,756 31	12 49	3,485 13	7 74
Butter	4,341 82	6 28	6,093 60	6 30	2,690 76	5 08	4,986 34	5 54	2,800 64	6 26	2,852 81	6 34
Groceries	9,296 65	13 45	11,971 23	12 36	7,500 91	14 15	11,303 86	12 54	4,908 57	9 13	3,281 73	7 29
Fruit and vegetables	2,626 06	3 80	634 65	67	864 50	1 64	954 40	1 06	639 02	1 42	935 40	2 08
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,814 77	6 82	11,543 64	11 94	5,410 21	10 21	6,744 47	7 48	5,298 18	11 86	2,974 22	6 62
Fuel	8,129 95	11 76	14,353 50	14 84	10,645 22	20 08	23,423 94	25 99	12,000 24	26 84	11,211 97	24 91
Gas, oil, etc	2,747 01	3 97	3,208 49	3 32	896 01	1 69	3,100 46	3 43	29 32	6	239 84	53
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,279 32	1 85	1,527 99	1 58	1,029 44	1 94	959 24	1 07	796 85	1 78	1,218 04	2 71
Furniture and furnishings	1,043 64	1 52	3,625 38	3 75	2,010 05	3 79	2,302 33	2 55	1,538 69	3 40	1,019 17	2 26
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	3,210 54	4 64	4,748 13	4 91	3,912 31	7 38	4,197 41	4 65	1,572 28	3 52	2,218 95	4 93
Repairs and alterations	2,565 51	3 72	5,664 45	5 86	2,326 51	4 39	3,969 27	4 40	4,824 99	10 79	1,102 42	2 45
Printing, postage and stationery	902 73	1 30	2,037 45	2 10	904 74	1 71	1,016 80	1 13	310 92	69	522 38	1 16
Water supply	3,268 35	4 72			12 60	3	1,810 75	2 01				
Salaries and wages	31,747 87	45 94	36,823 79	38 08	23,619 81	44 57	30,824 03	34 21	15,254 32	34 14	15,758 55	35 02
Miscellaneous	1,301 78	1 88	2,860 38	2 97	699 32	1 32	2,245 38	2 54	765 43	1 73	1,321 26	2 94
Totals	98,564 84	142 48	128,502 82	132 88	79,489 00	149 88	119,180 77	132 28	65,673 73	145 08	5 ,169 79	118 15

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butcher meat, per cwt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 90
Flour, per bbl	4 85	4 47	4 84	4 38	4 85	4 60
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 50	4 13	3 65	4 63	4 60	4 50
Split peas, per bbl	3 90	.....	3 80	3 60	4 00	4 50
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb	17	18½	16¼	16¾	17	16⅞
Potatoes, per bushel	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel.						
Hard coal, large egg	4 65	4 95	4 83	.....	5 17	5 67
" stove	4 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" chestnut	4 65	5 04	4 83	4 92	5 39	.....
" small egg	.....	5 04	4 83	4 92	.....	.....
Soft coal, for steam	.....	.....	4 15	.....	.....	.....
" " grates	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Hard wood, green, per cord	.....	.....	.....	4 88	4 70	.....
" dry, "	.....	.....	.....	4 88	.....	.....
Pine	.....	.....	.....	3 22	.....	3 00

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
Assistant Medical Officers	2	2	1	2	1	.....	8
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Storekeepers and Assistants	3	2	1	2	1	1	10
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Engineers' Assistants and Stokers	8	9	4	7	3	6	37
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	10
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	1	.....	7
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	.....	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	1	3	1	4	2	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	3	1	2	12
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Stable and Stock-keepers	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	6	3	5	3	4	28
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	3	4	3	2	21
Housemaids	2	8	2	4	1	7	24
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	...	.....	3
Attendants.							
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	11	10	12	12	4	1	50
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	7	10	4	1	35
Trained Infirmary Nurse	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Teachers of Feeble-minded Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Ordinary Male Attendants	21	30	13	20	8	6	98
Ordinary Female Attendants	23	26	16	17	8	9	99
Male Night Watchers	5	.....	2	3	1	3	14
Female Night Watchers	4	3	1	3	.....	2	13
Totals	117	132	84	110	48	56	547

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop	2	626	313	11	3,270	298	20	3,687	188	6	1,636	273	2	548	274	....	.....	....	41	9,767	233
Tailor's shop	3	900	300	4	1,073	268	6	1,584	256	3	807	269	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	16	4,364	273
Shoemaker's shop	2	60	30	1	304	369	5	1,008	202	3	820	273	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	11	2,197	110
Engineer's shop	9	1,500	167	6	1,771	295	6	1,356	226	4	1,391	348	4	1,048	262	5	1,240	248	34	8,306	244
Blacksmith's shop	3	342	114	....	.....	....	2	420	210	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	5	762	152
Mason work	2	460	230	4	1,236	309	14	3,850	275	3	364	121	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	23	5,910	257
Repairing roads	10	1,140	144	....	.....	....	8	2,125	266	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	18	3,565	198
Wood yard and coal shed	6	1,450	242	3	789	263	....	.....	....	2	289	145	....	.....	....	9	1,080	120	20	3,608	180
Bakery	5	1,039	208	3	932	311	6	1,004	167	3	546	182	3	840	280	1	312	312	21	4,573	218
Laundry	13	4,069	274	20	6,177	308	22	2,660	121	22	6,461	290	10	21 13	211	13	3,884	299	100	25,064	250
Dairy	9	1,825	203	2	535	268	12	3,916	326	5	1,619	324	....	.....	....	6	2,190	365	32	10,085	315
Butcher's shop and slaughter-house	4	1,060	265	5	1,528	306	4	1,269	317	2	376	188	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	15	4,233	282
Piggery	2	400	200	..	.....	....	1	90	90	..	.....	....	....	.....	....	2	730	365	5	1,220	244
Painting	4	800	200	4	1,102	275	7	1,863	266	6	1,454	242	2	208	104	....	.....	....	23	5,427	236
Farm	20	5,060	253	31	9,285	300	24	3,553	148	67	14,221	212	22	5,513	250	....	.....	....	164	37,632	229
Garden and grounds	15	4,104	74	30	9,097	300	14	2,925	209	56	13,724	245	9	1,642	182	40	10,400	260	164	41,872	255
Stable	5	1,230	246	10	3,111	311	5	1,230	246	3	793	264	2	244	122	2	730	365	27	7,338	272
Kitchen	7	2,560	365	30	9,111	303	10	2,747	274	21	7,110	339	4	1,311	328	9	3,105	234	81	25,944	320
Dining room	77	28,104	365	41	12,380	302	31	10,148	327	45	16,470	364	....	.....	....	13	4,595	354	201	71,697	357
Officer's quarters	3	1,095	365	....	.....	....	6	1,685	281	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	9	2,780	307
Sewing	59	18,467	313	80	24,037	305	53	14,026	265	61	17,754	291	11	2,454	223	4	1,200	300	268	77,938	290
Knitting	29	9,077	313	92	27,787	302	39	12,266	315	76	23,895	314	2	472	236	22	2,664	121	259	76,161	290
Spinning	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....
Mending	36	10 800	300	7	2,092	299	15	4,171	278	22	4,100	187	2	346	173	....	.....	....	82	21,509	262
Wards and halls	46	14,606	318	359	107.802	300	145	46,600	322	421	126,243	300	136	33,995	250	75	29,431	392	,182	358.676	304
Storeroom	3	939	313	3	670	223	1	288	288	1	314	314	1	57	57	1	312	312	10	2,580	258
Not otherwise specified	180	65,700	365	162	48,478	300	46	12,569	273	58	16,006	276	48	11,647	244	10	1,861	186	504	158,311	314
Totals	553	177,713	321	908	272,552	301	502	137,860	274	890	256,793	281	258	62,488	249	208	63,734	306	3,319	971,140	293

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	.....	1	1	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	....	.. ..	....	...	....	.....	30	19	49	30	20	50
From 15 to 20 years	5	2	7	4	3	7	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	1	2	9	8	17	26	18	44
" 20 " 25 "	12	14	26	5	2	7	4	4	8	7	4	11	....	3	3	4	6	10	32	33	65
" 25 " 30 "	21	20	41	13	4	17	9	10	19	10	14	24	2	3	5	1	4	5	56	55	111
" 30 " 35 "	8	14	22	14	9	23	6	6	12	11	8	19	11	5	16	3	2	5	53	44	97
" 35 " 40 "	11	9	20	7	7	14	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	4	3		49	49	98
" 40 " 45 "	12	18	30	6	4	10	4	5	9	9	8	17	10	8	18	3	2	5	44	45	89
" 45 " 50 "	15	10	25	6	9	15	4	6	10	9	10	19	8	13	21	2	2	4	44	50	94
" 50 " 55 "	10	15	25	6	8	14	3	8	11	4	9	13	8	18	26	. ....	1	1	31	59	90
" 55 " 60 "	10	5	15	8	7	15	2	4	6	4	3	7	3	4	7	1	.....	1	28	23	51
" 60 " 65 "	6	9	15	3	2	5	2	.....	2	3	1	4	4	2	6	1	....	1	19	14	33
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	3	4	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	11	12	23
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	17	10	27
" 75 " 80 "	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	...	8
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	..	3
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	....	2	1	.....	1	4	4	8	.....	.. ..	.....	10	4	14
Totals	119	120	239	84	58	142	49	54	103	75	74	149	76	83	159	58	47	105	461	436	897

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years																		
From 15 to 20 years	2	2	4	1		1				1	1	2				4	3	7
" 20 " 25 "	8	3	11	1		1	5	1	6	4	3	7				17	8	25
" 25 " 30 "	8	7	15		1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	1		1	14	12	26
" 30 " 35 "	7	8	15	4		4	1	1	2	4	6	10				16	15	31
" 35 " 40 "	6	5	11	3		3		3	3	4	2	6				13	10	23
" 40 " 45 "	1	9	10	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	3	5				7	16	23
" 45 " 50 "	5	5	10	2	3		2		2	2	2	4				11	10	21
" 50 " 55 "	6	7	13	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	4	5				10	15	25
" 55 " 60 "	3	2	5	2		2	1		1	1		1				7	2	9
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	2	2	1	3	1		1							4	2	6
" 65 " 70 "		1	1	1	1	2										1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "				3	4	7										3	4	7
" 75 " 80 "				1		1										1		1
" 80 " 85 "				2	1	3										2	1	3
" 85 " 90 "																		
Unknown	2		2													2		2
Totals	49	50	99	27	16	43	15	9	24	22	23	45	1		1	112	100	212

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years		1	1													3	6	9	3	7	10
From 15 to 20 years				1		1										1	4	5	2	4	6
„ 20 „ 25 „				1		1										2	1	3	3	1	4
„ 25 „ 30 „	2	1	3		1	1							1		1	2	4	6	5	6	11
„ 30 „ 35 „	2	4	6	4		4				2		2					2	2	8	6	14
„ 35 „ 40 „	5	2	7	3		3	4	3	7	3	1	4				1	3	4	16	9	25
„ 40 „ 45 „	4	5	9	3	2	5	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	1	3				14	13	27
„ 45 „ 50 „	1		1	2	3	5	3		3	3	2	5	3		3				12	5	17
„ 50 „ 55 „	2	3	5	2	3	5		1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1		1	8	9	17
„ 55 „ 60 „	7	2	9	2		2	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	2	3				15	7	22
„ 60 „ 65 „	6	3	9	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4					1	1	11	8	19
„ 65 „ 70 „	4	2	6	1	1	2		2	2	2	3	5							7	8	15
„ 70 „ 75 „	3	1	4	3	4	7				3		3	2		2				11	5	16
„ 75 „ 80 „	2	2	4	1		1				1	1	2	4	1	5		1	1	8	5	13
„ 80 „ 85 „	3	1	4	2	1	3				1		1	1	1	2				7	3	10
„ 85 „ 90 „	1		1											1	1				1	1	2
„ 90 „ 95 „																					
Unknown							2		2							3		3	5		5
Totals	42	27	69	27	16	43	17	9	26	24	14	38	15	7	22	13	22	35	138	95	233

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year :—

Place of Confinement.	30th September, 1891.			30th September, 1892.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	331	348	679	340	347	684
" " London	493	481	974	468	477	945
" " Kingston	279	247	526	280	251	531
" " Hamilton	447	447	894	452	462	894
" " Mimico	196	199	395	256	274	530
Total insane in Asylums	1,746	1,722	3,468	1,776	1,811	3,587
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	222	198	420	266	220	486
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1,968	1,920	3,888	2,042	2,031	4,073
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	9	10	19	13	8	21
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	26		26	33	2	35
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaol.	33	33	66	7	7	14
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,036	1,963	3,999	2,095	2,048	4,143
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum					17	17
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	15	15	30	7	18	25
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	8	7	15	1	1	2
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	6	9	15	4	10	14
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	35	25	60	26	42	68
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1891 and 1892	2,100	2,019	4,119	2,133	2,136	4,269

Discharges.

Asylums.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	99	239	41.42
London	43	142	30.28
Kingston	24	103	23.30
Hamilton	45	149	30.20
Mimico	1	159	.63
Totals	212	792	26.77

Probational Discharges.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				114	99	213
Discharged, cured	44	47	91			
" improved	11	11	22			
" unimproved	4	2	6			
Died before expiration of leave	1		1			
Transferred to another Asylum						
Returned to Asylum	25	10	35			
Out on probation 30th September, 1892	29	29	58			
Totals	114	99	213	114	99	213

Deaths in Asylum.

Asylums.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	69	918	7.59
London	43	1,116	3.85
Kingston	26	629	4 14
Hamilton	38	1,043	3.64
Mimico	22	554	4.00
Orillia (Idiot)	35	525	6.67
Totals	233	4,785	5.91

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The Table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed :—

Assigned Causes.	Number of instances in which each case was assigned.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	3	3	6	5	22	27
Religious excitement		1	1	7	12	19
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	2		2	16	9	25
Love affairs, including seduction				3	11	14
Mental anxiety—"worry"		3	3	11	16	27
Fright and nervous shocks		1	1	2	6	8
Physical.						
Intemperance, in drink	2	1	3	19	3	22
Intemperance, sexual		1	1	3	2	5
Venereal disease	1	1	2	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	2	1	3	37	1	38
Over-work	3	1	4	10	9	19
Sunstroke	3		3	7		7
Accident or injury	3		3	10	3	13
Pregnancy		1	1		17	17
Puerperal					8	8
Lactation					4	4
Puberty and change of life		1	1		19	19
Uterine disorders		1	1		9	9
Brain disease, with general paralysis		1	1		1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	5	4	9	14	9	23
Other forms of brain disease				7	3	10
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	2	3	13	20	33
Fevers	1		1	6	7	13
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	8	15	23	10	14	24
With other combined cause not ascertained	60	63	123	4	3	7
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1		1	1
Unknown	307	289	596	217	181	398
Total	402	390	792	402	390	792

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :—

Asylums.	Number of Beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1892.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	340	347	687	14	.....	14
London	472	472	944	468	477	945	11	.....	11
Kingston	283	245	528	280	251	531	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	445	467	912	432	462	894	12	1	13
Mimico	280	280	560	256	274	530	24	6	30
Orillia	280	270	550	266	220	486	12	49	61
Totals	2,114	2,083	4,197	2,042	2,031	4,073	73	56	129

Social State.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :—

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	411	8,424
Unmarried	486	8,956
	897	17,380

Nationalities.

Canadian	554	8,293
English	112	2,348
Irish	114	3,698
Scotch	53	1,618
United States	23	509
Other countries and unknown	41	914
	897	17,380

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	161	4,050
Roman Catholic	201	3,766
Presbyterian	175	3,547
Methodist	215	3,491
Other denominations and unknown	146	2,526
	897	17,380

The following table shews the admissions, discharges etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive :—

Year.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	519	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	177	26.46
1891	928	495	433	53.34
1892	792	531	261	67.04

Employment of Patients.

The following two tables shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1882, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject :—

Asylums.	Actual Population.	Number of Patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of Patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	918	553	252,118	177,713	75.05
London	1,116	908	352,955	272,552	77.20
Kingston	629	502	194,026	137,860	65.89
Hamilton	1,043	890	329,641	256,793	77.90
Mimico	554	258	173,089	62,488	36.11
Orillia	525	208	164,286	63,734	38.79
Total	4,785	3,319	1,466,085	971,140	63.51

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882 :—

Asylums.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01	67.04	75.05
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40	77.20
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56	70.27	87.24	65.89
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27	77.90

Asylum Expenditure.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it:—

Asylums.	Expended 1891.	Expended 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	105,594 29	98,564 84		7,029 45
London	140,705 92	128,502 82		12,201 10
Kingston	84,354 83	79,489 00		4,865 83
Hamilton	115,171 63	119,180 77	4,009 14	
Mimico	46,536 22	65,673 73	19,137 51	
Orillia	52,271 03	53,169 79	898 76	
Totals	544,633 92	544,580 95	24,045 41	24,096 38
Actual increase 1892				50 97

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the Asylums during 1891 and 1892, together with the average daily population:—

Asylums.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1891			Year ending 30th Sept., 1892.		
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	759	139 11	2 68	691	142 64	2 74
London	957	147 03	2 83	967	132 88	2 55
Kingston	580	145 54	2 80	530	149 97	2 88
Hamilton	898	128 11	2 46	900	132 42	2 55
Mimico	311	149 62	2 88	447	146 93	2 82
Orillia	360	145 19	2 79	450	118 15	2 27
Totals	3,865	142 43	2 74	3,985	137 16	2 64

Revenue From Paying Patients.

Toronto Asylum	275	$37,851 61
London "	123	12,029 94
Kingston "	63	4,040 65
Hamilton "	129	16,518 39
Orillia "	42	2,800 02
Totals	632	$73,240 61

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year:—

——	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14,045 30		
" " 1872	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	
" " 1873	171	16,660 61		2,595 19
" " 1874	182	20,035 77	3,375 15	
" " 1875	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	
" " 1876	256	21,175 93		699 99
" " 1877	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	
" " 1878	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	
" " 1879	343	32,898 26	2,794 51	
" " 1880	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	
" " 1881	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	
" " 1882	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	
" " 1883	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	
" " 1884	496	48,135 18		11,787 41
" " 1885	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	
" " 1886	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	
" " 1887	514	48,742 53		5,187 52
" " 1888	538	59,638 16	10,895 63	
" " 1889	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	
" " 1890	562	62,754 16		3,916 48
" " 1891	577	58,507 42		4,246 74
" " 1892	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	

REPORT

—OF THE—

SPECIAL COMMISSION

—IN RESPECT OF —

TABLE ALLOWANCES.

I have much pleasure in incorporating with this report that of the Commissioner in respect to table and other allowances received by the Superintendents and Wardens of the several public institutions of the Province; also in respect to the system of associate dining arrangements to the officers therein to which I have already briefly referred. It will be found to very fully exhibit the working of the system which governs the domestic management of the institutions to which it relates.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE CONCERNING TABLE AND OTHER ALLOWANCES RECEIVED BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS AND WARDENS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, September 24th, 1892.

To the Honorable,

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., LL.D.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

The undersigned, appointed by commission under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the first day of June, A.D. 1892, " to enquire into and report upon any changes which may appear practicable in the present system of table and other allowances received by the Superintendents and Wardens of the several public institutions of the Province, and also upon any changes which may appear desirable in conducting the present system of associate dining arrangements for the officers of such institutions," beg leave herewith to submit his report.

That he might be able to give practical consideration to the subjects referred for enquiry, your commissioner visited the Asylum for Insane and the Penitentiary, Kingston; St. Lawrence State Hospital for Insane, Ogdensburgh ; Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville ; Asylum for Insane, London; Institute for the Blind, Brantford ; Asylum for Insane, Hamilton ; Asylum for the Insane, Toronto and Mimico ; and the Central Prison, Toronto, in the order named, to learn from the officers in charge of these institutions the actual working of the system as practiced in their domestic government. In addition to personal enquiries conducted in these institutions, details of the system which prevails in a large number of State, county and private hospitals and asylums for the insane in the United States, have been obtained by correspondence with their respective superintendents, which will be found appended herewith.

Preliminary to the consideration of the economy of the system which at present prevails in the several public institutions of the Province, the following table showing the per capita cost of table maintenance supplied to the officers is essential to an intelligent conclusion in this regard. The statement includes the last three years, that the average obtained may be accepted as in every respect a fair one.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum for Idiots.	Belleville Institute for Deaf and Dumb.	Brantford Institute for the Blind.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1890.....	1,235 25	874 22	990 46	870 83	859 10	425 00	873 46
"	1,087 68	956 20	1,001. 44	737 52	1,002 03	511 62	930 20
"	1,269 76	1,139 27	1,029 12	881 39	861 05	488 62	861 05
Total.....	3,592 69	2,969 69	3,021 02	2,489 74	2,722 18	1,425 24	2,664 71
No. of persons at table, including servants and patients	8	12	12	10	11	6	9
Average cost per year...	$149 69	$82 49	$83 91	$82 91	$82 49	$79 18	$98 69
Average cost per capita per week..	$2 88	$1 58	$1 61	$1 59	$1 58	$1 54	$1 90
Cost per head.....	$13\frac{6}{10}$ c.	$7\frac{5}{10}$ c.	$7\frac{6}{10}$ c.	$7\frac{5}{10}$ c.	$7\frac{5}{10}$ c.	$7\frac{5}{10}$ c.	9

Total average per capita per year, $94.20 ; per week, $1.81, and per meal, $8\frac{6}{10}$ c.

It will thus be seen that a little over eight and a half cents is the average cost per meal for the maintenance now supplied, and it surely is hopeless to pursue this enquiry in the expectation that in the general working of the system further possibilities of a considerable economy can be discovered. The margin between the present cost and a bare subsistence is narrow, and it is extremely doubtful if it could be further reduced without impairing the efficiency of the service.

The officers, one and all, express the greatest readiness to conform to the most rigid economy in their table expenditure, and where it may seem possible to reduce it the reduction would be attended by the withdrawal of many little attentions and indulgences extended to the patients under their care. It will be observed that while the cost is generally uniform in the several institutions, there is a notable exception in the case of Toronto Asylum, which is itself exceptional in its objects and equipments. Each of the other asylums has its special district from which its inmates are drawn, but the Toronto Asylum is set apart to receive and to accommodate pay patients from all parts of the Province. These pay patients at the present time are 240 in number, and they contribute in sums varying from $3 to $6 per week, a total of $38,000 per year to its revenues. Many of them are members or relatives of families who are able and willing to pay for extra attentions and comforts approaching those to which they had been accustomed in the homes from which they are so sadly separated, and the institution has been furnished and equipped to meet this demand upon it. The condition of some of these inmates necessarily imposes on the medical superintendent a special regard for their social life, as their improved mental condition may permit them to enjoy it.

As patients of all conditions approach convalescence there is a longing for relief from their environments, and this is most agreeably gratified by being occasionally entertained by the superintendent's family preparatory to being restored to their friends. So also it is found that the domestic instinct is stronger in some patients than their illusions, and if they can busy themselves with domestic duties, however trivial, they are tractable and contented. The house of the medical superintendent affords the opportunity for such an occupation of time, and these patients, who become attached to his family, receive their meals from his table.

In making an investigation of the system which governs the domestic management of the public institutions of the Province, the attention of your Commissioner has chiefly been directed to discover its defects and where in its application these are found to exist to a consideration whether they are inherent in the system itself or to a departure from it to meet special conditions. With a view to suggest any changes that would be an improvement on the system, a comparison of it has been made with that which prevails in the hospitals for the insane in the United States. The institutions compared are sixty-six in number, and distributed over the several States as follows: Nevada 1, New York 9, Illinois 1, Minnesota 3, Indiana 3, Virginia 3, Iowa 2, Massachusetts 5, Ohio 3, Missouri 3, Tennessee 1, Michigan 4, North Carolina 3, North Dakota 1, New Jersey 2, Connecticut 1, Alabama 1, Rhode Island 1, Arkansas 1, Kansas 2, Vermont 1, California 2, Oregon 1, Kentucky 1, Washington 2. Among these are 55 State, 3 county and 8 private corporate hospitals for insane. In 60 out of the 66 all officers have free residence and maintenance and associate tables for all below the superintendent. In two located in the Southern States, the respective superintendents have free residence, but provide for their own tables. The superintendent of one of them was formerly allowed to purchase his own supplies from the hospital stores, but this has been discontinued. All other officers have free apartments, maintenance and an associate table. In two others, also located in the Southern States, the superintendent of each has free residence with milk and vegetables produced on the farm. All else is provided by themselves, but both are allowed to purchase meat and other supplies from the hospital stores, while the other officers have free apartments and maintenance with an associate table. In another located in Pennsylvania, the superintendent has furnished residence free but provides his own light and fuel. He is allowed such supplies free as are produced on the grounds, and to purchase all his other supplies, including light and fuel, from the persons who supply the hospital and at corresponding rates. In yet another, located in Connecticut,

the medical superintendent has a separate residence furnished and supplied with light, fuel and water, and is permitted to buy his supplies at cost from the hospital stores.

The salaries paid by the several institutions to the medical superintendents could not in all cases be obtained, but of those reported as having free residence and maintenance, two receive a salary of $1,200, two $1,500, one $1,800, twelve $2,000, two $2,200, fifteen $2,500, seven $3,000, four $3,500, five $4,000, one $4,500 and one $5,000, or an average of $2,646 each, and of the six superintendents who have free residence and partial maintenance from the products of the farm and garden, one receives a salary of $2,000. one $2,500, one $2,680, one $2,800, one $5,000 and one $6,000, or an average of $3,497.

It will be observed that in four of these six cases where suprintendents provide in full or in part for their maintenance they are permitted either to make purchases from the hospital stores or to include the purchase of their supplies with those bought for the hospitals. In one case where this practice had formerly been permitted, it will be noticed that it has been discontinued.

In another of the American hospitals the practice was for a time in existence of providing for the maintenance of all officers by issuing daily rations to them, but this was found unsatisfactory and had to be abandoned, and the system of maintenance without restriction as to diet except common prudence was substituted for it.

There are eight amongst the number conducted by private corporations which are managed on the same principles as commercial undertakings by Boards of Directors, composed of experienced business men, and in every one of them the medical superintendent and other officers have furnished apartments and maintenance in full or in part in addition to their salaries. The salaries paid in some instances are higher than in any of the state hospitals, and are on an equally high average scale in all.

The opinion is sometimes expressed that in all public institutions directly under government control, the management is permeated by political exigencies that militate against their efficiency and economy. This opinion is not sustained by what is known of the practical working of the public as compared with private institutions of this class organized for similar objects. In the private institutions it is found that while they are managed by men of ability and experience with whom business principles unbiased by political influence may be expected to prevail, they are moulded on the same system and conducted on the same lines as the public institutions, with no greater economy and with no better service or results.

Speaking generally of the American practice in dealing with the officers of their public institutions, no specific restrictions are imposed as to the cost of living in any case where free maintenance is supplied, and free maintenance is the almost universal rule in both their public and private institutions for the insane. So far as could be ascertained the only expression of opinion from any of the authorities controlling them, regarding the fair cost of table supplies for the officers and their families, was to the effect that if they did not exceed $4.00 per capita per week, the charge was accepted as reasonable. Contrasting this with $1.84 per week which is the average cost of officers' maintenance in the home institutions there appears no room for doubt that the system of free maintenance as applied to the several public institutions of the Province has been both economical and satisfactory when strictly adhered to. The only instance of a departure from it and of a disturbance to the system occurred in the Toronto Asylum, which had its origin in the overcrowding to accommodate patients before the Mimico cottages were erected, and not until after they were completed and patients transferred to them was it found possible to remove the cause of it. In this institution the associate dining-table for officers was at a time of extreme stress for room crowded out to make way for a patient's dormitory, and it became necessary in consequence to make temporary arrangements for the officers to dine in their separate apartments. The result was that three separate dining-rooms for officers were established in different parts of the building, and as a temporary expedient, the one was allotted to the assistant medical superintendent who was allowed to make requisitions, approved by the medical superintendent, for his table and other supplies, while the matron retained control of the other two, and in a like manner made requisitions for them. The supplies for the three tables along with the

supplies for 800 patients and attendants in the several wards were sent to the general kitchen where the meals were prepared for all. With several cooks and many assistants and patients in and about the kitchen, it was obviously impracticable to keep the supplies in every particular absolutely distinct, and to deliver them entire to the tables for which they were drawn. It is not to be expected that this could be done under such conditions with anything like a fair degree of accuracy, even with the best efforts to prevent misplacement and a commingling of the supplies drawn for the different quarters. As a fact it did not appear to be regarded as a matter of first importance that it should be done, the chief object being to see that nothing was wasted, and the adjustment of supplies drawn for the officers' tables to the quantities consumed, was considered of secondary consequence. From this disturbance to the domestic management had arisen serious dissatisfaction and difficulties. The assistant medical superintendent complained that the supplies with which he was charged were out of all proportion to what was consumed. The real difficulty in the case was that his supplies while in the kitchen had become merged in less or greater quantities with the general supplies and went into the general consumption. There is no trace of evidence that they were wasted or that there was waste in any of the supplies for officers or patients, but simply a failure to prevent these special supplies from becoming scattered and merged with the general mass. Under the conditions then existing the medical superintendent was unable to remedy the difficulty which gave rise to the complaints, but did what was possible to minimize their effects and to preserve domestic harmony. It is pertinent to mention that of the supplies drawn for the officers' tables even with the most careful adjustment of them to the consumption, there is a daily return flow to the kitchen of the "left-overs" at table, which are afterwards prepared in palatable form and consumed in the wards. If the supply is misjudged and excessive the greater will be the return flow of the unconsumed, and while, to some extent, diverting the expenses as to classification, it has no effect to increase the general cost of maintenance.

The overcrowding of the Toronto Asylum, however, has been relieved by transfer to the Mimico cottages, and changes made by which the officers' associate dining-table has been restored.

The system of associate dining-tables in the several public institutions is therefore once more complete and is working smoothly and satisfactorily in them all. To improve the system the aim should be to unify the public institutions as far as practicable by the adoption of uniform methods in their domestic management. It is essential that the most systematic attention should be given to details in all that relates to their domestic concerns. To secure this the system of daily written requisitions by the officers has been extended to all food supplies of whatever kind either purchased or produced on the premises and a summary of them returned monthly, instead of annually as heretofore, to the inspector. A form of monthly statement has been prepared for this purpose, a copy of which is hereto attached, and will afford a ready means of comparing one institution with another in the work of inspection. With careful supervision of these returns the cost of maintenance to the officers of these institutions can be checked as necessity may require. With a less economical application of the system which now exists for the maintenance of the officers, the plan of commuting their perquisites in this regard for a money allowance would deserve careful consideration. With economy and efficiency however as a standard by which the system is to be judged, there is no change that can be suggested as a substitute for it without a direct loss in both. It is peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the institutions, as the general diet of asylum inmates must necessarily be prescribed by the medical officer who is expected to see that it is of a quality and sufficiently varied to meet the physiological needs of the system. Of this he must have a constant knowledge, and in no way can he obtain it so thoroughly as by being a daily partaker of it.

Wholesome and nutritious food is relied on as one of the curative agencies in the treatment of the insane, and it is important that the medical officer should at all times know that it is having its desired effect with his patients.

The considerations which attach to his position are almost entirely absent in the case of the wardens of prisons, as the prison official has to deal with those who are in health

undergoing punishment and correction, and who are reduced to as plain a scale of living as may be consistent with bodily health and the strength required to perform their daily tasks. There is so distinct a line of separation in the necessities of their conditions from that of the domestic life of the Warden, that his maintenance admits of and should be considered without reference to them. The coarse diet of a prison could not be regarded as suitable to his condition, and it is a point that can only be decided by experience whether it is more prudent that the prison stores should be made to include the more generous supplies needed by a single family, than that the warden should be allowed a money equivalent in lieu of them.

Your Commissioner in concluding his report has much satisfaction in being able to state that with the recent restriction of the associate dining-table for officers at the Toronto Asylum and all being under close restrictions and supervision, the domestic management of the several public institutions is being conducted with the most rigid economy and efficiency.

Recommendations.

Being unable after the most careful consideration to advise any change in the present system of maintenance to the Superintendents and Wardens, or in the associate dining arrangements now existing for the officers in the several public institutions of the Province, your Commissioner, with the full concurrence of the Inspector of Asylums and of prisons, respectfully recommends their continuance with the following restrictions

1. That the present system of maintenance to the Superintendents and Wardens of the public institutions be continued under revised regulations to secure care and economy therewith.

2. That the associate dining arrangements for officers be fully maintained in all the institutions under the control of the Matron.

3. That the dietary of all officers of the public institutions (except prisons) be drawn from the same stores and shall consist only of the same staples as supplied to the inmates thereof.

4. That daily requisitions for the supplies required for the officers' tables as provided by the revised regulations be made in writing, specifying the kind and quantity of every article of whatever kind used in providing meals therefor, and that when delivered the storekeeper obtain a proper receipt for them and charge each day in their respective accounts.

5. That on or before the fifth day of every month the Bursar cause to be prepared by the storekeeper, from his books, a detailed account, giving in the aggregate the quantity and cost of each article supplied for the officers' table during the preceding month, and showing the per capita cost of the respective tables, which on being properly certified to be forwarded forthwith to the inspector.

6. That attention be directed to secure as far as possible uniform dietary and such a unification of methods in all the insane asylums as will facilitate comparisons being made, the one with the other in the work of inspection, and that the same principles of economy, order and efficiency which regulate a well-managed private business be carefully enforced in the several public institutions of the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES NOXON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

To ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Public Charities, Toronto :

SIR :—I have the honour to herewith submit the Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum, ending September 30th, 1892, accompanied with the usual statutory tables.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

During the year 239 patients were admitted. 99 patients recovered during the year and were discharged. 18 patients were improved to such an extent that at least 9 of them might have honestly been put upon the list of recoveries. The recoveries were 41.4 per cent. on admissions. 39 patients were sent home on probation. Of that number 4 were returned unimproved.

DEATHS.

There were 69 deaths out of a population of 918 under treatment. This is a death-rate of 7.5 per cent. and is larger than usual. A good many of our aged inmates died. The following are examples: One female died, aged 68 years, and was 45 years and one month in the Asylum. One male died aged 64 years who was a resident 24 years and 7 months. A female aged 70 years was 50 years and 10 months retained as a patient. A male, aged 80 years, was 35 years and 3 months a lodger. A male, aged 54 years, was 30 years and 7 months a boarder. Another male was 80 years of age at death and remained here 49 years and 11 months, or nearly half a century. A female, aged 84 years was a patient here 26 years and 7 months. A male, aged 87, was resident 21 year. and 7 months. A female, aged 76 years, was here as a patient 40 years and 11 monthss A male, aged 56 years, was here 29 years and 4 months.

WANTS.

Our private patients are nearly one-third of our population. They are at present domiciled to a large extent in our wings. A few years ago a proposal was made to build dormitories to our two cottages which are in our grounds and are detached, these to be used for private patients. This would be a great improvement on the present arrangement and would cost little.

A less objectionable term than asylum might then be applied to these, such as, for example, "a sanitarium." Even for a general institution for the insane the term "asylum" is objectionable. It conveys to the public mind the idea that our insane are merely in custody to prevent them from doing harm to themselves and others. It is a slavish copying of a word which was used at first over two centuries ago. The words "Hospital for the Insane" are preferable in every respect. The phrase means not simply custody but also a place of cure, as all asylums are to a greater or less extent. In many of the States of the Union this change is being made and it is well.

PIGGERY.

For nearly two years we have been without a piggery. We endeavoured to send our slops to the branch Asylum piggery, but as it is six miles away we found that the labour was more than the refuse was worth, especially when the roads were bad. As a conse-

quence the slops were either buried or given away. We are thus deprived of the pork which, if we had it, would be consumed in the institution and reduce the outlay for meat to that extent. In this way we are sustaining a loss, and I would again urge that a piggery be built alongside that of the Central Prison piggery, and that a man be hired to look after both. There is a man at present doing the work of one; he could easily do that of both. The expenses could be divided between the two institutions.

A wooden structure with a concrete floor would do and need not cost more than $1,000 to hold 100 pigs. The situation is a long way from the residences of citizens, and will be for many years to come.

It is to be hoped that this practical point will not be lost sight of when the estimates are considered. It is to be remembered that were this wastage utilized it would reduce very much our maintenance account.

Farm.

We have no farm, and only a few acres of garden ground. As a consequence all farm products such as potatoes, oats, hay, roots and such like must be purchased. This deprivation must annually add to cost of maintenance. When a comparison is made between other asylums and ours in respect to per capita cost this fact is lost sight of. It is also forgotten that an institution which has over 200 private patients and yields a revenue from that source of more than one-third of the total expenditure must of necessity have a much greater outlay than other institutions not thus classified.

Improvements.

During the year the only important improvement outside of the usual renewals and repairs incident to all asylums has been the erection of a respectable building for a chapel and amusement hall and a working room. It is 45 feet by 85 feet in dimensions and two stories in height. It is substantially built of brick. A large part of the mason work was done by the labour of inmates as well as were the excavations.

It is erected largely from bricks taken from the old walls and slaughter house. The erection runs south at right angles from the main building and parallel to the two wings in the quadrangle. It is a substantial structure and when finished will add very much to our convenience and comfort in many ways.

Greenhouse.

The greenhouse is in a very dilapidated state. The most of it was erected by ourselves, and, being largely constructed with wood, is now rotten and in a tumble-down condition.

Visitors.

We have been afflicted to only a small extent with curiosity hunters during the past year. In the summer time a large number of excursionists visited the grounds. These we are not always glad to see. At the same time many took advantage of the cheap fares to see friends, whom we are always pleased to have visit us. During the exhibition weeks a large number of the former class "raided" us, but not having faith in the curative powers said to be possessed by the countenances or speech of a gaping or inquisitive multitude upon insanity, the general public were rigidly excluded, much to the comfort of the patients and satisfaction of friends. This rule is not popular with the public which have no friends on exhibition, but no humane man will court general favour to the mental injury of those entrusted to his care. Were the laconic speeches of the timid visitors and the frightened faces of such productive of power to heal a mind diseased or even to con-

tribute in a small degree towards recovery, the asylums whose doors are open to all and sundry should show favourably in striking contrast to the so-called disadvantages of our system of visitation.

I fear, however, that this open-door plan of visitation has been tried too often, in such cases as those of mania, and with bad results before patients are sent to an asylum. The whole neighbourhood will rush to gaze on a raving maniac, with the effect of intensifying the frenzy. One of the many annoyances a superintendent has to endure is the continual demand of the general public to see the Asylum and, as a matter of course, its inmates. It is a public institution and it is the privilege of the British subject, if he should happen to be "a free and independent elector," to look upon an asylum, to the support of which he has contributed his mite of taxes, as a huge menagerie erected for the purpose of gratifying his morbid curiosity. It is a matter of secondary importance to such, that a daily influx of strange visitors to the wards causes undue excitement and thereby retards the recovery of the afflicted under treatment. If Paul Pry be refused admission he threatens to appeal to "our member" and even to file a complaint with the Government about the audacity of asylum officials in daring to prevent his visitation. He pretends to think that there must be "ways that are dark" and corruption lurking in an institution within whose walls he is not privileged to air his importance and carry away his budget of news, gathered from the mad utterances of ones more unfortunate, so that their babblings may be the gossip of a whole country side when he returns home. His inspection often consists of a capacity to know a clean floor when he sees it, and in taking officials and attendants for patients. It seems to him necessary to visit our wards for the benefit of the oppressed of Her Majesty's liege subjects, lest any of them should be immured in dungeons, chained to stone walls, loaded with manacles, or illegally detained by designing knaves. It never enters the noddles of such visitors how they would like their fathers, mothers, sisters or brothers, wives or dear friends to be stared at from day to day and made the object of jeer, jest or jollity through ignorance, thoughtlessness or hard-heartedness.

Not having the fear of such before my eyes and believing that my first duty was the care of the patients committed to my charge, not only in the employment of every legitimate means for their recovery at my command but also in the prevention of aught detrimental to them, I have almost uniformly adhered to this rule. Strict regulations have been imposed to prevent such needless visitations. Many friends and relatives, possessed of good judgment, come to visit patients sometimes from long distances but on hearing that their appearance might injure the insane by exciting longings for home or by stirring up emotions not desirable, have returned home without seeing them. It is a pity the same could not be said of all who have been warned of the evil consequences of visiting excited lunatics at periods when their language and conduct could not give comfort to any one. It is a pleasure to conduct relations to see such as are quiet, orderly, improved or restored to soundness of mind.

It need scarcely be added that professional men having medical and scientific objects in view are always welcome, under such considerations and conditions as must commend themselves to every thoughtful and well-minded person. None are more grateful for this check upon mere sight visitors than are the majority of patients. It is often pitiful to see them hiding in corners, closets, bedrooms or other available places when strangers are approaching in order to avoid their gaze and imprudent questionings. Many know of their sad condition and naturally desire to flee from the presence of a gazing multitude of curiosity hunters. These statements have been made in former reports for the benefit of those who may choose to read and consider the reasonableness of this rule.

Recovered.

Every Asylum officer on the medical staff is naturally anxious to show a good record of recoveries. These are usually looked upon as indirect evidence of the value of his work and skill. The different factors which enter into a correct application of results are seldom considered. To accomplish the most good to patients, it is necessary that all the conditions favourable to their recovery should be present.

Experience shows that the more recent acute cases give us the greater number of recoveries. Of course youth, natural vitality, exemption from other diseases and absence of hereditary tendencies are to be taken into consideration on the plus side of the equation. Not only so, but other things being equal, the far larger proportion recover within a year from the invasion of the brain disease. Were all our admissons of such favourable classes, the percentage of cures would be at least double that usually presented. Instead of that being the case, the larger number of those admitted are chronics and incurable, who are sent to our Asylums merely for safe keeping. During the curative stages the majority of patients do not reach the Asylums and are often without proper care and treatment until the day of cure has passed away.

Such come to our Asylums from week to week and year to year, on whom the experienced medical officer at once pronounces the verdict " chronic incurable." Nothing short of a physical miracle could restore such to a right mind. No skill, no care, no appliances, however intelligent and benevolent, can bring back to a normal condition such clouded brains. We feel, when such come annually in scores into out custody, that the Asylum is no longer a hospital for the insane, but a veritable" Home for Incurables." In face of these facts it is not to be expected that recoveries can be many, and the usual average, ranging from one out of every three up to two out of every five, is a very fair showing for our Asylums, when the whole circumstances are considered. It is only a delusion to parade tables indicating these facts, without putting in juxtaposition the condition and probabilities of each patient on admission. Idiots, congenital imbeciles and chronic dements have been sent here to be cured, and friends were astonished when told of our inability to perform miracles on these hopeless cases. They were told the Asylum doctors cure these wrecks of humanity, and were disappointed to hear our gloomy forbodings in respect to these classes.

Restraint.

With the exception of one surgical case for two days there has been no restraint or seclusion of patients during the past year. We have managed to do without such since January 6th, 1883. There has been none in our men's wards for over sixteen years. We do not take to ourselves any credit of this, nor have we held a jubilee over the fact, because we have always held that if restraint can be abolished without detriment to the patient there can be no valid excuse for its use. If, on the other hand, it is the mature judgment of an experienced medical officer that mild bodily restraint of some kind is best for the patient, the mere clamour of hobby-ridders should not deter him from doing what he conscientiously believes is his duty in the individual case. It is our intention to do without restraint unless some unlooked for occasion for its use should arise, which so far has not been the case, hence our exemption from the use of mechanical appliances.

There can be no doubt of its necessity in surgical cases, unless a nurse can be detailed to take care of such patients night and day.

In most of the Asylums this is impossible, where there is, on an average only one nurse to sixteen patients. The maniacal patient, who will tear off splints or plasters and pluck out stitches must have some form of restraint applied, either medical or mechanical.

It is necessary for the well being of the patient. In such cases mere sentiment will not restrain the mischievous hands from wrong doing nor the busy brain from plotting against its own best interests. It is not to be expected that all the insane at all times can conduct themselves under such circumstances as a sane patient is taught to do, when surgical appliances are used.

Open Doors.

For nearly three years the dormitory doors have been left open at night so that the night-watches can see and hear more readily anything which may be taking place in these sleeping-rooms. The change has been an improvement in many ways. 1st. No night-pails are needed. 2nd. The ventilation is much better. 3rd. Patients can make their

wants known more readily to the night-watches. 4th. The patients express themselves grateful for the change as they have a sense of freedom which they appreciate, in contradistinction to being locked up together in large bed-rooms for the night. 5th. A number of patients with filthy habits are now more inclined to use the closets, and as a result the bed-rooms are much improved where this class is domiciled. 6th. The noise formerly made in opening and shutting bed-room doors is now avoided. The patients are not waked up, and the night-watches go among them softly to their great comfort and quietude. 7th. The night-watches prefer this open-door system, as they are under less apprehension as to what might be happening, than was the case with closed doors. This plan only exists where two or more patients are sleeping in the same room. At first a few would stray into the corridors, seeing open doors were a novelty to them, but now very few leave their rooms at night. The maniacal and those having strong suicidal proclivities occupy, as far as it is possible to accommodate such, single rooms with closed doors, and the usual periodic visitations of the watches are continued as heretofore.

Admissions.

One of the anomalies of our system for admission is that there is no uniformity in the procedure necessary to admit a patient by warrant or under ordinary process. A patient who may be arrested because of insanity, cannot be legally declared insane until such a person has been examined by the county judge, the gaol surgeon, and one other legally qualified medical practitioner. This step may mean a delay of a week or ten days. The next necessity is that all papers in connection with the case must then be sent to the Provincial Secretary, and from his office to the medical superintendent of the Asylum to which the patient is to be sent. It is then required that a warrant of transfer from a gaol to an asylum must be signed by the Lieutenant Governor. These additional requirements may cause, and usually do cause, at least ten days of further delay. Because of this roundabout way an insane person remains in gaol after commitment about three weeks at the least before all the formal steps of removal are complied with. It is true that occasionally some cases are admitted sooner if all the parties to the transfer can be reached at once, but this is by no means always the case. Often a month or six weeks are spent in securing legal documents in warrant cases. During all this time an acute and possibly curable case may be compelled to lie in gaol at a most critical time of the disease, even although there may be a vacancy in any one of the asylums to receive such unfortunates. The medical officers are always anxious to put such under medical treatment as soon as possible, but they are helpless to expedite the motion of such a cumbrous machinery.

On the other hand, under the ordinary process, all that is required is simply the filling up of two medical certificates by physicians to admit any patient. The whole legal procedure is often gone through within a few hours of application, to the great comfort of friends and patients. The method should be equally as simple and expeditious in warrant cases. The certificate of the gaol surgeon and that of another medical practitioner should be sufficient as in the other class of patients. None of these are criminals, yet they are treated as such, in the whole process of examination and committal. In a similar way, a complicated method is required to discharge.

Nothing less can do so than a warrant signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and based upon the recommendation of the medical superintendent of an asylum. In contradistinction to this complexity, under ordinary process, a patient can be discharged at once by a superintendent without any formality whatever. All committals and discharges of the insane, pure and simple, should be done by uniform processes. This would ensure promptitude in investigation as to insanity and in the transfer to asylums of those declared insane. Not only so, but it would also relieve the congestion which takes place so often in the gaols because of the slow movements of the law in respect to warrant cases. Blame is attached by the public and juries to the Government, the inspectors and superintendents, because of the time required to remove a patient from the goal to the asylums, when, as a matter of fact the fault lies largely at the door of statutory impediments. Surely the law could be very much modified in this respect, and for the better, without imperiling the liberty of the subject.

It is, like many of our laws, the copying of old English Statutes which, in England have now become obsolete, because of their cumbrous nature.

The humanitarian reasons are weighty, and the more urgent one is the fact that, under this plan, few would need to be sent to the gaols for safe-keeping, until room is found for them in one or other of our asylums. In this deplorable condition, hundreds every year have been immured in our Provincial penal institutions for months, and sometimes for years, until the curative stages of the disease have passed by and they go, at last, to fill up the ever increasing army of chronic and incurable. Under the plan proposed, such would be brought under dietary and sanitary influences at once ; not to speak of medical treatment and appliances, and because of these, their chances of recovery would be greatly enhanced. This is an important factor, from an economic standpoint which is too often lost sight of in the consideration of this subject. The short residence means small outlay, not to speak of increased vacancies for recent cases. Some such plan is a matter of paramount necessity.

One of the saddest, unsolved problems in the civilization of to-day is how to meet the ever pressing question of a steadily increasing tendency to insanity. The difficulty will increase as the years go by, for this malign influence is constantly widening its circle largely through heredity.

So far, little or no effort has been put forward to educate the people as to the causes and preventatives of insanity. We are, as it were, gathering up wrecks of humanity, which come tumbling over a fearful precipice, yet no warning cry or beacon is heard or seen at the brink. It is too well known, that those who have been themselves insane or have insane tendencies, marry and spread the evil a hundredfold in and through their children.

Many of such would not enter into such an alliance, were they educated as to the dangers they incur, and as to the sad heritage they bequeath.

Secret vices and profligate habits bring on a train of evil in parents which may intensify into insanity in an equally dissolute progeny. Worry, troubles, want of necessary relaxation under mental tension, and intemperance may break up an otherwise robust constitution, and the nervous state consequent thereon is surely transmissible to the descendants. Outside of asylum officers and specialists no information is given to the public in respect to these points.

Vital Statistics, Health Boards, and Sanitary Laws are of paramount importance to any community, but even these are of secondary consideration to the question of ways and means to check the growth of insanity. On an average, one in three hundred of our population is insane, and if the idiots are included in this term, the proportion would be one to every two hundred and seventy-six of the community. This is a startling fact, which religious teachers, parents, moralists, social reformers, and legislators would do well to ponder. It is a noble work to shelter these "more unfortunates," but it is nobler far to make an effort to show the sane how to so conduct themselves as to avoid this calamity. "Prevention is better than cure."

Concerts Performed Last Year.

McMaster University Glee Club, concert, 12th February.
Knox College Glee Club, concert, 16th December.
Central Presbyterian Choir, concert, 26th November.
St. Alban's Cathedral Choir, concerts, 30th November, 14th January, 5th April.
Mr. L. Boyd and friends, concerts, 8th December, 23rd February.
Y. M. C. A. Orchestra, concert, 11th March.
Cool Burgess and friends, concert, 4th November.
St. Margaret's Chapter of the "Brotherhood of St. Andrew," concerts, 28th January, 3rd March.
Jarvist Street Baptist Choir, concert, 16th February.
Magic lantern exhibition, entertainment, 18th December.

Cook's Church, Young People's Society, concert, 31st December.
Holy Trinity Church Choir, concert, 2nd February.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew's Choir, concert, 7th April.
Berkeley Street Methodist Church, concert, 29th March.
Orient Quintette, concert, 25th February.
St. Philip's Church Choir, concert, 21st April.
Chalmer's Presbyterian Choir, concert, 12th April.
Harmony Court and Circle, concert, 13th May.
Mrs. Herbert Staneland and friends, concert, 27th May.

It will be seen from the above list of entertainments that our city friends are many, and as energetic as ever in their efforts to give pleasure to our patients in so many ways. A mere statement of thanks is altogether inadequate to express what all feel at these evidences of self-sacrifice, which are freely rendered without any remuneration, beyond the feeling of satisfaction at doing a good and charitable work among the most severely afflicted of our fellow beings.

Employees' Wages.

It is very difficult to procure a good class of attendants, cooks, house-maids and laundry-maids at our low wages in this city in which wages rule high. An increase in this respect is needed in the interest of the service. The Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory employees are much better paid, yet the work at these two penal institutions is not nearly so onerous, nor are their hours as long as here. The success of any organized institution depends to a large extent on the faithfulness and judgment of its workers, and the best of such cannot be had for low wages. It is a false economy to pay low wages and procure inefficient help. The wonder is that we do so well in this respect as we do. A few dollars saved out of wages is misapplied parsimony if intelligent service is expected.

Lectures.

A course of lectures was given by me to our nurses last winter on insanity. They were well attended, and in the spring written examinations were held. The answers were, on the whole, very creditable. The lectures were mostly clinical.

The ensuing winter they will be continued. Physiology, sanitation, food and nursing will be discussed and illustrated as far as possible by stereoscopic views.

One of the results of this course of lectures has been increased interest in the patients, and a more intelligent appreciation of their condition and wants. The benefit resulting from good nursing and strict attention to medical rules are more thoroughly understood.

ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

A number of years ago the Province was divided into asylum districts, in each of which was located one of our four asylums. It was expected that each asylum would take all the insane committed to its own district. Although this plan has never been strictly carried out, yet it is supposed to be the rule. At the time of the division the Asylums of London, Hamilton and Kingston were comparatively smaller than was that of Toronto, and a division was made on that basis.

Since that time London Asylum has become much larger than Toronto Asylum. The same may now be said of Hamilton Asylum. Kingston Asylum is nearly equal to this in accommodation. Notwithstanding the respective increase in each of these asylums in respect to room, no change has been made in the boundaries of these districts to correspond to this new condition. As a consequence, we are urged to take patients from districts which should be appointed to these larger institutions. It is lost sight of that Toronto

Asylum takes pay patients from all parts of the Province, and to some extent relieves the outlying districts. This asylum has on an average nearly 220 patients of this class. This leaves us only 477 beds for free patients, and is virtually a small free asylum for our large district.

I have estimated the population of these four divisions by the census of 1881, as being the only reliable statement at hand. To the sum total belonging to the Toronto Asylum district might be added 60,000 to the population of this city, which at that time was computed to have only a population of 86,415.

There would be a few comparative changes in other respects, as this city is virtually the only congested district which has increased greatly in population for many years past.

The following are the results :—

London Asylum District	.....	555,890
Toronto "	.....	599,033
Hamilton "	.....	437,061
Kingston "	.....	391,244
		1,983,228

With a new asylum at Brockville a further division will be necessary.

MIMICO BRANCH ASYLUM.

The Branch has now a population of nearly 600 patients. It is too large to remain in its present position as an off-shoot of this Asylum. It has a complete organization with the exception of a resident superintendent, and has as important interests to supervise as any similar institution in the Province. There are eleven cottages occupied by patients, three of which have been erected during the year.

A cottage has been built on the north farm in which are twenty-one patients in charge of two attendants. These work on the north farm, and in addition to farm labour look after the cows and pigs. The two other new cottages are for the disturbed classes of patients, and house sixty in each.

Wants.

It is a matter of regret that an attempt was made to heat all the cottages with steam from a central point. The present system is expensive and inefficient. Had each cottage been supplied with hot water boilers, as is the case at Toronto Asylum, the attendants could look after the heating apparatus and firing, without the numerous firemen now employed. The coal consumption would be reduced one-third, if not one-half, and the wear and tear cut down to a minimum.

The hot water system in Toronto Asylum is satisfactory. It has been in existence for nearly half a century. One fireman and a number of patients look after all our heating appliances, including three cottages in the grounds. With modern improvements in hot water systems of heating the labour and expense are still further reduced. The attempt to carry steam long distances in pipes to heat cottages must of necessity mean great loss of heat before it reaches its destination.

Chapel, Hall and Mortuary.

A chapel and hall for entertainments are needed. Were a two-story building erected such as we have here, the first story might be used for general purposes and the upper part for a church. A detached building to use as a mortuary and for post-mortem purposes is a necessity.

Cottages for Employees.

One of the necessities of the situation at Mimico is the erection of a sufficient number of cottages for those employed. The steward should live outside; the same is true of the baker, of the electrical engineer and all those who have stated day labour only to perform, including a mason, a painter and an assistant carpenter. In the off-hours of such it is well not to have them lounging about an asylum. Their leisure time is apt to excite discontent among those who are necessitated to be on duty for a greater length of time with a less amount of pay.

Farm and Garden.

The farm crops were not up to an average except those of hay and oats. An effort should be made to clear up more of the new land and drain it, as the virgin soil will be more productive for many years than is the old part of the farm, which was over-cropped and allowed to be overrun with noxious weeds when the farm was rented. It takes years to rest such impoverished land and to get rid of such tenacious plants as the Canadian thistle. At least 3,000 bushels of potatoes will need to be purchased, as that crop is a comparative failure.

Changes.

During the year Mr. McKenzie, the Store-keeper at Toronto Asylum was made Bursar at the Branch. I regret to say that in a short time after his appointment he died. Mr. Corcoran, of Stratford was appointed in his place. Dr. Barber, of the London Asylum staff, was transferred to Mimico Asylum as Assistant Physician. Miss Watson was made Matron and Mrs. Elkin is Assistant Matron.

Sewage.

One of the most serious matters at the Branch Asylum is how to dispose of the sewage now being discharged into the lake. When an east wind blows there is no doubt some of it is being pumped into the Asylum through the intake pipe and its leakages, and is being used for domestic purposes. A filter is nearly ready for use, which will doubtless take out of the sewage the coarser material and make the flow more pleasant to look upon, but the indefatigable microbe will not be caught in these ingenious traps. It will find its way unimpeded to the lake, unless a destructive agent comes in contact with it.

In Toronto Asylum the changes have been few. Dr. Robertson, of Kingston Asylum, exchanged places with Dr. Buchan of this Asylum on August the 10th. Mr. M. Keltie was made Store-keeper in place of Mr. A. McKenzie, who was made Bursar at Mimico Branch Asylum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1891				331	348	679
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	63	38	101			
" Medical Certificate	56	82	138	119	120	239
Total number under treatment during year				450	468	918
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	49	50	99			
" improved	10	8	18			
" unimproved	4	9	13			
" not insane		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year	63	68	131			
Died	42	27	69			
Eloped	5		5			
Transferred		26	26	110	121	231
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1892				340	347	687
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				3828	3506	7334
" discharged	1952	1845	3797			
" died	961	806	1767			
" eloped	68	11	79			
" transferred	504	497	1001	3485	3159	6644
" remaining, 30th September, 1892				340	347	687
Number of applications on file, 30th Sept., 1892		17	17			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of July, '92)	355	349	704
Minimum " " " (on the 17th of Oct., '91)	327	347	674
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	124713	127405	252118
Daily average population.....	340.75	350.84	691.59

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	57	71	128	1708	2194	3902
Widowed.						
Single	62	49	111	2117	1312	3429
Not reported						
Total	119	120	339	3825	3506	7331
Religion.						
Presbyterians	19	32	51	850	783	1633
Episcopalians	25	27	52	1070	983	2053
Methodists	34	34	68	701	669	1370
Baptists	4	2	6	76	74	150
Congregationalists		2	2	35	51	86
Roman Catholics	27	18	45	784	687	1471
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	8	4	12	222	211	433
Not reported	2	1	3	87	48	135
Total	119	120	339	3825	3506	7331
Nationalities.						
English	28	18	46	653	570	1223
Irish	11	16	27	1001	973	1974
Scotch	12	8	20	457	407	864
Canadian	58	67	125	1441	1303	2744
United States	4	7	11	126	139	265
Other Countries	2	4	6	114	92	206
Unknown	4	0	4	33	22	55
Total	119	120	339	3825	3506	7331

TABLE No, 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	5	13
Brant	1		1	45	53	98
Bruce				20	10	30
Central Prison	3		3	27		27
Carleton		1	1	74	57	131
Dufferin	1		1	6	5	11
Elgin				30	22	52
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac				101	68	169
Grey	7	4	11	96	79	175
Haldimand				25	23	48
Haliburton				1	1	2
Halton	1		1	76	62	138
Hastings	14	6	20	96	75	171
Huron				57	51	108
Kent	1	1	2	25	22	47
Lambton				26	22	48
Lanark		1	1	50	41	91
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	58	49	107
Lennox and Addington				24	16	40
Lincoln				94	80	174
Mercer Reformatory					7	7
Middlesex				75	71	146
Muskoka District	1		1	9	8	17
Nipissing District	1	1	2	2	2	4
Norfolk				15	18	33
Northumberland and Durham	7	7	14	258	241	299
Ontario	9	6	15	162	147	309
Oxford				35	38	73
Parry Sound District	1	1	2	4	1	5
Peel	2	2	4	124	105	229
Perth		1	1	45	42	87
Peterborough	2	4	6	83	75	158
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	26	52
Renfrew				4	7	11
Rainy River District	1		1	1		1
Simcoe		4	4	115	122	237
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				60	59	119
Thunder Bay District	1		1	1		1
Victoria	9	4	13	71	50	121
Waterloo				44	46	90
Welland				42	43	85
Wellington	2	1	3	132	135	267
Wentworth		2	2	220	202	422
York	55	73	128	1204	1249	2453
Not classed				124	40	160
Total admissions	119	120	339	3825	3506	7331

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted casses have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton				12	1	13
Central Prison	3		3	27		27
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin				1		1
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey	5	4	9	50	17	67
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4	1	5
Hastings	14	2	16	47	25	72
Huron				3		3
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				2	2	4
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory					5	5
Middlesex						
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	4	2	6	54	26	80
Ontario	4	3	7	60	28	88
Oxford				3	5	8
Parry Sound District				2		2
Peel		1	1	31	8	39
Perth				7		7
Peterborough	1	3	4	35	13	48
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Rainy River District	1		1	1		1
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	4	17
Thunder Bay District	1		1	1		1
Victoria	5	3	8	46	21	67
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington	1		1	13	3	16
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	24	20	44	336	245	581
Not classed				43	8	51
Total admissions	63	38	101	977	487	1464

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
7064	M. S.	F	July 24th, 1891	October 3rd, 1891	Recovered.
7076	A. E. P	M	August 16th, 1890	" 3rd, 1891	Improved.
6840	E. W	F	December 16th, 1890	" 3rd, 1891	Unimproved.
6293	A. D	M	May 24th, 1888	" 6th, 1891	Recovered.
7082	V. G.	F	September 1st, 1891	" 10th, 1891	"
6989	A. B.	F	April 21st, 1891	" 11th, 1891	"
6999	J. M. H	F	May 6th, 1891	" 12th, 1891	Improved.
7049	G. P	M	July 1st, 1891	" 12th, 1891	Recovered.
7087	R. E. T	M	September 18th, 1891	" 13th, 1891	"
6978	C. McD	F	April 11th, 1891	" 16th, 1891	"
7031	J. C	F	June 2nd, 1891	" 16th, 1891	"
6957	H. E. A	F	March 7th, 1891	" 19th, 1891	"
5845	A. H. W	F	December 6th, 1884	" 24th, 1891	"
7018	A. E. B	M	May 24th, 1891	" 31st, 1891	"
7084	F. W	M	September 9th, 1891	November 3rd, 1891	"
7096	G. B. B	M	October 3rd, 1891	" 4th, 1891	"
7000	E. D	F	May 11th, 1891	" 4th, 1891	"
6873	M. H	F	January 3rd, 1891	" 14th, 1891	"
7105	A. M	M	October 10th, 1891	" 14th, 1891	Improved.
7086	I. J. M	M	June 10th, 1891	" 27th, 1891	Recovered.
6493	A. J. P	F	October 7th, 1889	" 27th, 1891	"
7129	E. A.	F	November 16th, 1891	December 10th, 1891	"
7079	R. W. G	M	October 3rd, 1891	" 10th, 1891	"
7138	J. T. G.	M	December 2nd, 1891	" 11th, 1891	"
6147	H. L	F	May 2nd, 1887	" 12th, 1891	Unimproved.
7099	E. S. T	F	October 3rd, 1891	" 15th, 1891	Recovered.
7036	M. A. C	F	June 12th, 1891	" 21st, 1891	"
6906	C. R	M	February 2nd, 1891	" 21st, 1891	"
7119	W. S.	M	October 31st, 1891	" 29th, 1891	"
6968	A. H	F	March 27th, 1891	" 29th, 1891	Improved.
7112	E. H.	F	October 23rd, 1891	January 5th, 1892	Recovered.
7107	E. S	F	October 19th, 1891	" 15th, 1892	"
6967	S. D	F	March 22nd, 1891	" 18th, 1892	"
7161	E. D. C	F	January 16th, 1892	" 21st, 1892	Unimproved.
7120	J. B	F	November 3rd, 1891	" 23rd, 1892	Recovered.
7108	E. H.	F	October 21st, 1891	" 23rd, 1892	"
6974	H. E. B	F	April 4th, 1891	" 28th, 1892	"
7132	M. B.	F	November 21st, 1891	" 31st, 1892	"
7146	L. W	F	December 14th, 1891	February 3rd, 1892	"
7020	J. W.	F	May 22nd, 1891	" 7th, 1892	"
7068	M. M	F	July 28th, 1891	" 18th, 1892	Unimproved.
7003	E. McC	F	October 7th, 1891	" 20th, 1891	Recovered.
7168	E. A.	F	January 29th, 1892	" 20th, 1892	Not insane.
7179	W. McK	M	February 18th, 1892	" 22nd, 1892	Unimproved.
7118	A. H.	F	October 30th, 1892	" 23rd, 1892	Recovered.
7181	W. McC	M	February 19th, 1892	March 4th, 1892	Improved.
7182	E. M	F	February 19th, 1892	" 5th, 1892	"
7176	R. R.	F	February 11th, 1892	" 7th, 1892	Recovered.
7075	D. D.	M	August 11th, 1891	" 9th, 1892	"
6677	L. C	F	June 16th, 1890	" 10th, 1892	Improved.
6909	M. E. F	F	February 8th, 1891	" 12th, 1892	Recovered.
7038	M. E. M.	F	June 16th, 1891	" 15th, 1892	"
7024	S. N	M	March 27th, 1891	" 16th, 1892	"
6785	C. R	M	October 6th, 1890	" 16th, 1892	"
7177	W. K.	M	February 17th, 1892	" 19th, 1892	"
7109	G. A.	M	October 21st, 1891	" 22nd, 1892	"
7117	G. D.	M	October 29th, 1891	" 22nd, 1892	"
7030	A. L	F	June 2nd, 1891	" 31st 1892	Unimproved.
7127	I. L. A.	F	November 12th, 1891	April 1st, 1892	Improved.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1892,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks
7071	W. M. G	M	July 30th, 1891	April 2nd, 1892	Recovered
7006	A. B	M	May 13th, 1891	" 2nd, 1892	"
6961	R. M	M	March 13th, 1891	" 2nd, 1892	"
7158	J. P	M	January 14th, 1892	" 2nd, 1892	"
7164	R. F	F	January 25th, 1892	" 7th, 1892	"
7167	H. W	M	January 28th, 1892	" 8th, 1892	"
7053	F. A. F	F	July 6th, 1891	" 8th, 1892	"
7217	J. T	M	March 21st, 1892	" 22nd, 1892	"
6969	W. J. D	M	March 28th, 1891	" 26th, 1892	"
7204	G. A	M	March 15th, 1892	" 28th, 1892	"
7186	W. McK	M	February 24th, 1892	" 29th, 1892	Unimproved.
7055	H. H	F	July 9th, 1891	" 30th, 1892	Recovered
7230	S. B	F	April 15th, 1892	May 2nd, 1892	Improved.
7162	N. C	F	January 19th, 1892	" 7th, 1892	"
6720	M. C	F	January 8th, 1890	" 7th, 1892	Recovered.
7166	E. S	F	January 26th, 1892	" 12th, 1892	Unimproved.
7228	R. W. G	M	April 6th, 1892	" 12th, 1892	Recovered
7157	D. C	M	January 13th, 1892	" 16th, 1892	"
7153	E. W	M	January 12th, 1892	" 16th, 1892	"
7048	A. C	M	June 29th, 1891	" 17th, 1892	"
7115	E. F	M	October 29th, 1891	" 18th, 1892	"
7224	E. T	F	March 30th, 1892	" 18th, 1892	Unimproved.
7147	M. D	F	December 15th, 1891	" 20th, 1892	Recovered.
6992	E. T	M	April 21st, 1891	" 20th, 1892	"
7213	G. S	M	March 21st, 1892	" 26th, 1892	"
7208	M. A. A. M	F	March 30th, 1892	" 30th, 1892	"
7260	G. R	M	May 23rd, 1892	June 4th, 1892	"
7216	M. B	M	March 22nd, 1892	" 10th, 1892	"
7210	J. L	M	March 21st, 1892	" 10th, 1892	"
7222	T. M	M	March 30th, 1892	" 10th, 1892	"
7004	H. M	F	May 12th, 1891	" 10th, 1892	"
7144	A. N	F	December 10th, 1891	" 16th, 1892	"
7091	M. McC	F	September 10th, 1891	" 23rd, 1892	"
7089	M. M	F	September 18th, 1891	July 1st, 1892	"
7197	M. H	F	March 10th, 1892	" 1st, 1892	"
7041	D. T	M	June 19th, 1892	" 5th, 1892	"
7248	T. B	M	June 8th, 1892	" 5th, 1892	"
6644	R. N. H	M	November 11th, 1889	" 6th, 1892	Improved
7156	E. L	F	January 13th, 1892	" 6th, 1892	Recovered.
6641	J. C	M	April 8th, 1890	" 7th, 1892	"
7225	F. O	F	April 2nd, 1892	" 8th, 1892	"
7184	J. M	F	February 22nd, 1892	" 12th, 1892	"
7256	W. R	M	May 20th, 1892	" 13th, 1892	"
7258	E. S. C	F	May 22nd, 1892	" 13th, 1892	"
7175	L. W	M	February 6th, 1892	" 14th, 1892	"
7223	G. B	M	March 30th, 1892	" 14th, 1892	"
6413	F. W. J	M	July 19th, 1889	" 19th, 1892	Unimproved.
7218	D. A. H	M	March 23rd, 1892	" 23rd, 1892	Recovered.
7270	M. B	F	June 15th, 1892	August 1st, 1892	Unimproved.
7165	F. T	F	January 25th, 1892	" 3rd, 1892	Recovered.
7247	J. C	M	May 2nd, 1892	" 6th, 1892	"
7217	M. A. J	F	March 23rd, 1892	" 18th, 1892	"
7288	J. S	M	July 2nd, 1892	" 25th, 1892	"
6902	J. S	M	January 24th, 1891	" 30th, 1892	Improved.
7280	G. R	M	June 25th, 1892	September 5th, 1892	Recovered.
7159	W. H	M	January 18th, 1892	" 8th, 1892	Improved.
7219	S. C. G	F	March 27th, 1892	" 9th, 1892	Recovered.
7246	C. E. B	F	May 1st, 1892	" 10th, 1892	Improved.
7323	A. L	F	September 8th, 1892	" 11th, 1892	Recovered.
7291	S. G	F	July 7th, 1892	" 11th, 1892	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending the 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
7239	A. C. McF....	F.....	April 21st, 1892	September 14th, 1892	Recovered.
7276	W. F	M.....	June 23rd, 1892	" 15th, 1892	"
5999	R. K.	M.....	January 29th, 1886	" 17th, 1892	Improved.
7098	M. M. W	F.....	October 3rd, 1891	" 20th, 1892	Recovered.
5393	E. H	M.....	October 25th, 1881	" 21st, 1892	Improved.
4392	A. C	M.....	September 17th, 1875	" 24th, 1892	"
7292	J. A. P	M.....	July 7th, 1892	" 27th, 1892	"
7083	J. H. McK	M.....	September 8th, 1891	" 27th, 1892	Recovered.
6983	J. A. H	M.....	April 20th, 1891	" 29th, 1892	Unimproved.
7133	M. A. R	F.....	November 24th, 1892	" 30th, 1892	"
7305	J. A. G	M.....	July 27th, 1892	" 30th, 1892	Recovered.
7028	M. A. O	F.....	June 1st, 1891	" 30th, 1892	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
4944	J. E	M	76	October 1st, 1891	13	10	23	Gangrene.
6359	J. G	M	63	" 3rd, 1891	3		18	Dysentery.
407	A. McM	F	68	" 5th, 1891	45	1	3	Senile Decay.
7095	H. S	M	26	" 8th, 1891			6	Exhaustion.
6272	G. F. J	M	43	" 10th, 1891	3	5	9	General Paresis.
6838	W. H. H	M	80	" 10th, 1891		10		Senile Decay.
6914	R. McG	M	68	" 13th, 1891		7	22	Cardiac Disease.
6353	J. W	M	62	" 17th, 1891	3	1	14	General Paresis.
3278	T. B	M	64	" 30th, 1891	24	7	23	Marasmus.
6706	G. B	M	69	" 31st, 1891	1	3	11	Marasmus.
4682	E. S	F	41	November 5th, 1891	15	1	17	Adenitis.
4446	M. D	F	79	" 25th, 1891	15	9	27	Senile Decay.
7046	W. P	M	41	" 28th, 1891		5	6	Exhaustion of Mania.
6739	L. T	M	64	" 30th, 1891	1	2	16	Senile Decay.
5777	S. M. W	F	51	" 30th, 1891	7	5	14	Pleuro-pnuemonia.
14	E. M	F	70	December 7th, 1891	50	10	16	Heart Failure.
6285	K. R	F	50	" 16th, 1891	30	7	14	General Paresis.
7067	J. R	F	60	" 18th, 1891		4	24	Marasmus.
7150	T. N	F	11	January 2nd, 1892			15	Tuburcolosis.
7130	R. P	F	32	" 7th, 1892		1	18	Exhaustion of Mania.
1774	F. E	F	80	" 8th, 1892	35	3	30	Ch. Nephritis.
5837	J. L	M	66	" 14th, 1892	7	1	30	Marasmus.
6525	D. McK	M	62	" 15th, 1892	1	11	25	General Paresis.
5085	S. M	M	73	" 19th, 1892	13	5	18	Pneumonia.
5384	C. E. McM	F	40	" 27th, 1892	10	4	26	Phthisis.
7160	J. C	M	78	February 1st, 1892			16	Apoplexy.
6740	A. C	M	29	" 11th, 1892	1	4	21	Tuburcolosis.
7149	H. R	M	40	" 14th, 1892		1	29	Heart Failure.
7183	M. J	F	45	" 29th, 1892			9	Exhaustion of Mania.
7172	S. D	F	31	March 15th, 1892		1	11	Marasmus.
4981	S. A. G	F	58	" 27th, 1892	14	1	22	Heart Disease.
6899	H. McP	M	36	" 28th, 1892	1	2	9	Paresis.
7007	G. C	M	43	" 29th, 1892		10	16	Paresis.
4606	J. K	M	60	" 31st, 1892	15	9	7	Cinroiss of Liver.
7025	M. A. V	F	29	April 2nd, 1892		10	6	Phthisis.
7102	J. C	M	38	" 3rd, 1892		5	28	Phthisis.
6949	G. H	M	58	" 16th, 1892	1	1	22	Cardiac Dropsy.
5042	J. F. L	M	39	" 19th, 1892	13	10	11	Phthisis.
7227	A. K	M	32	" 21st, 1892			17	Paresis.
2548	D. S	M	54	May 1st, 1892	30	8	22	Phthisis.
7180	B. H	F	55	" 2nd, 1892		2	13	Exhaustion of Mania.
89	A. W	M	80	" 5th, 1892	49	11	27	Senile Decay.
3220	M. F	F	84	" 6th, 1892	26	2	5	Syncope.
7174	M. M	M	57	" 19th, 1892		3	13	Phthisis.
5732	M. McD	M	71	" 20th, 1892	8	2	17	Epilepsy.
3755	J. L	M	87	" 29th, 1892	21	1	21	Senile Decay.
7134	H. B. R	F	31	" 29th, 1892		6	4	Paralysis.
7233	M. B	F	60	" 31st, 1892		1	11	Cardiac Dropsy.
6193	A. M. R	F	64	June 20th, 1892	4	9	17	Cereberal Effus.
7277	C. B. T	M	32	" 25th, 1892			2	Exhaustion of Mania.
7250	R. K	M	35	July 5th, 1892		1	23	Marasmus.
4411	C. A	F	43	" 6th, 1892	16	7	25	Heart Disease.
6921	N. B	M	33	" 7th, 1992	1	4	12	Acute Meningitis.
7255	J. J. D	M	53	" 16th, 1892		1	27	General Paresis.
4698	J. D	M	51	" 25th, 1892	15	9	26	Phthisis.
7231	W. S	M	55	" 25th, 1892		3	8	Diarrhœa.

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
7058	J. M.....	M.....	50	August 1st, 1892 .	1	... .	21	General Paresis.
7042	M. L. A	F	38	" 7th, 1892..	1	1	19	Phthisis.
6897	E. G	F	66	" 9th, 1892..	1	6	26	Apoplexy.
5459	E. D.....	F	39	" 14th, 1892..	10	2	12	Phthisis.
7265	T. G. T	M....	75	" 23rd, 1892..	. .	2	13	Marasmus.
7298	A. F.....	F	59	" 7th, 1892..	.....	1	11	Phthisis.
5758	A. L. A	F	43	" 31st, 1892..	8	4	1	Phthisis.
1096	A. M	F	76	Sept'mber11th, 1892..	40	11	29	Old Age.
6922	W. F	M.....	59	" 14th, 1892..	1	6	20	Heart Disease.
7322	E. H. H	F	30	" 15th, 1892..	.....	.....	8	Marasmus.
2869	F. B	M.....	56	" 16th, 1892..	29	4	15	Apoplexy.
6716	D. H. A	M.. ..	49	" 18th, 1892..	2	1	16	General Paresis.
6683	J. D	M.....	62	" 30th, 1892..	2	3	16	Ex. of Melancholia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	11		11	12
Architects	1		1	1		1	2
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				3		3	3
Book-keepers				25		25	25
Bakers				25		25	25
Bricklayers	3		3	4		4	7
Butchers				24		24	24
Blacksmiths	2		2	44		44	46
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders	1		1	4		4	5
Barbers				2		2	2
Bookbinders	1		1		3	3	4
Brick-makers	2		2	4		4	6
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				15		15	15
Cabinet-makers	1		1	7		7	8
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				18		18	18
Carpenters	1		1	148		148	149
Clerks	8	1	9	155	2	157	166
Clergymen				32		32	32
Carriage makers				3		2	2
Cooks		1	1	1	9	10	11
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigar-makers				7		7	7
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Coachmen	1		1	1		1	2
Civil servants	1		1	7		7	8
Clock-cleaners				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		14	14	5	983	993	1007
Dress-makers		6	6		11	11	17
Druggists				19		19	19
Engineers				21		21	21
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				1		1	1
Farmers	28		28	1009	33	1042	1070
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				1		1	1
Furriers		3	3		16	16	19
Gardeners	1		1	9		9	10
Grocers				9	1	10	10
Gentlemen				30		30	30
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Gun smiths				2		2	2
Hatters				2		2	

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Hostlers				1		1	1
Harness-makers				12		12	12
House-keepers		10	10		378	378	388
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers				9		9	9
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1	1	2	8		8	10
Janitors				2		2	2
Laborers	29		29	843	1	844	873
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies		10	10		79	79	89
Lawyers	1		1	21		21	22
Milliners					26	26	26
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists				20		20	20
Millers				30		30	30
Moulders	1		1				1
Merchants	2		2	99		99	101
Mechanics	1		1	27		27	28
Music-teachers				7	6	13	13
No occupation	7	9	16	132	337	469	485
Night-watchman				1		1	1
Nurses		1	1		8	8	9
Not stated		5	5	203	322	525	530
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	7		7	86	19	105	112
Professors of music	1		1				1
Plasterers				2		2	2
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				5		5	5
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				41		41	41
Printers	3		3	30		30	33
Peddlers	1		1	19		19	20
Physicians				23		23	23
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway foremen				4		4	4
Railway conductors				2		2	2
Spinsters		4	4		148	148	152
Sailors	1		1	26		26	27
Students	2	2	4	28	5	33	37
Sisters of Charity		1	1		1	1	2
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoe-makers	1		1	80	2	82	83
Seamstresses		1	1		86	86	87
Slaters	1		1				1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Year.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Soldiers	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	9
Salesmen	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Surveyors	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Sail and tent-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shop-keepers	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	7
Stenographers	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Teachers	1	2	3	56	73	129	132
Tinsmiths	1	.....	1	13	.....	13	14
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Tailors	2	.....	2	74	2	76	78
Teamsters	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6
Widow	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	5
Watch-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wives	.....	46	46	.....	805	805	851
Unknown or other employments	2	.....	2	25	7	32	34
Total	119	120	239	3706	3386	7092	7331

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	3	1	4	2	8	10
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	2	.....	2	5	2	7
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	5	11	16
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual	2	1	3	13	1	14
Over-work	2	.....	2	4	4	8
Sunstroke	2	.....	2			
Accident or injury	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	1	1	.....	7	7
Uterine disorders	.....	1	1			
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	3	7	4	6	10
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	.....	1	7	11	18
With other combined cause not ascertained	10	4	14	3	3	6
Unknown	91	106	197	56	45	101
Total	119	120	239	119	120	239

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
6873	F	M. G. H	October 15th, 1891	1 month	Discharged recovered.
7086	M	I. J. M	" 26th, 1891	1 "	" "
7090	F	M. H	November 11th, 1891	1 "	" unimproved.
7099	F	E. S. J	" 16th, 1891	1 "	" recovered.
7112	F	E. H	December 5th, 1891	1 "	" "
7120	F	J. B	" 22nd 1891	1 "	" "
7132	F	M. B	" 31st, 1891	1 "	" "
7020	F	J. W	January 7th, 1892	1 "	" "
7118	F	A. H	" 23rd, 1892	1 "	" "
7038	F	M. E. M	February 18th, 1892	1 "	" "
7071	M	W. M. G	" 29th, 1892	1 "	" "
6961	M	R. M	March 3rd, 1892	1 "	" "
7006	M	A. B	" 3rd, 1892	1 "	" "
7055	F	H. H	" 31st, 1892	1 "	" "
7151	M	D. C	April 13th, 1892	1 "	" "
7153	M	E. W	" 16th, 1892	1 "	" "
7208	F	M. A, A. M	" 30th, 1892	1 "	" "
7226	M	J. H. K	May 18th, 1892	1 "	Returned.
7089	F	M. M	" 30th, 1892	1 "	Discharged recovered.
7041	M	D. T	June 4th, 1892	1 "	" "
7156	F	E. L	" 6th, 1892	1 "	" "
7223	M	G. B	" 11th, 1892	1 "	" "
7175	M	L. W	" 13th, 1892	1 "	" "
7256	M	W. R	" 13th, 1892	1 "	" "
7258	F	E. S. C.	" 22nd, 1892	1 "	" "
7225	F	F. O.	" 23rd, 1892	1 "	" "
7197	F	M. H	" 24th, 1892	1 "	" "
6641	M	J. C	July 2nd, 1892	1 "	" "
7211	M	A. St. J	" 2nd, 1892	1 "	Unimproved.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
7247	M	J. C	July 9th, 1892....	1 month	Discharged recovered.
7217	F	M. A. J.....	" 9th, 1892....	1 "	" "
7165	F	F. T	" 30th, 1892....	1 "	" "
7280	M	G. R	August 5th, 1892....	1 "	" "
7291	F	S. G	" 10th, 1892....	1 "	" "
7098	F	M. M. M	" 13th, 1892....	1 "	" "
7083	M	J. H. McK...	" 26th, 1892....	1 "	" "
7292	M	J. A. P	" 26th, 1892....	1 "	Improved.
7198	F	E. S	" 29th, 1892....	1 "	Returned.
6378	M	J. R	September 7th, 1892	1 "	

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	18	21	
Discharged, recovered	14	19	33			
" improved	1	.....	1			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Returned to Asylum.....	1	1	2			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1892	1	.....	1	18	21	39

TABLE No. 10

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
„ 15 „ 20 „	5	2	7	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
„ 20 „ 25 „	12	14	26	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....
„ 25 „ 30 „	21	20	41	8	7	15	2	1	3
„ 30 „ 35 „	8	14	22	7	8	15	2	4	6
„ 35 „ 40 „	11	9	20	6	5	11	5	2	7
„ 40 „ 45 „	12	18	30	1	9	10	4	5	9
„ 45 „ 50 „	15	10	25	5	5	10	1	....	1
„ 50 „ 55 „	10	15	25	6	7	13	2	3	5
„ 55 „ 60 „	10	5	15	3	2	5	7	2	9
„ 60 „ 65 „	6	9	15	1	1	2	6	3	9
„ 65 „ 70 „	3	1	4	.....	1	1	4	2	6
„ 70 „ 75 „	2	2	4	....	.....	.....	3	1	4
„ 75 „ 80 „	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
„ 80 „ 85 „	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
„ 85 „ 90 „	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1
„ 90 „ 95 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals	119	120	339	49	50	99	42	27	69

TABLE No. 11.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN—Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	97	10	6	3	2
From 1 to 2 months	12	14	14	2	2
" 2 " 3 "	15	14	19	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	20	20	9	2	1
" 4 " 5 "	8	8	10	1	....
" 5 " 6 "	4	14	6	1	....
" 6 " 7 "	4	21	6	... .	1
" 7 " 8 "	2	7	1	1	....
" 8 " 9 "	6	5	3	....	....
" 9 " 10 "	2	9	7	1	2
" 10 " 11 "	4	10	5	... ...	1
" 11 " 12 "	4	11	1	....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	6	46	8	.....	....
" 18 months to 2 years	4	56	1	2	1
" 2 to 3 years	7	51	2	1	....
" 3 " 4 "	11	21	1	....	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	42	....	....	1
" 5 " 6 "	2	22	.....	....	....
" 6 " 7 "	1	26	....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	10	....	. . ....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	4	20	..... .	....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	17	.....	... .	....
" 10 " 15 "	1	76	....	....	....
" 15 " 20 "	1	73	....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	16	84	....	1	.....
Totals	239*	687	99	18	13

*NOTE.—This total must agree with the total admissions of the year.

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	626		626
Tailor's shop	3	900		900
Shoe shop	2	60		60
Engineer's shop	9	1500		1500
Blacksmith's shop	2	342		342
Mason work	2	460		460
Repairing roads	10	1440		1440
Wood yard and coal shed	6	1450		1450
Bakery	5	1039		1039
Laundry	13	939	3130	4069
Dairy	9	1825		1825
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1060		1060
Piggery	2	400		400
Painting	4	800		800
Farm	20	5060		5060
Garden	9	2504		2504
Grounds	6	1600		1600
Stable	5	1230		1230
Kitchen	7	2560		2560
Dining rooms	77	14052	14052	28104
Officers' quarters	3	730	365	1095
Sewing rooms	59		18467	18467
Knitting	29		9077	9077
Mending	36	1800	9000	10800
Wards	42	6573	6573	13146
Halls	4	730	730	1460
Storeroom	3	626	313	939
General	180	32850	32850	65700
Total	553	833156	94557	177713

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1892, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	2	1	2
Brant	2	3	5
Bruce	1	.....	1
Carleton	7	5	12
Dufferin	.....	1	1
Durham	3	11	14
Elgin	1	1	2
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	.....	4	4
Glengarry	3	.....	3
Grenville	3	.....	3
Grey	13	14	27
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Halton	3	4	7
Hastings	19	7	26
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	2	.....	2
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	4	1	5
Lincoln	1	6	7
Middlesex	2	1	3
Muskoka District	3	1	4
Nipissing District	2	1	3
Norfolk	.....	2	2
Northumberland	16	13	29
Ontario	17	20	37
Oxford	4	3	7
Parry Sound District	.....	1	1
Peel	9	13	22
Perth	5	2	7
Peterborough	13	10	23
Prescott	1	.....	1
Prince Edward	.....	2	2
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Simcoe	5	8	13
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Victoria	9	7	16
Welland	1	5	6
Wellington	7	12	19
Wentworth	4	12	16
York	139	170	309
Not classed, unknown, etc	30	.....	30
Total	340	347	687

TABLE

Patients transferred to other Asylums during

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County Originally Admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries or unknown.
M. B.	50		F	York			1			
A. C.	?		"	"				1		
H. S.	32		"	"	1					
L. McK.	35		"	"			1			
M. L.	51		"	"		1				
J. M. M.	49		"	"	1					
E. J. B.	50		"	Bruce			1			
A. D.	36		"	York	1					
O. A. A.	69		"	Northumberland	1					
S. A. B.	40		"	York		1				
I. J.	?		"	"	1					
E. McF.	22		"	"	1					
E. McG.	35		"	"			1			
S. S.	39		"	"					1	
A. S.	45		"	Ontario	1					
E. W.	40		"	York	1					
S. B.	73		"	"		1				
E. C.	30		"	"		1				
M. A. C.	49		"	"	1					
M. C.	?		"	Essex			1			
T. J.	44		"	York		1				
B. K.	45		"	Grey	1					
A. L.	30		"	Hastings	1					
J. M.	50		"	Grey			1			
E. E. McC.	26		"	York	1					
J. W.	28		"	Ontario	1					

No. 14.

the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Religious Denomination.					Social State.		Duration of Insanity Prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum Transferred to.
Church of England	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	8	W ..	... ..	Servant	Mimico.
....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	?	.....	W ..	.....	"	"
....	....	?	....	....	.....	1	....	3	W ..	.....	Servant	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	3	W ..	.....	"	"
1	...	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	W ..	.....	Milliner.	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	12	.... .	.....	.....	Teacher	"
....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	Wife	"
1	....	....	.. .	....	.....	1	1	.. ...	.....	.....	Housekeeper	"
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	Wife	"
....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	.....	1	W .	.....	Servant	"
....	...	....	1	....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	"	"
1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	2	W ..	.....	"	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	....	3	W ..	.....	"	..
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	4	W ..	.....	Wife	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	6	....	.....	.... .	None	..
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	W .	.....	Servant	..
....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	2	.....	W ..	.....	Not stated	"
1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	?	?	W ..	.....	Servant	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	Seamstress	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	...	"	"
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	. ....	.....	.....	Wife	"
....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	16	.....	W ..	.....	"	"
1	....	....	....	. ..	.....	1	.....	1	W ..	.....	Not stated	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	4	W ..	.....	Seamstress	..
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	2	.....	W ..	.....	Not stated	..
....	.. .	.. .	1	....	... .	1	.....	1	.....	.....	Farmer's daughter.....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ended 30th September, 1892.

——	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	4,660 bunches	4	186 40
Artichokes	55 bushels	45	24 75
Beets	285 "	40	103 20
Beans	62 "	1 50	93 00
Carrots	225 "	50	112 50
Cucumbers	1,900 "	2	38 00
Cauliflowers	2,650 heads	8	212 00
Celery	6,000 "	5	300 00
Currants	306 quarts	15	45 90
Citrons	375	10	37 50
Corn	800 dozen	10	80 00
Cress	450 bunches	3	13 50
Capsicums	½ bushel	1 50	75
Cabbage	9,849 heads	5	492 45
Grapes	50 lbs	4	2 00
Gooseberries	100 quarts	10	10 00
Lettuce	5,500 bunch	3	165 00
Onions, green	8,000 "	2	160 00
" ripe	260 bushels	1 00	260 00
Melons	95	10	9 50
Pease in pod	30 bushels	60	18 00
Potatoes	433 "	49	212 17
Parsley	500 bunches	2	10 00
Parsnips	300 bushels	50	150 00
Radishes	2,500 bunches	2	50 00
Rhubarb	6,500 "	4	260 00
Raspberries	55 quarts	10	5 50
Strawberries	295 "	7	20 65
Salsifi	55 bushels	75	41 25
Spinach	105 "	35	36 75
Sprouts (Brussels)	160 stalks	10	16 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme	520 bunches	2	10 40
Squash and Pumpkin	475	5	23 75
Tomatoes	225 bushels	45	101 25
Turnips	680 "	40	272 00
Vegetable Marrow	375	5	18 75
Horse Radish	100 bunches	5	5 00
Mangel Wurzel	100 tons	7 00	700 00
Western Corn and grasses, feed	412 loads	1 50	618 00
Plants and Bulbs	By increase		760 00
Milk	18,135 gallons	24	4,352 40
Eggs	524 dozen	15	78 60
Total			10,106 92

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing articles made and repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ended 30th September, 1892.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	306		Stockings, pairs.	304	
Chemise	345	3,500	Socks, "	272	260
Curtains	12		Ticks, pillow	64	
Cushions	7		" bed	30	
Counterpanes	58	160	" mattresses	87	
Dresses	307	3,400	Towels, roller	193	
Drawers	36	400	" diaper	24	
Jackets	4		" coarse	339	
Lamberquins	59		Ties, neck	38	
Nightgowns	40	1,040	Toilet covers	15	
Pillowcases	1,239		Untidy suit	24	
Quilts	243		Table napkins	108	
Rugs	20		Petticoats	198	
Shirts, cotton	405		Window blinds	157	
Sheets "	699		Table cloths	91	

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing articles made and repaired in the Tailor Shop during the year ended 30th September, 1892.

Made.	No.	Repaired.	No.
Coats, uniforms	28	Coats	87
Trousers, "	28	Trousers	186
Coats, denim, uniforms	5	Vests	30
Trousers, "	5	Untidy suits	1
Coats, for wards, tweed	115	Uniforms:	
Trousers " "	136	Coats	6
Vests " "	19	Trousers	18
Corduroy jackets	8		
" trousers	10		

Toronto Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for 1892.

—	Disbursements.		Dr.
			$ c.
1892.			
January 18..	To cash paid R. Hunter, for 4 milch cows	$198 00	
	Expenses	2 00	
		200 00	
	Less calves sold	2 50	
			197 50
February 8..	To cash paid R. Hunter, for 2 cows	$ 90 00	
	Expenses	1 00	
		91 00	
	Less calves sold	4 00	
			87 00
April 21	To cash paid R Hunter, for 2 cows		95 00
	" " " " expenses		50
May 16..	" " " " 1 springer		44 00
" 16..	" " " " 2 springers		93 00
" 16..	" " " " expenses		1 75
July 11..	" " " " 3 milch cows		153 00
August 1..	" " " " 2 "		95 00
October 24..	" " " " 100 ducks, at 32½c		32 50
" 24..	" " " " 100 turkeys, at $1.00		100 00
" 24..	" " " " 400 chickens, at 25c		100 00
" 24.	" " " " expenses		1 50
Novemb'r 19..	" " " " 2 cows		86 75
December 27..	" " " " 2 "		95 00
" 27..	" " " " expenses		1 50
" 31..	To balance on hand		35 18
			1,219 18

—	Receipts.		Cr.
			$ c.
1892.			
January 1..	By Balance from 31st December		49 35
" 18..	By cash from R. Hunter,	for 4 dry cows, at $40.00.	160 00
February 8..	" " "	" 2 " 36.00.	72 00
April 21..	" " "	" 3 "	130 00
May 17..	" " "	" 3 "	126 00
July 11..	" " "	" 3 "	135 00
August 1..	" " "	" 2 "	80 00
Septemb'r 29..	" J. Taylor & Co.	" 5,242 lb. tallow, at 2½c	131 05
" 29..	" "	" 1,080 lb. grease, at 4½c	46 35
" 29..	" "	" 87 lb. grease, at 4c	3 48
October 14..	" W. Ryan,	" 902 F. br'ls, at 12½c	112 75
" 14..	" "	" 76 sug. br'ls, at 10c	7 60
" 20..	" W. Brown,	" 30 F. br'ls, at 15c	4 50
" 24..	" "	" 19 sug. br'ls, at 10c	1 90
" 24..	" "	" 8 F. br'ls, at 15c	1 20
Novemb'r 12..	" R. Hunter,	" 1 dry cow	45 00
" 21..	" "	" 1 "	33 00
December 27..	" "	" 2 "	80 00
			1,219 18
1893.			
January 1..	By balance brought forward		35 18

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

October 1st, 1892.

To the Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1891, 974 patients, of whom 493 were men and 481 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed, there have been admitted into the Asylum 142 patients, of whom 84 were men and 58 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year, 1,116—577 men and 539 women.

Of these patients 60 have been discharged—39 men and 21 women ; 43 have died—27 men and 16 women ; 3 have eloped, all men ; and 65—40 men and 25 women—have been transferred to other Asylums, leaving in residence at present 945 patients—468 men and 477 women.

Of the 60 patients discharged, 43—27 men and 16 women were discharged recovered ; 12—9 men and 3 women were discharged improved ; and 5—3 men and 2 women were discharged at the request of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 55, or 39.44 per cent. of the admissions.

The average annual recovery rate from the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 40.81 per cent.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,116 and the number of deaths 43, so that the death-rate for the year was 3.85 per cent.

The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no death during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average annual death-rate from the opening of the Asylum down to the present time, has been 4.58 per cent.

The total number of patients admitted to this Asylum since it was opened on the 20th November, 1870, is 3,368—1,793 men and 1,575 women. Of these there have been discharged 1,281—668 men and 613 women.

There have died 875—502 men and 373 women.

There have eloped 60—53 men and 7 women.

There have been transferred to other Asylums 207—102 men and 105 women.

Leaving in residence to-day 945—468 men and 477 women.

Of the 65 patients transferred during the year just closed, 10 all men, were sent to Mimico on 23rd of November, 1891 ; 40—20 men and 20 women were sent to the same Asylum on 18th April, 1892 ; and 15—10 men and 5 women were sent, also to Mimico, on 20th September, 1892.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the year.

These have been more numerous and important than ever made before in one year—I shall not try to specify them all, but will give a list of the more prominent among them.

1. Early in the year the Public Works Department completed the new slaughter house mentioned in my last annual report. In January we filled the ice-house belonging to it, and since then we have killed in the new house and have hung the carcasses in the cold room—the slaughter house is a complete success and an immense improvement on the old wooden structure we had been so long using.

2. The Public Works Department is now building new dining rooms for the main Asylum—these when finished will be the most valuable improvement ever made at this institution. It is impossible for me to say how badly they were wanted, or what a relief and pleasure it will be to me and all concerned to enter upon the use of them.

3. The Public Works Department has just begun a cottage for the butcher of the Asylum. This will keep him always near his work and constitute him (in some sense) a watchman day and night, over this important branch of the Asylum service and over the valuable property connected therewith.

4. In pursuance of our plan to provide more and better accommodation for the Asylum stock, which is urgently needed, I have this summer begun to build a cow stable on the site agreed upon—the foundation is laid, a drain put in and by the time I am stopped by the winter I hope the work will be well advanced. The scheme contemplates the removal of all the farm buildings to the new site, the conversion of the old site into ornamental grounds, and the building of an infirmary in the midst of these.

5. We have taken down an old small greenhouse and replaced it with a larger new one.

6. The Public Works Department has entirely remodelled and immensely improved the lower floor of the centre building main Asylum. They have rearranged a great part of the space making new dining rooms for both officers and attendants—greatly improving the matron's storeroom and enlarging, receiling and reflooring the entrance hall.

7. We have completed the conversion of a large brick coal shed (disused by the building of the new coal bunkers) into a carpenter's shop and have moved into it ; this new shop is much larger and more convenient than was the old one.

8. Taken out all windows looking upon the new fire-escape in front of centre building, main Asylum, and replaced them with doors.

9. Put up a small frame building in the grounds as a safe and convenient repository for the gardener's tools.

10. Made a small building behind the new slaughter house in which to render tallow and store hides.

11. Refitted the engineer's house and built him a stable for his cow.

12. Put in and fitted up a steam ash hoist in new boiler house ; the ashes are (by it) lifted some twenty feet and dropped into a cart, then hauled away and deposited where wanted.

13. We took away the two old hoists to the dining rooms and made good all floors and ceilings.

14. Made tables and fitted up a new attendant's dining room.

15. Made shelving and fitted up matron's new storeroom.

16. Put down 15,000 feet of flooring.

17. Refitted the three storerooms, female side, main Asylum.

18. Made and put up a new flag staff—the old one was decayed and unsafe.

19. Fitted up a stable in west barn for brood mares and foals.

20. We panelled the vestibute and made and put up cornice around fire escape at front door.

21. Built a new piggery large enough to contain over one hundred pigs.

22. Put up in connection with new slaughter house and new piggery, two thousand six hundred feet of new picket fence.

23. Refloored platform in drying room.

24. Reconstructed stage in amusement room, throwing it out some four feet further into the amusement room.

25. Made twenty-five new tables for north building and other dining rooms.

I suppose the unspecified work done during the year would far exceed in aggregate amount the twenty-five items set down above. The small jobs done by the carpenters, the repairs and fittings done by the engineers, the new work and repairs done by the tinsmith, the brick, stone, drain and other work done by the plasterer, the work done on the garden and farm, if it could be all put down would make a very considerable aggregate, and no wonder since we have not less than two hundred men employed upon their several tasks over three hundred days in the year.

ALTERATIONS AND RENEWALS RECOMMENDED.

1. Before all else I want a grant of a few thousand dollars to enable me to complete or at least to go on with the removal of the old farm buildings and the reconstruction of them on the new site chosen. They are at present in the very heart of the ornamental grounds, are an eyesore and almost a nuisance. They are also quite inadequate to the purposes for which they were originally built since with the growth of the rest of the asylum they have become too small, and since with age they have become antiquated and almost ruinous. I not only want to move the farm buildings from the unsuitable site upon which they now stand and build proper buildings upon another site, but it is an important point of my scheme that an infirmary should be built in the middle of the present barnyard. An infirmary in a separate building provided with all the modern means of attendance upon sick people being the one great want of this institution at present.

2. The Medical Superintendent's house at this asylum should be heated with hot water. I believe it is the only Superintendent's house in the service that is not heated so or by steam. The change would no doubt have been made long ago (it has been promised often enough) but as it is in a sense a personal matter I have not pressed it and it has been year by year passed over. I hope it will soon be done.

3. The kitchen part of the Bursars' house is the remains of a very old wooden structure. The wind blows through it like a sieve and it is in a ruinous condition ; this old frame should be replaced by a brick kitchen. It would not cost many hundred dollars to make the change and it is one that is urgently needed.

4. For some years I have been asking that a Turkish bath be provided for the use of the patients at this Asylum. I trust the matter will very soon receive the consideration which I am pursuaded it deserves.

5. For some years I have been promised by the Public Works Department a front porch for the north building—or at least plans from which I could myself construct one. So far I have been furnished with neither the porch nor the plans. No doubt, however, the porch will be supplied during the coming year.

6. The three cottages are in bad repair ; new roofs are required and the outside of all of them needs painting.

7. The outside of the Medical Superintendent's house should be painted.

8. The lodges at both the front and side gates need a good deal of repairs. Certain sheds belonging to them are in a ruinous condition, and the roofs of the houses need repairs and the outsides need paint.

9. The sewage pipe leading from the centrifugal pump is giving out ; we have had to patch it with concrete in several places ; it may collapse any day and should it do so it would place us in a very trying position. This pipe should be renewed at once.

In the matters of fire protection, sewage disposal, restraint, use or rather disuse of alcohol and employment of patients, I have nothing to add to what has been presented in my late reports and especially in the report of last year. Our fire protection apparatus is thoroughly efficient and always in order ; the sewage disposal by the "Intermittent Downward Filtration" system continues a perfect success. For still another year we have used no restraint or seclusion and no alcohol, making nine years disuse of the former and ten of the latter. As regards. employment of patients there has equally been no change, more than 800 are occupied every lawful day in some useful manner, and

the habit of work thus formed is, I am persuaded, not only useful to the institution but still more so to the patients.

Amusements During the Year.

These have been more numerous than ever before; we used our large and commodious hall one hundred and six times during last amusement season—viz.: For dances fifty times, for "at homes" twenty times, for lectures eleven times, and for theatrical and other entertainments of like sort eighteen times.

We have again to thank the directors of the Western Fair for the privilege of sending patients to it free of charge, one hundred and nine men and eighty-three women, one hundred and ninety-two patients in all, were in such condition as to be able to avail themselves of the kindness thus extended, and they enjoyed their half day on the Fair Grounds very much indeed.

To wind up the year and the amusements, we held on 14th September, our fifth annual athletic sports. An excellent programme was gone through with much enthusiasm. The day was perfect, and actors and spectators alike enjoyed themselves greatly. Our best thanks are due to the following firms and individuals for prizes given by them, viz.:

Robinson, Little & Co.; J. E. Pavey & Co.; Struthers, Anderson & Co.; J. Marshall & Co.; Marshall Bros.; Elliot, Marr & Co.; M. Masuret; Jas. Cowan & Co.; Jas. Reid & Co.; W. T. Strong; J. G. Shuff; Cairncross & Lawrence; W. S. Barkwell; C. S. Colwell; R. Lewis; Advertiser Co.; W. J. Craig; A. D. Cameron & Son; N. F. Yeo; J. D. Saunby; W. Heaman; J. Perkins; W. Stevely & Son; G. Marshall & Co.; C. S. Hyman; John Purdom; R. C. Macfie; A. Screaton & Co.; D. S. Perrin & Co.; J. P. O'Higgins & Co; J. Darch & Son; A. M. Hamilton & Son; J. Green & Co.; J. I. Anderson & Co.; Geo. Heaman; Peter Birtwhistle; Reid Bros. & Co.; T. Gillean; J. Burns & Son; John Ferguson & Son; G. and J. B. Cairncross; G. McLean; J. W. Jones; C. Bodly and others.

C. S. Hyman; Mayor Spencer; Hon. Col. Alymer; Col. Smith; Capt. Denison; Capt. Cartwright; Thos. Purdom; John Marshall; W. J. Reid; Geo. Robinson; G. B. Sippi; Thos. S. Hobbs; D. Mackenzie; M. Masuret; G. McLean; Thos. Gillean kindly acted as judges.

These annual athletic sports are exceedingly popular with both patients and employees. I do not know any other way in which so much pleasure may be given at so cheap a rate.

We had our usual evening band concerts on the lawn in front of the main asylum.

Infirmary.

On 1st October, 1891, there were in the infirmary 40 patients—20 men and 20 women. During the year 104 patients—58 men and 46 women were sent to it, making 144 patients—78 men and 66 women—who were cared for there during the year. Of these 144 patients, 22—14 men and 8 women—died in the infirmary; 82—44 men and 38 women—were returned to the general halls of the Asylum improved in health, and 40—20 men and 20 women—are under treatment in the infirmary now. It is impossible to express the value of an infirmary in an institution such as this in which there are all the time many old, feeble, and actually sick patients. I find it hard to realize that we have only had this adjunct to the Asylum for three years. I cannot imagine now how we did without it so long. Even yet we have not such an infirmary as we should have. With our large number of patients, we require one of a greater capacity. We should have some single bedded rooms in it, and above all, we ought to have verandas and easy access to the lawns that should surround it. When our new infirmary is built (as referred to above) on the site now occupied by the farm buildings, we hope to make as great an advance upon the present comforts of the sick as we made three years ago by the inauguration of the infirmary we have in use to-day.

Religious Services.

As always heretofore we have had every Sunday morning Protestant service, and every second Sunday afternoon Catholic service in the Asylum chapel. The average number of patients who have attended these services has been 436—280 men and 156 women. The services of the clergymen of all denominations are given gratuitously. As it has been said that some are paid and others not, I take this occasion to say that none are paid anything, either directly or indirectly—they all give their service freely, and without any worldly compensation, to the patients, and we are all of us greatly indebted to them for this genuine Christian charity.

Lectures.

I gave the annual twenty lectures on insanity to the students of the Western University and to my own nurses and attendants. The course embraced a description of every form of mental alienation and was illustrated throughout by cases taken from the various halls of the Asylum.

Officers and Employees.

A year ago the medical staff was composed of Drs. Beemer, Ross and Barber; the latter was promoted to Mimico Asylum and Dr. Hobbs was appointed in his stead. This is the only change of any consequence that has occurred on the staff during the past year. Changes among attendants and other employees have been fewer in number than ever before at this Asylum since I have had charge of it. The work of the institution has gone on smoothly and well throughout the year, and I am thoroughly well satisfied with the manner each one has done his and her part of it.

Farm and Garden.

The yield of the farm and garden has, I regret to say, scarcely been up to par this year. During May and June we had almost constant rain and it was impossible to get in the crop in proper season; nor would it have been any use to put it in had that been practicable, as the seed would have rotted in the ground. Large ponds stood on the farm and garden during a large part of the two months mentioned, and where water did not stand the soil was mostly too soft to support horses or (in many places) even men. The crop therefore was got in too late and the hot dry weather that followed the rains burned up a good part of it before it could get big and strong enough to bear the sun. Hay was good; potatoes almost a dead failure. We had no tree fruits worth mentioning, but small fruits were fair.

The yield of the farm was as follows:—

Hay	170 tons
Straw	40 "
Wheat	230 bushels
Oats	870 "
Rye	50 "
Potatoes	1,250 "
Green feed	260 loads
Pork	17,255 pounds
Milk	20,887 gallons

In the garden we had vegetables as follows:—

Asparagus	1,850 bunches
Beans	91 bushels
Beets	615 "
Beets	2,013 bunches
Cabbage	16,320 heads
" red	210 "
Cauliflower	3,385 "

Carrots	1,690 bunches
Carrots	730 bushels
Celery	16,500 stalks
Corn	1,430 dozen
Cucumbers	410 dozen
" pickling	196 quarts
Horse radish	230 bunches
Kale	655 heads
Lettuce, forced	150 dozen
" garden	1,320 "
Onions, green	2,340 bunches
" dried	530 bushels
" pickling	21 "
Parsnips	635 "
Peas	108 "
Rhubarb	2,960 bunches
Radish, forced	980 "
" garden	3,950 "
Salsify	850 "
Seakale beet	138 bushels
Spinach	81 "
Squash Marrows	2,434 "
Turnips, garden	358 "
Tomatoes	293 "

Of fruit we had

Apples	20 bushels
" crab	$38\frac{1}{2}$ "
Currants, red	2,290 quarts
" white	260 "
" black	310 "
Gooseberries	5,336 "
Melons	1,026 "
Melons, citron	83
Pears	$45\frac{3}{4}$ bushels
Raspberries	4,134 quarts
Strawberries	716 "

Herbs:

Summer savory	850 bunches
Sage	450 "
Thyme	200 "
Mint	350 "
Parsley	350 "

Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we had 3,854; of plants raised in the greenhouses for bedding purposes, 38,006; of annuals raised under glass, 16,628; from our own nursery we planted out 40 native maples, 480 Manitoba maples, 246 Norway spruce, and 370 Austrian and Scotch pine.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums,
Toronto, Ont.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1891	.....	.....	.....	493	481	974
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	30	14	44			
" Medical Certificate	54	44	98	84	58	142
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	577	539	1,116
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	27	16	43			
" improved	9	3	12			
" unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	39	21	60			
Died	27	16	43			
Eloped	3	.....	3			
Transferred	40	25	65	109	62	171
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1892	.....	.....	.....	468	477	945
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1,793	1,575	3,368
" discharged	668	613	1,281			
" died	502	373	875			
" eloped	53	7	60			
" transferred	102	105	207	1,325	1,098	2,423
" remaining, 30th September, 1892	.....	.....	.....	468	477	945
No. of applications on file, September 30th, 1892	7	18	25			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October, 1891)..	494	481	975
Minimum " " (on the 18th of April, 1892)	459	458	917
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	178,120	174,835	352,955
Daily average population.....	488	479	967

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married	34	37	71	687	866	1,553	1,624
Widowed	2	.....	2	49	74	123	125
Single	47	20	67	965	576	1,541	1,608
Not reported	1	1	2	8	1	9	11
Total	84	58	142	1,709	1,517	3,226	3,368
Religion.							
Presbyterians	22	11	33	375	347	722	755
Episcopalians	9	14	23	346	276	622	645
Methodists	16	12	28	349	348	697	725
Baptists	10	4	14	129	116	245	259
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	19	9	28	29
Roman Catholics	18	10	28	279	287	566	594
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10	10
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	24	8	32	32
Other denominations	5	4	9	80	66	146	155
Not reported	4	2	6	96	57	153	159
Total	84	58	142	1,709	1,517	3,226	3,368
Nationalities.							
English	9	5	14	254	183	437	451
Irish	5	3	8	256	307	563	571
Scotch	6	6	12	173	147	320	332
Canadian	60	37	97	852	750	1,602	1,699
United States	3	2	5	72	44	116	121
Other Countries	1	4	5	43	48	91	96
Unknown	.....	1	1	59	38	97	98
Total	84	58	142	1,709	1,517	3,226	3,368

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		1	1	6	3	9	10
Brant				38	33	71	71
Bruce	11	3	14	111	81	192	206
Carleton				4	7	11	11
Elgin	5	1	6	101	102	203	209
Essex	7	6	13	77	77	154	167
Frontenac				5	7	12	12
Grey				10	12	22	22
Haldimand				22	23	45	45
Halton				10	7	17	17
Hastings				5	8	13	13
Huron	9	7	16	139	145	284	300
Kent	6	6	12	99	119	218	230
Lambton	7	10	17	178	118	296	313
Lanark				3	3	6	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4	4
Lincoln				10	6	16	16
Middlesex	24	14	38	376	341	717	755
Norfolk				30	34	64	64
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24	24
Ontario				6	13	19	19
Oxford	8	6	14	161	101	262	276
Peel				4	5	9	9
Perth	7	4	11	118	92	210	221
Peterborough				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2	2
Simcoe				13	21	34	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10	10
Victoria				12	14	26	26
Waterloo				33	21	54	54
Welland				8	6	14	14
Wellington				20	15	35	35
Wentworth				11	17	28	28
York				46	46	92	92
Not classed				25		35	35
Thunder Bay				2	10	2	2
Total admissions	84	58	142	1709	1517	3226	3368

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		1	1	6		6	7
Brant				20	11	31	31
Bruce	4	1	5	54	31	85	90
Carleton					2	2	2
Elgin	3		3	32	11	43	46
Essex	2	3	5	42	28	70	75
Frontenac					1	1	1
Grey				9	7	16	16
Haldimand				10	3	13	13
Halton				7	3	10	10
Hastings				2	5	7	7
Huron	6		6	65	41	106	112
Kent	4	1	5	34	18	52	57
Lambton	2	1	3	99	38	137	140
Lanark					1	1	1
Lennox and Addington				1		1	1
Lincoln				8	1	9	9
Middlesex	4	4	8	99	80	179	187
Norfolk				21	11	32	32
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6	6
Ontario				1	5	6	6
Oxford	3	3	6	79	26	105	111
Peel				3	4	7	7
Perth	2		2	50	22	72	74
Peterborough				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2	2
Prince Edward					1	1	1
Simcoe				5	8	13	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1	1
Victoria				9	9	18	18
Waterloo				17	8	25	25
Welland				3	4	7	7
Wellington				13	11	24	24
Wentworth				6	9	15	15
York				28	25	53	53
Thunder Bay				1		1	1
Total admissions	30	14	44	731	432	1163	1207

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	C. J. C	F	December 6th, 1890	October 12th, 1891	Recovered.
2	E. E. B	F	December 8th, 1890	" 29th, 1891	"
3	R. C	F	June 16th, 1891	November 2nd, 1891	"
4	T. E. S	M	January 17th, 1891	" 7th, 1891	"
5	A. C	F	June 25th, 1891	" 10th, 1891	"
6	C. H	M	February 13th, 1891	" 20th, 1891	"
7	C. K	M	July 20th, 1878	" 20th, 1891	Improved.
8	M. A. L	F	January 23rd, 1891	" 20th, 1891	Recovered.
9	J. M	F	February 21st, 1891	" 21st, 1891	"
10	F. W. T	M	April 23rd, 1891	" 30st, 1891	"
11	A. H	F	April 11th, 1891	December 10th, 1891	"
12	A. R	M	June 30th, 1891	" 10th, 1891	Unimproved.
13	A. D. McK	M	November 2nd, 1881	" 10th, 1891	Recovered.
14	W. H	M	June 18th, 1890	" 10th, 1891	"
15	C. B	M	December, 18th, 1890	" 10th, 1891	"
16	W. S. P	M	March 1st, 1890	" 23rd, 1891	Improved.
17	M. T. B. S	F	January 15th, 1890	" 24th. 1891	Unimproved.
18	J. C. S	M	April 29th, 1890	" 24th, 1891	Recovered.
19	J. S	M	January 3rd, 1891	Januuary 11th, 1892	"
20	F. S. L J	F	April 1st, 1891	" 13th, 1892	"
21	C. M	M	February 12th, 1890	" 27th, 1892	Improved
22	W. A	M	November 24th, 1891	February 1st, 1892	Recovered.
23	H. B	M	August 22nd, 1891	" 12th, 1892	Improved.
24	R. McH	M	September 28th, 1886	" 29th, 1892	Recovered.
25	T. S	M	March 19th, 1891	" 29th, 1892	Improved.
26	M.D	M	March 13th, 1890	" 29th, 1892	"
27	P	M	March 20th, 1890	" 29th, 1892	"
28	J. W	M	September 17th, 1886	" 29th, 1892	Recovered.
29	E. B	M	August 14th, 1871	March 29th, 1892	"
30	B. C	F	July 8th, 1890	" 29th, 1892	Improved.
31	M. C	M	September 23rd, 1890	" 31st, 1892	Unimproved.
32	M. O. K	M	November 11th, 1890	April 1st, 1892	Recovered.
33	M. P	M	September 9th, 1890	" 11th, 1892	"
34	R. M	F	April 22nd, 1891	" 27th, 1892	"
35	A. J. C	M	December 2nd, 1891	May 4th, 1892	"
36	D. R. E	M	December 1st, 1891	" 6th, 1892	"
37	R. J. Q	M	November 25th, 1891	" 14th, 1892	"
38	J. A. T	M	May 30th, 1891	" 30th, 1892	Improved.
39	J. Q	F	September 24th, 1891	June 8th, 1892	Recovered.
40	R. J	F	May 14th, 1892	" 8th, 1892	Improved.
41	D. H	M	July 21st, 1891	" 8th, 1892	Recovered.
42	S. F	F	April 22nd, 1892	" 23rd, 1892	Unimproved.
43	D. B	F	February 28th, 1891	" 30th, 1892	Improved.
44	J. M. McQ	M	January 7th, 1890	July 18th, 1892	Recovered.
45	P. S	M	February 25th, 1892	" 21st, 1892	"
46	C. McK	M	February 20th, 1890	" 21st, 1892	"
47	R. McL	M	July 22nd, 1882	" 21st, 1892	Unimproved.
48	E. L	F	June 24th, 1891	August 3rd, 1892	Recovered.
49	C. F	M	March 23rd, 1892	" 11th, 1892	"
50	C. N. H	F	October 26th, 1891	" 17th, 1892	"
51	E. S	M	April 29th, 1892	" 19th, 1892	"
52	R. A. B	M	April 25th, 1890	" 26th, 1892	"
53	W. E	M	October 15th, 1887	" 29th, 1892	"
54	D. J. C	M	May 22nd, 1890	" 31st, 1892	"
55	M. M	F	September 25th, 1890	September 17th, 1892	"
56	A. L. J	F	July 17th, 1891	" 21st, 1892	"
57	M. McK	F	June 20th, 1892	" 21st, 1892	"
58	W. McN	M	April 19th, 1892	" 24th, 1892	"
59	J. G	M	July 20th, 1889	" 28th, 1892	"
60	C. M. R	F	May 14th, 1892	" 30th, 1892	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	W. J	M	57	October 12th, 1891	0	10	15	General Paresis.
2	W, McG	M	70	" 19th, 1891	20	10	26	Heart Disease.
3	J. W	M	33	" 25th, 1891	13	10	26	Epilepsy.
4	E. E. McV	F	48	November 2nd, 1891	0	8	12	Exhaustion of Mania.
5	P. S	F	68	" 6th, 1891	0	4	3	Diarrhœa.
6	W. H	M	56	January 13th, 1892	21	1	26	Phthisis.
7	P. C	M	32	" 13th, 1892	7	5	29	Phthisis.
8	J. C	M	40	" 21st, 1892	0	4	6	Heart Disease.
9	J. McL	M	60	" 28th, 1892	0	1	26	Apoplexy.
10	J. McL. S	M	31	February 11th, 1892	6	1	5	Influenza.
11	H. McC	M	34	" 18th, 1892	3	8	16	Pneumonia.
12	M. R	F	52	" 25th, 1892	2	1	14	Apoplexy.
13	A. O. G	M	48	March 18th, 1892	1	1	26	General Paresis.
14	H. B	M	37	" 20th, 1892	0	5	19	General Paresis.
15	M. A. L	F	47	" 24th, 1892	10	4	27	General Paresis.
16	M. H. C	F	71	April 9th, 1892	21	4	17	Senile Decay.
17	J. H	F	81	" 16th, 1892	21	4	24	Senile Decay.
18	H. D	M	61	" 16th, 1892	4	7	13	Gangrene.
19	J. W	F	28	" 27th, 1892	7	10	0	Phthisis.
20	E. J	M	43	May 6th, 1892	0	0	9	Pneumonia.
21	E. C	F	46	" 14th, 1892	0	0	15	Exhaut'n Ac. Mania.
22	M. D	F	44	" 24th, 1892	14	0	16	Epilepsy.
23	B. McD	M	50	" 27th, 1892	9	0	4	Phthisis.
24	M. A. R	F	52	June 5th, 1892	11	9	2	Apoplexy.
25	S. P	M	83	" 12th, 1892	0	6	13	Senile Decay.
26	J. F	F	70	" 18th, 1892	0	1	14	Acute Diarrhœa.
27	D. T	M	37	July 15th, 1892	13	8	10	Phthisis.
28	P. McI	M	66	" 25th, 1892	0	0	6	Exhaust'. Ac. Mania.
29	J. V. W	M	43	" 27th, 1892	14	7	29	Sunstroke.
30	M. B	F	40	August 8th, 1892	17	11	7	Dysentery.
31	H. B	F	59	" 9th, 1892	0	0	8	Exhaust'. Ac. Mania.
32	J. M. McN	M	71	" 14th, 1892	1	11	9	Heart Disease.
33	M. A. T	F	71	" 16th, 1892	20	8	8	Acute Diarrhœa.
34	J. G	F	64	" 16th, 1892	0	5	6	Acute Diarrhœa.
35	E. B	M	81	" 18th, 1892	21	3	21	Acute Diarrhœa.
36	J. W	M	21	" 23rd, 1892	1	5	0	Phthisis.
37	J. A	M	72	" 28th, 1892	0	1	14	Acute Diarrhœa.
38	C. Z	M	54	" 28th, 1892	4	4	1	Occlusion of Bile Duct
39	A. D	M	35	September 5th, 1892	0	2	9	Exhaust'. Ac. Mania.
40	R. McD	M	75	" 15th, 1892	21	9	28	Senile Decay.
41	P. B	M	18	" 16th, 1892	0	10	6	Epilepsy.
42	M. M	F	72	" 18th, 1892	21	10	0	Senile Decay.
43	W. G	M	48	" 27th, 1892	15	7	7	Obstruc'n of Bile Duct

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	6		6	7
Book-keepers				4		4	4
Bakers	2		2	6		6	8
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths				22		22	22
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				4		4	4
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Baggagemen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	1		1	2		2	3
Cabinet-makers	1		1	9		9	10
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	11		11	12
Carpenters	3		3	48		48	51
Clerks				33		33	33
Clergymen				2		2	2
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Carders	1		1				1
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Clock Cleaners				2		2	2
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		11	11	4	206	210	221
Dressmakers					14	14	14
Druggists				3		3	3
Engineers	1		1	10		10	11
Farmers	38		38	635	9	644	682
Fishermen				3		3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners	1		1	9		9	10
Grocers	1		1				1
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Grooms	1		1				1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers	1		1	2		2	3
Harness-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Housekeepers		38	38		905	905	943
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				4		4	4
Labourers	15		15	440		440	455
Laundresses					3	3	3
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				4		4	4
Milliners					12	12	12

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing Tables, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Masons				8		8	8
Machinists	2		2	11		11	13
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				9		9	9
Moulders	1		1	10		10	11
Merchants				32		32	32
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers				1	2	3	3
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation				9	34	43	43
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	2	9	11	3	21	24	35
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters	1		1	20		20	21
Printers	1		1	12		12	13
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Railway Foremen	1		1	1		1	2
Spinsters					3	3	3
Sailors	1		1	10		10	11
Students	1		1	25		25	26
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers				28		28	28
Seamstresses					16	16	16
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers				19	10	29	29
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors				20	9	29	29
Tanners				5		5	5
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Telegraph operators	1		1	1		1	2
Watchmakers				7		7	7
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				3		3	3
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers	1		1	8		8	9
Unknown or other employments	3		3	105	244	349	352
Total	84	58	142	1711	1514	3226	3368

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguish'd.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Religious excitement					3	3			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				6	1	7			
Love affairs, including seduction				2	1	3			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				4	2	6			
Fright and nervous shocks				2	2	4			
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink				8		8			
Intemperance, sexual				1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual				5		5			
Over-work				3	3	6			
Sunstroke				4		4			
Accident or injury				2		2			
Pregnancy					4	4			
Puerperal					1	1			
Puberty and change of life					4	4			
Uterine disorders					1	1			
Brain disease, with epilepsy				3	2	5			
Other forms of brain disease				2		2			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				1	2	3			
Fevers				4	4	8			
Hereditary.									
With other combined cause not ascertained.	23	14	37						
Unknown	61	44	105	37	28	65			
Total	84	58	142	84	58	142			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2896	F	M. H	October 9th, 1891	6 months	Returned.
3217	M	H. B	" 23rd, 1891	3 "	Discharged improved.
2817	M	A. B	" 24th, 1891	3 "	Returned.
3171	F	R. M	" 24th, 1891	6 "	Discharged recovered.
3115	M	J. D. C	" 28th, 1891	1 "	Returned.
3198	M	A. R	November 3rd, 1891	3 "	Discharged unimpoved.
3013	M	M. A. E	" 6th, 1891	6 "	Returned.
3209	M	D. H	" 7th, 1891	6 "	Discharged recovered.
3043	M	W. H	" 9th, 1891	1 "	" "
3186	M	J. A. T	" 10th, 1891	6 "	" improved.
3170	F	A. H	December 3rd, 1891	3 "	" recovered.
3155	F	D. B	" 17th, 1891	3 "	" improved.
3224	F	J. Q	" 30th, 1891	5 "	" recovered.
2136	M	R. McL	" 31st, 1891	6 "	" unimproved
2935	F	B. C	January 1st, 1892	2 "	" improved.
2998	M	C. McK	" 15th, 1892	6 "	" recovered.
3243	M	D. E	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	" "
3246	M	A. J. C	" 30th, 1892	3 "	" "
3239	M	W. B. E	February 2nd, 1892	3 "	Returned.
3238	M	R. Q	" 4th, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2787	M	R. T	" 17th, 1892	2 "	Returned.
3262	M	P. S	April 7th, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3183	M	P. R	" 8th, 1892	6 "	Still out.
2798	F	M. S	" 13th, 1892	6 "	"
2896	F	M. H	" 13th, 1892	6 "	Returned.
3193	F	E. L	" 24th, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3267	M	C. F	" 29th, 1892	3 "	" "
3229	F	C. N. H	May 12th, 1892	3 "	" "
3020	M	R. B	" 17th, 1892	3 "	" "
3208	F	A. J	" 4th, 1892	3 "	" "
3299	M	J. D	" 23rd, 1892	6 "	Still out.
3034	M	D. J. C	" 24th, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3013	M	M. A. E	" 24th, 1892	6 "	Still out.
3305	F	R. J	" 25th, 1892	3 "	Discharged improved.
3249	M	S. M	" 30th, 1892	6 "	Still out.
3195	M	A. F	June 6th, 1892	3 "	Returned.
3296	M	E. S	" 13th, 1892	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3252	M	J. C	" 13th, 1892	3 "	Returned.
3272	M	J. A. W	" 14th, 1892	6 "	Still out.
3306	F	C. M. R	" 25th, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3218	M	R. McE	" 27th, 1892	6 "	Still out.
3226	M	J. L	July 5th, 1892	6 "	"
2928	F	E. McK	" 14th, 1892	3 "	Returned.
3196	F	M. A. M	" 16th, 1892	3 "	"
3261	F	E. A	" 20th, 1892	3 "	Still out.
3056	F	A. B	" 25th, 1892	3 "	"
3040	M	W. L	" 28th, 1892	3 "	"
3248	F	J. G	August 2nd, 1892	3 "	"
3310	F	R. E	" 12th, 1892	3 "	Returned.
3271	F	M. D	" 19th, 1892	3 "	"
3342	M	R. H	" 27th, 1892	3 "	"
3327	F	A. T	" 29th, 1892	2 "	Still out.
3214	F	S. L	September 15th, 1892	3 "	"
3321	F	M. K	" 17th, 1892	3 "	"
3263	F	L. J	" 19th, 1892	1 "	"
3281	M	J. K	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	"
2697	M	G. McG	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	"
3314	F	T. R	July 30th, 1892	3 "	

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted ...	.....	....	.....	33	25	58
Discharged, recovered	11	7	18			
" improved.....	2	3	5			
" unimproved	2	.....	2			
Returned to Asylum.....	9	5	14			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1892.....	9	10	19			
Total	33	25	58	33	25	58

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years....	4	3	7	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	5	2	7	4	4	8	1	.....	1
" 25 " 30 "	13	4	17	7	5	12	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	14	9	23	5	3	8	4	.....	4
" 35 " 40 "	7	7	14	9	2	11	3	.....	3
" 40 " 45 "	6	4	10	1	3	4	3	2	5
" 45 " 50 "	6	9	15	1	1	2	2	3	5
" 50 " 55 "	6	8	14	3	2	5	2	3	5
" 55 " 60 "	8	7	15	2	1	3	2	.....	2
" 60 " 65 "	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	5	2	7	3	.....	3	3	4	7
" 75 " 80 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Unknown	2	.....	2						
Totals..... ..	84	58	142	39	21	60	27	16	43

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	27	11	.....	1	
From 1 to 2 months	19	14			
" 2 " 3 "	14	13	1	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	10	14	2		
" 4 " 5 "	6	8	5		
" 5 " 6 "	8	25	4	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	7	4			
" 7 " 8 "	2	8	2		
" 8 " 9 "	5	5	1		
" 9 " 10 "	4	4	6		
" 10 " 11 "	1	8	3		
" 11 " 12 "	.....	2	2	1	
" 12 " 18 "	9	41	6	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	2	37	2	5	2
" 2 to 3 years	8	74	4	1	
" 3 " 4 "	6	36	.....	1	
" 4 " 5 "	2	47	1		
" 5 " 6 "	6	34	1		
" 6 " 7 "	.....	38			
" 7 " 8 "	.....	32			
" 8 " 9 "	1	35			
" 9 " 10 "	.....	36			
" 10 " 15 "	1	184	2	1	1
" 15 " 20 "	.....	92			
" 20 years and upwards	1	144	1		
Not stated	3				
Totals	142	945	43	12	5

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	11	3,270	.....	3,270
Tailor's shop	4	1,073	.....	1,073
Shoe Shop	1	309	.....	309
Engineer's shop	6	1,771	.....	1,771
Mason work	4	1,236	.....	1,236
Wood yard and coal shed	3	789	.....	789
Bakery	3	932	.....	932
Laundry	20	1,698	4,479	6,177
Dairy	2	366	169	535
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	5	1,528	.....	1,528
Painting	4	1,102	.....	1,102
Farm	31	9,285	.....	9,285
Garden	30	9,077	.....	9,077
Stable	10	3,111	.....	3,111
Kitchen	30	2,451	6,660	9,111
Dining-rooms	41	3,391	8,989	12,380
Sewing-rooms	80	.....	24,037	24,037
Knitting	92	.....	27,787	27,787
Mending	7	.....	2,092	2,092
Wards	359	50,848	56,954	107,802
Storeroom	3	670	.....	670
General	161	40,849	7,594	48,443
Mat-making	1	.....	35	35
Total	908	133,756	138,796	272,552

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1892, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	2	3	5
Brant	6	6	12
Bruce	49	29	78
Carleton	1	2	3
Dundas	1	.....	1
Durham	1	3	4
Elgin	30	30	60
Essex	24	36	60
Frontenac	2	2	4
Grey	3	6	9
Haldimand	2	2	4
Halton	1	1	2
Hastings	2	4	6
Huron	43	41	84
Kent	31	35	66
Lambton	64	46	110
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds	.....	2	2
Lennox and Addington	2	.....	2
Middlesex	102	129	231
Norfolk	2	5	7
Northumberland	2	.....	2
Ontario	.....	4	4
Oxford	39	35	74
Peel	1	2	3
Perth	38	26	64
Peterborough	.....	1	1
Prescott	.....	1	1
Simcoe	.....	4	4
Stormont	1	1	2
Victoria	2	1	3
Waterloo	3	6	9
Wellington	1	1	2
Wentworth	.....	4	4
York	5	6	11
Not classed, unknown, etc	7	3	10
Total	468	477	945

TABLE

Patients transferred to

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County Originally Admitted From.	Nationality.					
		Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
J. A.	71	1		York		1				
W. B.	69	1		Victoria	1					
M. C.	71	1		York			1			
E. C.	45	1		"			1			
S. F.	42	1		Hastings	1					
W. G.	42	1		York	1					
P. K.	77	1		"			1			
E. L.	52	1		"				1		
J. M.	74	1		Durham				1		
A. R.	76	1		York	1					
E. J.	46		1	Hastings	1					
A. D.	64		1	York			1			
M. C.	45		1	Essex			1			
M. G.	?		1	Oxford					1	
N. B.	65		1	Lambton						1
M. B.	68		1	Waterloo				1		
M. T.	66		1	York			1			
M. B.	53		1	"			1			
I. M.	37		1	Lambton	1					
F. Y.	33		1	Perth	1					
C. B.	60		1	Peel			1			
K. W.	42		1	Bruce	1					
S. H.	54		1	York						1
L. S.	38		1	Peel	1					
M. O'M.	44		1	York	1					
M. H.	65		1	Waterloo						1
E. M.	51		1	Grenville			1			
B. J.	43		1	Peterboro'			1			
E. B.	66		1	Simcoe			1			
B. M.	55		1	Grenville			1			
M. G.	51		1	Hastings			1			
J. T. B.	47	1		Oxford	1					
J. D. C.	55	1		Middlesex		1				
R. C.	57	1		Ontario		1				
P. B.	33	1		Oxford	1					
J. H.	34	1		Waterloo	1					
G. K.	69	1		Unknown		1				
T. L.	77	1		Frontenac			1			
J. M.	53	1		Huron			1			
D. McR.	51	1		Unknown						1
N. McM.	51	1		Stormont	1					
W. O'C.	69	1		Durham			1			
A. P.	51	1		Elgin			1			
D. N.	43	1		York			1			
A. McI.	44	1		Rainy River District	1					
F. G.	47	1		Ontario		1				
G. S.	69	1		York		1				
A. T. S.	68	1		Hastings	1					
F. S.	45	1		Middlesex			1			
A. T.	74	1		Lanark			1			

No. 14.

other Asylums, 1892.

Religious Denominations.					Social state.		Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1					1					1	Moulder	Mimico.
1					1		10		1		Farmer	"
	1					1				1	Tailor	"
	1					1			1		Labourer	"
			1		1			2	1		Farmer	"
	1					1			1		Carpenter	"
	1					1				1	Labourer	"
	1				1				1		"	"
		1				1				1	Not stated	"
	1					1				1	"	"
			1		1			5	1		Home duties	"
				1						1	Domestic	"
	1				1		1		1		Home duties	"
	1				1				1		Not stated	"
1					1		16			1	Home duties	"
		1			1			3		1	House-keeper	"
	1				1			9	1		Domestic	"
				1	1					1	"	"
	1					1	2		1		Not stated	"
1						1		1		1	"	"
	1				1			1	1		Home duties	"
	1					1				1	Not stated	"
				1		1			1		"	"
			1			1		4	1		Domestic	"
	1					1				1	"	"
				1	1		19		1		Not stated	"
	1					1				1	Domestic	"
	1					1		4	1		Home duties	"
1						1				1	Domestic	"
	1					1				1	"	"
				1		1				1	Not stated	"
			1			1			1		Shoemaker	"
1						1		2	1		Farmer	"
			1			1	16			1	Tailor	"
		1				1	1			1	Farmer	"
				1		1		1	1		Labourer	"
	1					1				1	Farmer	"
	1					1				1	Not stated	"
	1					1	7			1	Labourer	"
				1						1	Not stated	"
	1					1	15			1	Farmer	"
	1					1				1	Teacher	"
		1				1			1		Labourer	"
			1		1		2		1		Carpenter	"
		1			1		1			1	Farmer	"
				1		1		6	1		Labourer	"
1						1				1	Brewer	"
1						1				1	Painter	"
				1		1			1		Farmer	"
	1					1				1	Not stated	"

TABLE

Patients transferred to

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County Originally Admitted From.	Nationality.					
		Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
J. W.	44	1	....	Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	1
J. B.	81	1	....	York	1	....	....	....	....	....
J. H.	51	1	....	Elgin	1	....	....	....	....	....
C. B.	50	1	....	Middlesex	....	....	....	....	....	1
M. H.	64	1	....	Essex	....	....	1	....	....	....
W. B.	56	1	....	Lambton	....	....	1	....	....	....
J. P.	?	1	....	Huron	....	....	1	....	....	....
D. H.	47	1	....	Grey	1	....	....	....	....	....
J. K.	55	1	....	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....
O. C.	41	1	....	Oxford	....	....	1	....	....	....
H. W.	72	1	....	Bruce	....	....	1	....	....	....
C. D.	49	....	1	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....
M. D.	54	....	1	"	1	....	....	....	....	....
C. F.	56	....	1	Huron	....	....	....	1	....	....
M. A. J.	53	....	1	Bruce	1	....	....	....	....	....

No. 14.—*Continued.*

other Asylums, 1892.

Religious Denominations.					Social state.		Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
....	....	....	....	1	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	Farmer	Mimico.
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	1	"	"
....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	"	"
1	...	....	....	....	....	1	.....	...	.....	1	Not stated	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	....	1	1	.....	Labourer	"
1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	"	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	....	2	1	.....	Farmer	"
....	1	...	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	Labourer	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	Farmer	"
1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	"	"
..	....	....	....	1	1	.....	9	...	1	.....	Home duties	"
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	"	"
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	1	Domestic	"
1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	Home duties	"

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Number.
Dresses	12,313
Skirts	7,003
Aprons	31,860
Chemises	35,794
" flannel	1,042
Drawers	17,233
Night dresses	14,004
Waists	1,178
Neckties	2,625
Collars	5,037
Cuffs, pairs of	1,157
Handkerchiefs	7,461
Shawls	6
Caps	829
Hoods and bonnets	4
Stockings, pairs of	20,427
Socks, "	21,264
Gloves and mitts	2
Shirts	25,674
" flannel	3,894
Guernseys	2,704
Coats	1,890
Pants	2,004
Vests	781
Blouses	72
" pants and overalls	64
Sheets	103,311
" slips	629
Quilts	9,311
" canvas	15
Crumb cloths	1
Pillow-slips	59,669
" shams	188
" ticks	166
Bolster-slips	148
Towels	60,330
Table cloths	13,284
Table napkins	5,260
Table covers	82
Tray cloths	136
Sideboard covers	8
Bureau covers	781
Blankets	6,698
Ticks	8,106
Mattrasses	35
Pillows	5
Blinds and Curtains	47
Carriage rugs	12
Horse nets	4
Laundry wraps	2,066
Pudding cloths	2,250
Total	489,409

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1,498	3,286
" uniform	68	41
Aprons	2,259	1,875
" uniform	222	129
Skirts	468	1,614
Drawers	674	1,534
Chemises	1,279	2,277
Night dresses	279	212
Chemises flannel	69	176
Waists	5	
Neckties	697	
Coats		1,007
Pants		1,583
Vests		461
Blouses		39
" pants and overalls		32
Shirts	1,084	2,081
" flannel	26	206
Guernseys		16
Nightshirts	23	
Caps, women's	3	
" men's	254	
Bibs	34	
Sheets	1,623	772
" slip	20	
Quilts hemmed	7	348
" canvas	6	
Pillow-slips	1,505	540
Pillow-shams	36	
Pillows	117	
Bureau covers	30	
Pillow-ticks	12	
Blankets		672
Socks, pairs of		2,069
Stockings, pairs of		2,346
Mats	15	
Ticks	547	3,260
Mattrasses	308	
Towels	1,338	
Table cloths	24	
Table covers	9	
Table napkins	36	
Pudding cloths	59	
Crumb cloths	3	
Laundry wraps	88	
Bags	55	
Sacks	12	
Baskets	66	
Chairs, painted		30
" varnished		26
" painted and varnished		153
" cane seated		55
Total	4,858	26,840

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in the Tailors' Shop during the yesr ending 30th September, 1892.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	54	25
" white	9	1
Pants, uniform	69	13
Vests "	2	
Coats	360	
Pants	585	
Vests	216	
Blouses	13	
Overall pants	14	
" jacket	1	
Total	1,329	39

Cloth slippers.....90 pairs.

TABLE No. 18.

Articles made in Tinsmiths' Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.
Potato strainers	2
Bake pans	33
Bath	1
Fire screens	2
Trays for oil	14
Teapots	9
Teapot stands	12
Tin pails	2
" slop	2
" milk	26
Trays of various sizes	13
Fountain covers	4
Coffeepots	3
Lunch tins	2
Tin boxes	4
Tank float	1
Tin pitchers	11
Basins, wash	4
Dippers	14
Oil feeders	3
Steamers	3
Cake tins	4
Pancake turners	2
Torpedo ventilators	3
Cuspidores	50
Colander	1
Ashkettles	3
Teakettles	3
Soup cans	3
Coffee boiler	1
Tea cannisters	2
Coffee "	1
Steamkettle covers	2
Bread graters	2
Measures	2
Insect powder dredges	6
Milkpans	18
Muffin rings	3
Tincups	72
Gravy strainer	1
Bread pans	25

TABLE No. 19.

Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	15	
" uniform	68	
Drawers		69
Shirts	7	612
" flannel		32
Shrouds	42	
Slipper uppers	44	
Mattrass ticks	288	23
Socks (pairs of)		1,920
Sheets		27
Pillow ticks	61	
Table cloths	34	
Blinds	8	
Blankets		1
Carpets		3
Bags	4	
Tea strainers	12	
Sideboard covers	2	
Cushion	1	
Mats	2	
Aprons	3	
Pillowshams	26	
Carriage cover	1	
Caps (women's)	24	
Canvas mits (pairs of)	3	
Total	645	2,687

TABLE No. 20.

Amount of knitting done in Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Stockings	1,018 pairs.
" refooted	213 "
Socks	1,521 "
" refooted	390 "
Mitts	35 "
Cuffs	4 "
Total	3,181 pairs.

Baby shirts	3
Hoods, crocheted	12

TABLE No. 21.

Amount of work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1892.

Slippers, canvas	70 pairs.
" leather	1 "
Brogans	3 "
Boots, women's	4 "
Total	78

REPAIRS.

Soles	575
Heels	649
Patches	548
Seams	418

London Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for 1892.

——	Disbursements.	Dr.	——	Receipts.	Cr.
1892.		$ c.	1892.		$ c.
January 7..	To cash paid John Campbell, repairs account	69 00	January 1..	By balance in bank brought forward	1,268 54
" 16..	" Geo. Heaman, for wagonette	300 00	" 31..	" maintenance account, for pork from farm.....	85 40
" 28..	" " " bob-sleighs	25 00	February 3..	" cash from R. Hunter, " 3 dry cows	108 00
February 1..	" Joseph McLeod, " 2 milch cows	90 00	" 27..	" " " " 1 "	40 00
" 15..	" D.Fereuson & Bro. " use of stallion	90 00	March 31..	" maintenance account, " pork for farm	91 85
" 26..	" Wm. Stewart, " 2 cows	90 00	April 9..	" cash from R. Hunter, " 2 dry cows	80 00
March 29..	" Geo. Heaman, " ash cart	45 00	" 25..	" " C. Watts, " 1,250 lb. willows.....	62 50
April 22..	" W. Stewart, " 2 cows	90 00	" 30..	" maintenance account, " for pork	349 20
May 14..	" E. W.Heighway, " expenses purchasing horses.	20 00	May 28..	" cash from R. Hunter, " 2 dry cows	80 00
June 1..	" John Donahue, " 1 cow.....	40 00	" 31..	" maintenance account, " for pork.....	81 35
July 6..	" Bennett Furnishing Co.....	98 71	July 6..	" cash from W. Dayman, " willows	5 00
August 8..	" W. Hill, for 2 cows	97 50	" 13..	" " R. Hunter, " 2 cows	80 00
" 10..	" W. Henderson, " 1 cow	40 00	" 27..	" " " " 3 "	120 00
" 11..	" A. Bailey, " 1 "	45 00	August 9..	" " W. Dayman, " willows	7 00
" 11..	" E. Cox, " 1 "	40 00	" 10..	" " R. Hunter, " 3 cows.....	85 00
" 12..	" A. Inglis, " 1 "	45 00	" 31..	" " " " 2 "	80 00
" 18..	" Thos. Hook, " 1 "	46 00	September14..	" " " " 2 "	75 00
September 3..	" Jas. Jeffrey, " 1 C clarinet	15 00	" 17..	" " " " 2 "	80 00
" 6..	" J. Darch & Son, " 1 sett harness	45 00	" 28..	" " " " 2 "	75 00
" 8 .	" J. Gillean, " 3 cows	134 00	October 21..	" " J.D.Saunby, " wheat	132 07
" 10..	" S. Dunlop, " stone-work on new cattle sheds	66 00	" 22..	" " R. Hunter, " 3 cows	185 00
" 13..	" W. Stewart, " 1 cow	44 00	November 2..	" " W. Dayman, " willows	10 00

London Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for 1892.—*Concluded.*

——	Disbursements.	Dr.	——	Receipts.	Cr.
1892.		$ c.	1892.		$ c.
September 15..	To cash paid J. Gillean, for 3 cows	135 00	November 7..	By cash from Hobbs Hardware Co. for boiler	50 00
" 17..	" Ferguson Bros., " lumber for piggery	399 93	" 12..	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows	220 00
" 17..	" J. H. Belton, " cedar posts	51 00	December 6..	" " " 2 "	55 00
October 3..	" J. Gillean, " 2 cows	90 00	" 15..	" Hutchison & Son, for 6 hogs	150 24
" 4..	" W. J. Craig, " lumber for piggery	339 65	" 30..	" " " 4 "	101 25
" 6..	" W. Stevely & Son, " iron trough	150 00	" 31..	By maintenance account, for pork from farm	74 22
" 10..	" Geo. Lovatt, " 1 cow	46 00			3,831 62
" 22..	" J. Gillean, " 3 cows	138 00			
" 29..	" Wm. Copp, " brick-work for cow-stable.	115 75			
November 3..	" J. Gillean, " 2 cows	96 00			
" 7..	" S. Dunlop, " stone work	48 00			
" 18..	" Jas. Colter, " 1 milch cow	48 00			
" 26..	" J. Gillean, " 1 "	48 00			
" 28..	" David Gervie, " 1 "	46 00			
December 20..	" John Dunn, " 3 pigs	24 00			
" 27..	" John Gillson, " 1 milch cow	46 00			
" 28..	" J. Campbell, " two-seated cutter	40 00			
" 30..	" J. Gillson, " 2 milch cows	90 00			
" 31..	" Wm. Hill, " 1 "	50 00			
" 31..	To balance in bank	255 08			
		3,831 62	1893 January 1..	By balance brought forward	255 08

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HAMILTON ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

HAMILTON, Oct. 1st, 1892.

To the Inspector of Prisons, Asylums and Public Charities, Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1892:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in residence Oct. 1st, 1891	447	447	894
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	30	23	53
" medical certificate	45	51	96
Total number admitted during the year	75	74	149
Number discharged as recovered	22	23	45
" improved	11	10	21
" unimproved	5	2	7
Total number of discharges during the year	38	35	73
" under treatment during the year	522	521	1043
Number of elopements during the year	3	.....	3
" deaths during the year	24	14	38
" transfers to other asylums	25	10	35
" remaining in asylum, 30th Sept., 1892	432	412	894

Ratio of discharges recovered and improved of admissions	44.29 per cent.
Ratio of total discharges of admissions	48.99 "
Mortality on whole number under treatment	3.64 "
Cost of maintenance per patient for year ending Sept. 30th, 1892	$132 28
Daily average number of patients working	890
Days work done by men	137,192
" " women	119,601
Total number of days' work	256,793

ADMISSIONS.

I beg to direct your attention to the fact that 149 new cases were admitted during the year, as against 157 cases last year, showing that the average annual requirement for asylum accommodation for the past two years in the Hamilton district is 153. A peculiar coincidence is the fact that on Oct. 1st, 1891, there were the same number of males and females in residence, viz., 447 males and 447 females; total, 894. This year on the same date we have exactly the same number in residence—432 males and 462 females; total, 894. The disproportion this year between males and females is partially accounted for by 25 men and only 10 women being transferred to Mimico.

Discharges.

The total number of discharges this year is 73, or 48.99 per cent. of the number admitted during the year. The number discharged recovered and improved is 66, or 44.29 per cent. of the admissions; three cases were written off as elopers; 35 cases were transferred to Mimico Asylum, and 38 died during the year, making a total of 149 discharges. This is exactly the number of new cases admitted during the year, thus showing that the 35 cases transferred to Mimico represent the annual increment requiring admission over and above our present accommodation.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths this year is 38, as against 40 last year, or 3.64 per cent., against 3.75 per cent. last year on the whole number under treatment during the year. Considering the fact that we had a visitation of the epidemic la grippe in both years, we regard this as bearing unmistakable evidence of the healthfulness and general sanitary excellence of our asylum. As a medical staff we might be vain enough to take credit to ourselves for high professional skill in maintaining so low a death-rate, and whilst I believe we have done our whole duty in this respect, yet the conclusion forces itself upon us, that to the habit of enforcing thorough cleanliness, proper ventilation, keeping our patients as much as possible in the open air, together with our excellent drainage and the general salubrity of our location is very largely due the fact that we are able to rejoice in such a low mortality.

It also affords me pleasure to report that amid the mental wreckage of so large a population, a large number of whose minds are dominated by strong suicidal and homicidal propensities, no accident has happened to disturb our peace or shock the public mind, and all our deaths are attributed to natural causes.

New Buildings.

Since my last report our new farm buildings have reached completion; the whole group of new buildings now consisting of barn, horse stable, stable for fat cattle and sheep, slaughter-house, refrigerator, weigh scales, piggery and root-house.

The horse stable is built at a right-angle from the barn, leaving two sides of the square open. To enclose the barnyard and form a rectangular square, two stone walls were built, each 100 feet long; these walls were very substantially built, being four feet thick at the base, tapering to three feet at the top, and eight feet high. The barnyard is paved with stone set on edge and a foot deep. There is a tank in the centre of the yard for draining the liquid manure into it. The whole stonework was done in the most substantial manner by asylum labor and will last for ages.

The new reservoir is also completed with a pump house and hose tower adjoining it for fire protection. This reservoir has a capacity for holding 200,000 gallons of water; a powerful new pump was introduced for fire protection and a test was made of our new system on Sept. 13th, in the presence of Mr. Tully, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Christie, Inspector of Asylums, and was pronounced a success.

A brick cottage for engineer at pump house, Queen St., is also completed and occupied; the premises are also fenced in and present a more tidy appearance than before.

The stone cottage on the Muirhead farm, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago, is being rebuilt under our own superintendence; this will make a very comfortable and commodious house for some member of the staff.

The dining-room annexes at main building are now in process of construction, and when completed will fill the proverbial long-felt want; the old dining-rooms can be converted into dormitories, which will add considerably to our capacity.

Repairs and Alterations.

The old cow stable was moved over adjoining the new farm buildings and placed on a stone foundation; it makes a capital cart shed and tool house.

The old driving-shed was raised up three feet, new sills put under it and a stone foundation, and re-shingled; it is now in capital condition.

The old carpenter-shop was moved to an isolated position, and a stone foundation put under it, and a cement floor; it makes a good paint-shop.

The two airing-court sheds, which were no longer any use since we did away with airing-courts, were moved out to the grove behind main building and placed end to end; a row of heavy cedar posts was placed on each side so as to widen the building to 40 feet, and the roof carried down to the top of the posts, another row of posts was placed parallel with the side posts in the centre of the building to support the roof, with cross-beams laid across the tops of the posts, and the whole enclosed with the old boards from the airing-court fence; by this device we get a building 150 feet long by 40 feet wide, which we intend to use as a curling shed, with two rinks in it. We hope to have splendid sport here for our patients during the winter months. I shall have to ask for the necessary curling stones to enable us to conduct the roarin' game, which I am sure will be unhesitatingly granted.

The old root-house, which was never properly constructed, had become unfit for use, the roof had fallen in, and was in a state of general decay. After the debris was all cleared away, a good stone wall remained 66x24ft. A new roof was put on it, and a cement floor, and we have now an excellent and convenient root-house for the use of the gardener.

Consumption of Coal.

For several years hard coal has been used here for both pumping and heating purposes, with the result that unless we got a first-class quality of coal a large percentage of the coal passed through the grates unconsumed, and unless we were careful to screen the ashes a considerable waste was the result.

At your own suggestion a very thorough test was made at the pumping house on Queen St., by our engineer and Mr. Geo. Wheler, to decide the relative value and cost of hard coal, soft coal, and coal screenings. It would occupy too much space to give a detailed statement of the various tests, the following will, however, give a general indication of the result.

Hard Coal used at Pump House.—The amount of hard coal used for one year (according to test in pumping a given quantity of water in one day) is 292 tons, at $4.92 per ton, the contract price, equal to $1,436.64 for a year.

Soft Coal used at Pump House.—The amount of soft coal used in one year, according to same test, the conditions being exactly the same, is 219 tons, at $3.90 per ton, contract price, equal to $854.10 for a year.

Coal Screenings used at Pump House with Fire Blower.—The amount of screenings used in one year, according to same test, the conditions being exactly the same as in the two former cases, is 267½ tons at $2.94, contract price, equal to $786.45 for one year.

The result of the test proves that there is a saving of $582.51 in favor of soft coal over hard coal per year, and a saving of $650.16 in favor of screenings over hard coal, and a saving of $67.65 in favor of screenings over soft coal, or in other words the saving in soft coal over hard coal is 40 per cent., and of screenings over hard coal 45 per cent.

If this be a correct test, and I have not the slightest reason to doubt it, for I know that the utmost care was taken to reach a correct conclusion, then the use of soft coal or screenings for all the boilers in the institution would mean a saving of from $4,000 to $5,000 a year.

Farm.

The products of the farm were up to, and in some things, above the average. The hay crop was an immense crop, yielding 200 tons. We threshed 628 bushels of wheat,

1,559 bushels of oats, and 180 bushels of peas. The root crop, including carrots, mangolds and turnips, is far above the average. The potato crop is a failure, the heavy rains in the month of June rotted the seed in the ground. We sold 222 fat hogs and realized on them $1,727.49.

A stationary engine, boiler and cutting box are now being placed at the barn for cutting ensilage and other kinds of food. 16 acres of green corn are being cut up and carried into the silo. This is an important advance in feeding, from which we hope to reap the most profitable results. During the winter our teams were engaged in hauling gravel up the mountain from the west end of the city for road-making. In summer, besides doing the ordinary farm work, we quarried and hauled about 200 cords of stone for building and paving purposes. Our farm buildings, and especially our barnyard, we regard as equal to, if not surpassing anything to be found in the Province in point of convenience and substantiality. 760 rods of drain were laid with tile, and 10 acres of new land stumped with machine.

Garden.

The returns from the fruit and vegetable garden were fully up to the average, with the exception of raspberries, which were a failure on account of the bushes being killed with winter frost.

The ornamental grounds were kept in excellent condition. The driveway in front of Orchard House was gravelled, a substantial new stone culvert was built under the main avenue road; a large number of fruit and ornamental trees were planted; new roads were made and old ones repaired. The under-draining of the garden was completed, and a good deal of grading and levelling was done which will greatly improve the appearance of the grounds.

Wants for Next Year.

I have for years urged upon you the necessity of erecting an isolated Hospital for the treatment of those requiring special nursing. A considerable percentage of our population are bed-ridden, and often suffer from acute physical as well as mental disease, others suffer from malignant disease, such as foul ulcers, cancers, etc., where it is necessary to isolate them, and apply the most rigid antiseptic treatment in order to make life bearable. Special nursing and appliances are necessary to do this work successfully.

Again, friends from a distance often come and like to spend the last days or hours with the departing ones, and though they are bereft of reason, the tender ties of nature are none the less strong, and the friends are often solicitous that they shall be surrounded with all the comforts which a beneficient and scientific age can afford. I need not say that this cannot be done in the general wards of an Asylum. The noise and tumult which results from the segregation of a large number of the insane in one building forbids the idea of maintaining that calmness and serenity so welcome in the presence of disease and death. A serious epidemic of any kind would render our condition both helpless and hopeless, without the necessary isolation to stay its ravages. Various expedients have been resorted to in setting apart sections of a building often at inconvenient height from the ground for Hospital purposes; there are many drawbacks to such an arrangement. Nothing short of an isolated building, specially constructed for the purpose, can properly fill the conditions necessary to success.

Last year an appropriation was made for this purpose, but for some reason or other no tenders were asked for, and the money was allowed to lapse. In my report last year I indulged the hope that the appropriation would be re-voted this year, but the Legislature in its wisdom did not see fit to grant it.

We shall await with interest the next meeting of the Legislature in the hope that our long cherished desire for the erection of an isolated Hospital may meet with a hearty response.

A new coal shed is urgently needed at the pump house on Queen street, the present shed has to be propped up to keep it from falling to pieces. I recommend that a brick shed be built of sufficient capacity to hold a year's supply of coal.

The steps and portico at entrance to main building are in a dilapidated condition and need renewal.

The front entrance from James street to avenue has a rather shabby appearance, an iron gate and iron fence railing accross the avenue from the northern boundary to the corner of porter's lodge would enhance its appearance materially.

Our staff of attendants is too small ; there is only one attendant for every seventeen patients. When vacancies occur, and others are away on holidays, we are sometimes severely handicapped for help. I would therefore ask for two additional male and two female attendants. I would also direct your attention to the necessity of adopting a graduated scale of wages for attendants ; it is not fair that those who have been years in the service and have become valuable in proportion to their length of service should receive the same wages as the merest novitiate ; again, a graduated scale would tend to give us a more reliable and permanent class of attendants.

I would also again put in a plea for an advance of wages to the cooks and laundresses. They are the hardest worked class in the service and the most difficult to find when a vacancy occurs.

Christmas Decorations.

The holiday decorations on the halls were of the most beautiful and artistic design, and commanded general admiration. The asylum was thrown open to the public during the holiday week and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the beauty and grandeur of our efforts.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the skill and taste displayed by attendants and patients alike, in beautifying and adorning the halls.

A great deal of the work done was of a permanent character and remained throughout the year, many neat pieces of furniture and bric-a-brac were made in the carpenter-shop. The females were enterprising in making carpets, mats, curtains, mottoes, and floral designs in great variety. The cultivation of flowers, plants and hanging baskets in great profusion also adds beauty and freshness to the halls.

The officers' quarters at Orchard House have been painted throughout, in the most chaste and artistic designs. A good deal of repainting has also been done on the halls.

Water Supply.

The water supply to this Asylum is complicated expensive and unsatisfactory. It is first pumped from the city at Queen street to our underground tanks, a height of 250 feet, then it has to be repumped up to our tanks at the top of the buildings, another 50 feet.

The heavy pressure necessary to force the water to such a height produces a heavy strain on the pipes, and constant leakage is the result.

An effort was made four years ago to find water by boring 1,200 feet about 500 yards back from the brink of the mountain, but no water was found. A test was then made of the spring on the Terryberry farm, about a mile south of the Asylum. An engine was used for pumping, and a continuous test was made for eighteen hours, and 26,560 gallons were pumped in that time. Then a test was made of the spring on the Hess farm, which is a mile east of the Terryberry spring, and the two springs were found to have about an equal capacity. The two springs would give us 70,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours pumping continuously. Our requirements are 80,000, so the scheme was abandoned for the time being.

In my opinion water in sufficient quantity cannot be found near the brink of the mountain ; but I have a theory that it can be found in abundance a mile south. The rock formation dips gradually back for about a mile, and then gradually rises again beyond that point, thus forming a water basin where these springs are to be found. If water can be found there it would run into our reservoir by gravitation, and the saving over our present system, for all time to come, would be at least $3,000 a year.

Rate of Maintenance.

The per capita rate of maintenance for this year is $132.28. The rate of maintenance last year was $128.11, thus showing an increase of $4.17 this year over last year. This increase may be partly accounted for from the fact that on account of the late delivery of coal last year, $12,000 of last year's account was charged to this year's account. The water and gas accounts are important items in swelling our maintenance account.

In my opinion the time is opportune to consider the question of either making our own gas or furnishing us with an electric light plant. I need not dwell on the many advantages of the latter over the former. Its greater security against fire should alone commend it as the proper light for Asylum purposes.

I beg to draw your attention to the present system of furnishing butter by contract through local dealers. The quality of butter furnished is a constant source of complaint. The contract system itself, I believe, is largely responsible for it. Our butter is furnished this year at 16¾ cents per pound, and I am satisfied that a first-class article cannot be furnished the year round at that price. It is true we can refuse to take it if it is not up to the standard; but it is unpleasant to be in constant conflict with the contractor. I would strongly recommend that an arrangement be made by which we can get creamery butter, or failing that, that we be allowed the privilege of purchasing from such dealers as will furnish us with the best and cheapest article.

Lectures.

The usual course of lectures was given to the attendants on nursing and the general care of the insane. We hope to further develop this course into a regular training school for nursing as soon as we have an Hospital for clinical training.

Pathological Laboratory.

We fitted up a room adjoining the mortuary for a Pathological laboratory, and considerable progress has already been made in mounting morbid specimens for microscopical observation. We have a splendid microscope by Leitz—a microtome, hemocytometer, etc., and are already fairly equipped scientifically, for prosecuting Pathological research.

Library and Music.

Our library is small and ill assorted; it needs replenishing badly. I would recommend that a small grant be made for this purpose.

The orchestra has made good progress under the leadership of Dr. Forster. We need a musical instructor with a view to organizing a brass band, also a musical female attendant, whose special duty it would be to instruct the patients. I have great confidence in music as a remedial agent, and many of our patients have first-class musical talent. We have only one piano. I would recommend that another one be purchased for Orchard House.

Religious Service.

Regular religious service has been held every Sabbath morning, and every alternate Sabbath by the Roman Catholics in the afternoon. A new departure was taken in holding the morning service in the grove under the trees during the summer months. The patients seemed to enjoy the change very much. I have pleasure in extending my hearty thanks to all the clerical gentlemen who have ministered to our spiritual wants during the year, and especially to Alexander Gaviller, Esq., of the city, who kindly and cheerfully supplies all vacancies when other ministers fail to come, which is by no means infrequent.

Amusements.

We have not been unmindful of the social as well as the physical welfare of our patients during the year.

During the winter season the weekly dances, concerts and dramatic performances were kept up regularly. We are very much indebted to many kind friends in the city, who are ever ready to minister to our wants in providing excellent entertainment of great variety.

Our own musical and dramatic club renders splendid service; some of its members possess musical and dramatic art of a high order.

Every Saturday afternoon in summer is set apart for games. Three hundred patients were taken for a sail on the lake. Our annual athletic sports passed off with great eclat. A splendid programme of sports, including a tug of war between Main Building and Orchard House, was provided; and, besides sports for the women, competitive prizes were offered for best sewing, darning, patching, knitting, crochet and other fancy work; also prizes for the best dressed females in institution clothing. During the winter we are looking forward to the enjoyment of capital sport on the ice in our new curling shed.

Staff.

I am glad to say there have been no changes in the staff during the year. Dr. Reynolds had two months' leave of absence to visit Europe during the summer. With your approval he engaged Dr. Edgar, of the city, to fill his place during his absence, and I am glad to say that he discharged his duties most efficiently.

Mrs. Keegan, the matron, also got three months' leave to visit England, and is still absent. Miss Augusta Nelles was added to the staff on July the 9th, and is at present discharging the duties of Mrs. Keegan. The usual changes have taken place among the attendants and employés, either by resignation or dismissal. I am glad to say that my relations with all have been of the most cordial character; with few exceptions I have received the most willing and loyal support from officers and employés alike, without which my best efforts to succeed would have been in vain. The temptation is strong to mention the names of some who have specially distinguished themselves by faithfulness and unwearied attention to duty, but prudence forbids the idea, and I unwillingly stay my hand.

Conclusion.

To sum up, the year has been full of activity and progress. Our field of operation has been large and, I trust, fruitful of good works. Everything which human skill and ingenuity could devise has been done to make the lives of our large family happy and comfortable, and to lighten the burden of sorrow which drags so many of them down to an impenetrable abyss of sadness and gloom.

It is cheering for us to know that during the year so many have been enabled to resume their citizenship and return to their kindred and homes clothed and in their right mind. Let us hope that a still greater harvest awaits us in the future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1891				447	447	894
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	30	23	53			
" Medical Certificate	45	51	96	75	74	149
Total number under treatment during year				522	521	1,043
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	22	23	45			
" improved	11	10	21			
" unimproved	5	2	7			
Total number of discharges during year	38	35	73			
Died	24	14	38			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred	25	10	35	90	59	149
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1892				432	462	894
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1,313	1,279	2,592
" discharged	422	484	906			
" died	322	254	576			
" eloped	60	1	61			
" transferred	77	78	155	881	817	1,698
" remaining, 30th September, 1892				432	462	894
No. of applications on file, September 30th, 1892	4	10	14			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 23rd of August, 1892)..	447	471	918
Minimum " " (on the 19th of April, 1892)	428	454	882
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	161,776	167,865	329,641
Daily average population.....	442.01	458.64	900.6

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married or widowed	36	44	80	605	718	1,323	
Single.....	39	30	69	708	561	1,269	
Not reported	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	
Total	75	74	149	1,313	1,279	2,592	
Religion.							
Presbyterians	11	17	28	252	234	486	
Episcopalians	13	9	22	278	227	505	
Methodists	19	26	45	287	303	590	
Baptists	2	2	4	61	81	142	
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	7	11	18	
Roman Catholics	14	11	25	248	266	514	
Mennonites	2	.....	2	12	6	18	
Quakers.....	.....	....		8	5	13	
Infidels	.....	....		1	0	1	
Other denominations	9	8	17	96	108	204	
Not reported.....	4	1	5	63	38	101	
Total	75	74	149	1,313	1,279	2,592	
Nationalities.							
English	12	10	22	216	149	365	
Irish	10	9	19	191	252	443	
Scotch	3	6	9	97	104	201	
Canadian	45	45	90	690	658	1,348	
United States	2	.....	2	37	36	73	
Other Countries	3	2	5	46	50	96	
Unknown	.....	2	2	36	30	66	
Total	75	74	149	1,313	1,279	2.592	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1892

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				7	2	9	
Brant	5	3	8	66	63	129	
Bruce		1	1	5	12	17	
Carleton		2	2	10	10	20	
Dufferin	2	1	3	9	9	18	
Elgin				3	6	9	
Essex					1	1	
Frontenac				14	7	21	
Grey	2	2	4	52	29	81	
Haldimand	5	6	11	58	43	101	
Halton	3	4	7	43	46	89	
Hastings				5	4	9	
Huron		1	1	3	8	11	
Kent				2	4	6	
Lambton				3	2	5	
Lanark				1	1	2	
Leeds and Grenville				6	5	11	
Lennox and Addington				10		10	
Lincoln	4	1	5	75	76	151	
Middlesex				9	6	15	
Muskoka District	1		1	11	2	13	
Norfolk	8	1	9	50	53	103	
Northumberland and Durham				34	28	62	
Ontario				24	29	53	
Oxford				10	6	16	
Parry Sound District				3	1	4	
Peel		1	1	14	22	36	
Perth				2	7	9	
Peterborough				7	12	19	
Prescott and Russell		2	2	3	2	5	
Prince Edward				5	2	7	
Rainy River District				1		1	
Renfrew				3	2	5	
Simcoe	10	10	20	172	132	304	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	9	22	
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6	
Victoria				10	14	24	
Waterloo	5	8	13	46	50	96	
Welland	5	6	11	52	66	118	
Wellington	9	9	18	107	119	226	
Wentworth	16	16	32	218	254	472	
York				142	133	275	
Not classed				1		1	
Total admissions	75	74	149	1313	1279	2592	

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				6		6	
Brant	2	3	5	31	18	49	
Bruce				5	7	12	
Carleton		2	2	9	6	15	
Dufferin	2		2	8	6	14	
Elgin				1	1	2	
Essex					1	1	
Frontenac				13	2	15	
Grey				36	14	50	
Haldimand	3	1	4	27	11	38	
Halton	2	1	3	23	16	39	
Hastings				5	2	7	
Huron		1	1		2	2	
Kent				1		1	
Lambton				3	1	4	
Lanark				1		1	
Leeds and Grenville				6	4	10	
Lennox and Addington				9		9	
Lincoln	1		1	53	33	86	
Middlesex				3	1	4	
Muskoka District	1		1	7	2	9	
Norfolk	5		5	31	21	52	
Northumberland and Durham				21	13	34	
Ontario				18	18	36	
Oxford				7	5	12	
Parry Sound District				3		3	
Peel				5	7	12	
Perth				1	5	6	
Peterborough				7	8	15	
Prescott and Russell		2	2	3	2	5	
Prince Edward				3	2	5	
Rainy River District				1		1	
Renfrew				3		3	
Simcoe	7	6	13	131	71	202	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14	
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6	
Victoria				8	11	19	
Waterloo	2	3	5	27	14	41	
Welland	1	4	5	30	16	46	
Wellington	3		3	43	24	67	
Wentworth	1		1	44	39	83	
York				118	90	208	
Total admissions	30	23	53	766	478	1244	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	P. S.	M.	January 6th, 1891	October 1st, 1891	Recovered.
2	J. H. M.	M.	September 20th, 1882	" 7th, 1891	Unimproved.
3	J. T.	M.	June 19th, 1890	" 7th, 1891	Recovered.
4	E. M.	F.	August 13th, 1891	" 13th, 1891	"
5	A. K.	M.	November 8th, 1889	" 15th, 1891	Unimproved.
6	B. G.	F.	September 13th, 1891	" 16th, 1891	"
7	C. M.	M.	December 24th, 1890	" 17th, 1891	Recovered.
8	E. P.	M.	May 8th, 1891	" 17th, 1891	"
9	W. G.	M.	August 1st, 1891	" 22nd, 1891	Unimproved.
10	W. B.	M.	July 30th, 1890	" 24th, 1891	Recovered.
11	D. G.	M.	June 20th, 1891	" 26th, 1891	Unimproved.
12	J. B.	M.	April 28th, 1886	" 30th, 1891	"
13	W. H.	M.	June 19th, 1890	November 9th, 1891	Improved.
14	A. Mc.	F.	August 22nd, 1891	" 14th, 1891	"
15	C. A. M.	F.	March 30th, 1891	" 15th, 1891	Recovered.
16	C. H.	M.	January 24th, 1888	" 27th, 1891	Improved.
17	C. M. C.	M.	May 18th, 1886	December 2nd, 1891	"
18	A. J.	F.	September 4th, 1891	" 5th, 1891	Unimproved.
19	M. A.	F.	August 15th, 1890	" 14th, 1891	Recovered.
20	A. D. A.	M.	February 26th, 1890	" 18th, 1891	Improved.
21	A. M. B.	F.	November 6th, 1891	" 21st, 1891	Recovered.
22	T. H.	M.	August 6th, 1891	" 30th, 1891	"
23	E. Mc.	F.	December 12th, 1890	January 2nd, 1892	"
24	D. E.	M.	July 6th, 1891	" 7th, 1892	"
25	H. P.	F.	August 16th, 1890	" 9th, 1892	Improved.
26	E. E. D.	F.	April 3rd, 1891	" 16th, 1892	"
27	T. K.	F.	March 23rd, 1881	" 18th, 1892	"
28	F. S.	F.	July 25th, 1891	" 19th, 1892	Recovered.
29	L. B.	F.	September 15th, 1891	" 29th, 1892	Improved.
30	L. Mc.	M.	December 10th, 1890	" 30th, 1892	Recovered.
31	E. M. R.	F.	June 26th, 1891	February 22nd, 1892	"
32	J. K.	M.	March 29th, 1888	" 24th, 1892	Improved.
33	J. N.	M.	February 10th, 1890	March 15th, 1892	"
34	J. A.	M.	January 1st, 1890	" 15th, 1892	"
35	E. L.	F.	October 10th, 1882	" 19th, 1892	Recovered.
36	H. C. W.	M.	September 23rd, 1891	April 2nd, 1892	"
37	T. Mc.	M.	October 24th, 1891	" 6th, 1892	"
38	C. H.	F.	February 7th, 1891	" 11th, 1892	"
39	M. A. B.	F.	March 22nd, 1892	May 6th, 1892	Improved.
40	B. C.	F.	April 7th, 1892	" 21st, 1892	Recovered.
41	J. R.	F.	June 29th, 1891	" 26th, 1892	"

TABLE No. 5 —*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
42	M. H.	F	February 3rd, 1892	May 26th, 1892	Recovered.
43	E. N. C.	F	March 21st, 1892	" 28th, 1892	"
44	M. J. Mc	F	March 8th, 1889	June 22nd, 1892	Improved.
45	O. W.	M.	March 13th, 1889	" 23rd, 1892	"
46	H. M.	M.	May 30th, 1891	" 23rd, 1892	Recovered.
47	M. Mc.	F	September 9th, 1891	July 1st, 1892	"
48	C. A. R.	F	February 2nd, 1891	" 5th, 1892	"
49	F. L.	M.	November 10th, 1890	" 8th, 1892	"
50	J. B. C.	M.	March 15th, 1892	" 14th, 1892	"
51	J. H	M.	October 13th, 1891	" 15th, 1892	"
52	R. H	M.	July 9th, 1889	" 18th, 1892	"
53	R. S. B.	M.	June 21st, 1892	" 23rd, 1892	"
54	R. C	M.	December 13th, 1890	" 23rd, 1892	"
55	C. G.	F	October 20th, 1891	" 28th, 1892	Improved.
56	B. R.	F	December 23rd, 1891	August 3rd, 1892	Recovered.
57	M. O'L.	F	November 26th, 1891	" 3rd, 1892	"
58	A. M	M.	March 3rd, 1892	" 5th, 1892	"
59	A. J.	M.	September 14th, 1891	" 5th, 1892	Improved.
60	S. R.	F	June 18th, 1889	" 15th, 1892	Recovered.
61	C. E	F	April 2nd, 1892	" 25th, 1892	"
62	R. M.	F	March 19th, 1891	" 29th, 1892	"
63	M. Mc	F	June 14th, 1892	September 5th, 1892	"
64	R. Mc	M.	January 8th, 1891	" 7th, 1892	"
65	S. N. R.	M.	July 16th, 1891	" 7th, 1892	"
66	E. H.	F	April 11th, 1892	" 9th, 1892	Improved.
67	C. F.	M.	July 26th, 1892	" 12th, 1892	Recovered.
68	M. M. J.	F	June 9th, 1892	" 12th, 1892	"
69	P. G.	M.	August 20th, 1890	" 13th, 1892	"
70	E. R	F	November 24th, 1890	" 17th, 1892	Improved.
71	T. D	M.	November 13th, 1889	" 19th, 1892	"
72	J. M.	M.	January 18th, 1891	" 19th, 1892	"
73	M. J. W	F	December 7th, 1891	" 27th, 1892	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	W. B.	M.	72	October 10th, 1891.	11	5	19	Epileptic Dementia.
2	F. J.	M.	34	" 21st, 1891.	2	9	9	Diarrhœa.
3	M. A. C.	F.	66	November 7th, 1891.		4	19	Dysentery.
4	C. R.	M.	41	" 9th, 1891.	3	3	7	Paralytic Dementia.
5	I. H.	F.	43	" 9th, 1891.	1	3	28	Dementia.
6	E. L.	F.	42	" 19th, 1891.	6	10	3	Phthisis.
7	J. Mc.	M.	52	January 16th, 1892.	3	3	15	Acute Peritonitis.
8	W. H.	F.	75	" 23rd, 1892.	15	10	6	Paralysis.
9	M. C.	F.	67	February 5th, 1892.	15	10	13	Senile Dementia.
10	J. G. Mc.	M.	70	" 12th, 1892.		2	19	Paralytic Dementia.
11	O. F. A.	M.	35	" 12th, 1892.	1	1	4	Epilepsy.
12	G. D.	M.	55	March 7th, 1892.	9	5	7	Phthisis.
13	S. M.	F.	62	" 12th, 1892.	2	2	9	Paralytic Dementia.
14	W. B.	M.	51	" 22nd, 1892.		6	15	Exhaut. of Melancholia
15	T. C.	M.	46	" 26th, 1892.		6	25	Erysipelas.
16	J. C.	M.	63	" 27th, 1892.	6	11	16	Exhaust. of Dementia.
17	M. E.	M.	77	April 6th, 1892.	16		14	Paralysis.
18	W. H. T.	M.	48	" 7th, 1892.	3	8	3	Bright's Disease.
19	E. B.	F.	62	" 7th, 1892.		11	22	Phthisis.
20	J. K.	M.	58	" 8th, 1892.	3	10	4	Phthisis.
21	S. M.	F.	54	" 10th, 1892.	3	8	7	Phthisis.
22	W. J. B.	M.	36	" 18th, 1892.	2	3	16	Exhaust. of Dementia.
23	A. H.	M.	41	May 5th, 1892.		7	4	Heart Disease.
24	C. H. L.	M.	41	" 14th, 1892.	1	4	2	Exhaust. of Dementia.
25	J. J.	M.	67	" 19th, 1892.	3	9	15	Phthisis.
26	I. T.	F.	35	" 25th, 1892.	8	9	1	Phthisis.
27	R. M.	M.	67	June 1st, 1892.	8	5	6	Phthisis.
28	J. J.	M.	80	July 14th, 1892.	15	4	18	Pneumonia.
29	A. A. C. W.	M.	48	" 19th, 1892.		8	13	Pneumonia.
30	M. J.	F.	47	" 30th, 1892.		1	13	Exhaut. of Melancholia
31	G. H.	M.	30	August 3rd, 1892.	8	4	2	Epilepsy.
32	R. W.	M.	62	" 28th, 1892.	16	5	11	Dysentery.
33	I. S.	F.	47	" 30th, 1892.	16	5	13	Anæmia.
34	M. G.	F.	40	September 7th, 1892.	2	9	10	Exhaust. of Dementia.
35	J. S.	M.	73	" 13th, 1892.		7	10	Syncope.
36	F.	F.	56	" 14th, 1892.			25	Exhaustion of Mania.
37	J. Mc.	M.	39	" 19th, 1892.	3		5	General Paralysis.
38	M. B.	F.	66	" 26th, 1892.	16	6	3	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				6		6	6
Book-keepers	1		1	5		5	6
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers	1		1	4		4	5
Butchers				6		6	6
Blacksmiths	2		2	18		18	20
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1		1	1
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				5		5	5
Carpenters	3		3	50		50	53
Clerks				29	6	35	35
Clergymen				7		7	7
Carriage makers				2		2	2
Carders				1	1	2	2
Captains of steamboats	1		1				1
Cigarmakers				3		3	3
Civil servants				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers	1		1	1		1	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	1	349	350	357
Dressmakers		2	2		20	20	22
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				4		4	4
Engineers	2		2	4		4	6
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	28		28	396	3	399	427
Fishermen				4		4	4
Furriers				1		1	1
Gardeners	1		1	7		7	8
Grocers				5	1	6	6
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Hostlers				2		2	2
Harness-makers				4		4	4
Housekeepers		48	48		533	533	581
Inn-keepers				10	1	11	11
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	14		14	347		347	361
Laundresses		1	1		4	4	5
Ladies					1	1	1
Lawyers				1		1	1
Milliners					4	4	4

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists	2		2	15		15	17
Millers				2		2	2
Moulders	1		1	5		5	6
Merchants				13	8	21	21
Mechanics	1		1	23	2	25	26
Music-teachers					2	2	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	5	5	10	15	51	66	76
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses					2	2	2
Not stated		4	4	19	50	69	73
Other occupations	2		2	28	3	31	33
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				3		3	3
Painters	2		2	17		17	19
Printers	1		1	5		5	6
Peddlers				5	1	6	6
Physicians	1		1	1		1	2
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Spinsters		4	4		4	4	8
Sailors	1		1	9		9	10
Students				6		6	6
Spinners				4	6	10	10
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	20		20	21
Seamstresses		3	3		19	19	22
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				3		3	3
Teachers	1		1	10	18	28	29
Tinsmiths				7		7	7
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors	1		1	8	10	18	19
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				5		5	5
Weavers				5	6	11	11
Waggon-makers	2		2	3		3	5
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	75	74	149	1238	1205	2443	2592

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	....	....	....	2	8	10
Religious excitement	....	....	....	3	3	6
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	....	....	4	5	9
Love affairs, including seduction	....	....	....	....	4	4
Mental anxiety, "worry"	....	....	....	....	1	1
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	....	....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	....	....	....	5	1	6
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	....	1	....	1
Self-abuse, sexual	....	....	....	9	....	9
Over-work	....	....	....	2	2	4
Sunstroke	....	....	....	1	....	1
Accident or injury	....	....	....	1	2	3
Pregnancy	....	....	....	....	2	2
Puerperal	....	....	....	....	1	1
Lactation	....	....	....	....	2	2
Puberty and change of life	....	....	....	....	5	5
Uterine disorders	....	....	....	....	4	4
Brain disease, with epilepsy	....	....	....	4	....	4
Other forms of brain disease	....	....	....	5	....	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	....	....	....	5	6	11
Hereditary.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	18	28	46	1	....	1
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	....	1	1	....	1
Unknown	56	46	102	31	27	58
Total	75	74	149	75	74	149

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2022	M	O. W.	October 9th, 1891	3 months	Discharged improved.
2423	F	A. Mc.	" 10th, 1891	1 "	" "
2235	M	J. A.	" 15th, 1891	3 "	" "
2403	F	E. M. R.	" 21st, 1891	3 "	" recovered.
2409	M	J. W.	" 27th, 1891	3 "	Returned.
2437	F	L. B.	" 30th, 1891	1 "	Discharged improved.
2413	F	F. S.	November 2nd, 1891	1 "	" recovered.
869	F	E. L.	" 5th, 1891	3 "	" "
2349	F	C. H.	December 16th, 1891	3 "	" "
2017	F	M. J. Mc.	" 21st, 1891	3 "	" improved.
2440	M	H. C. N.	" 22nd, 1891	1 "	" recovered.
2346	F	C. A. R.	" 26th, 1891	3 "	" "
2450	M	T. Mc.	" 31st, 1891	3 "	" "
2057	F	S. A. L.	January 1st, 1892	1 "	Returned.
2430	M	W. B.	February 5th, 1892	1 "	Died.
2419	M	A. P. D.	" 5th, 1892	1 "	Returned.
2425	M	T. C.	" 5th, 1892	3 "	"
2405	F	J. R.	" 6th, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2385	F	R. M.	" 9th, 1892	3 "	" "
2487	F	M. H.	March 16th, 1892	3 "	" "
2324	M	R. C.	" 31st, 1892	3 "	" "
2432	F	M. Mc.	April 12th, 1892	3 "	" "
2449	F	C. G.	" 13th, 1892	3 "	" improved.
2474	F	B. R.	" 26th, 1892	3 "	" recovered.
2340	M	J. M.	" 30th, 1892	3 "	" improved.
2477	F	E. R.	May 7th, 1892	3 "	Still out.
2388	M	H. M.	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2443	M	S. Mc.	" 24th, 1892	3 "	Still out.
2410	M	S. N. R.	" 25rd, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2266	M	P. G.	" 27th, 1892	3 "	" "
2463	F	M. J. W.	" 31st, 1892	2 "	" "
2501	M	J. B. C.	June 6th, 1892	2 "	" "
2371	M	S. B.	" 11th, 1892	2 "	Returned.
2506	F	C. E.	" 16th, 1892	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2461	F	M. O. L.	" 16th, 1892	2 "	" "
2499	M	A. M.	July 2nd, 1892	2 "	" "
2337	M	R. Mc.	" 11th, 1892	1 "	" "
2476	M	T. S.	" 28th, 1892	2 "	Returned.
2457	M	J. F.	" 29th, 1892	1 "	Still out.
2299	F	C. L.	August 6th, 1892	2 "	"
2053	M	D. C. R.	" 10th, 1892	2 "	"
2152	F	M. B.	" 12th, 1892	2 "	"
2481	F	M. J. H.	" 13th, 1892	2 "	"
1917	F	J. L.	" 15th, 1892	2 "	"
2313	F	E. R.	" 20th, 1892	2 "	Discharged improved.
2479	M	D. T.	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	Still out.
2195	M	J. D. R.	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	"
2118	F	I. M. R.	" 24th, 1892	3 "	"
2490	M	F. J. W.	" 27th, 1892	2 "	"
2269	M	W. S.	" 29th, 1892	2 "	Returned.
1808	F	J. F.	September 1st, 1892	2 "	Still out.
2140	M	T. D.	" 8th, 1892	2 "	Discharged improved.
1774	M	W. H.	" 15th, 1892	2 "	Still out.
2527	F	M. J. J.	" 22nd, 1892	2 "	"
2541	F	E. E. C.	" 26th, 1892	2 "	"
2422	M	T. M.	" 26th, 1892	2 "	"
2525	F	S. A.	" 27th, 1892	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted ...	.....	.....	.....	28	29	57
Discharged, recovered	9	13	22			
" improved.....	4	5	9			
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....			
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1			
Returned to Asylum.....	6	1	7			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1892.....	8	10	18	28	29	

TABLE No. 10

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
„ 15 „ 20 „	3	2	5	1	1	2			
„ 20 „ 25 „	7	4	11	4	3	7			
„ 25 „ 30 „	10	14	24	3	2	5			
„ 30 „ 35 „	11	8	19	4	6	10	2		2
„ 35 „ 40 „	9	10	19	4	2	6	3	1	4
„ 40 „ 45 „	9	8	17	2	3	5	3	3	6
„ 45 „ 50 „	9	10	19	2	2	4	3	2	5
„ 50 „ 55 „	4	9	13	1	4	5	2	1	3
„ 55 „ 60 „	4	3	7	1		1	2	1	3
„ 60 „ 65 „	3	1	4				2	2	4
„ 65 „ 70 „	1	3	4				2	3	5
„ 70 „ 75 „	3	2	5				3		3
„ 75 „ 80 „							1	1	2
„ 80 „ 85	1		1				1		1
„ 85 „ 90 „									
„ 90 „ 95 „									
Unknown	1		1						
Totals	75	74	149	22	23	45	24	14	38

TABLE No. 11.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN—Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	34	7			
From 1 to 2 months	22	11	4	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	6	11	3	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	5	15	3		1
" 4 " 5 "	5	23	4	2	1
" 5 " 6 "	3	11	4		
" 6 " 7 "	9	4	2		
" 7 " 8 "	4	11	3		
" 8 " 9 "		7	2		
" 9 " 10 "	1	14	4	2	
" 10 " 11 "	2	5	1	1	
" 11 " 12 "		5			
" 12 " 18 "	14	39	9	2	
" 18 months to 2 years	3	42	2	4	1
" 2 to 3 years	5	66	1	2	
" 3 " 4 "	6	81	2	4	
" 4 " 5 "	4	64			
" 5 " 6 "	6	36		1	1
" 6 " 7 "	4	51			
" 7 " 8 "	1	45			
" 8 " 9 "	3	33			
" 9 " 10 "		39	1		1
" 10 " 15 "	5	147		1	
" 15 " 20 "	1	38			
" 20 years and upwards	4	89			
Not stated	2				
Totals	149*	894	45	21	7

*NOTE.—This total must agree with the total admissions of the year.

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	6	1,636		1,636
Tailor's shop	3	807		807
Shoe shop	3	820		820
Engineer's shop	4	1,391		1,391
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work	3	364		364
Repairing roads				
Wood yard and coal shed	2	289		289
Bakery	3	946		946
Laundry	22	2,711	3,750	6,461
Dairy	5	1,619		1,619
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	376		376
Piggery				
Painting	6	1,454		1,454
Farm	67	14,221		14,221
Garden and Grounds	56	13,724		13,724
Stable	3	793		793
Kitchen	21	2,657	4,453	7,110
Dining rooms	45	6,280	10,190	16,470
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms	61		17,754	17,754
Knitting	76		23,895	23,895
Spinning				
Mending	22		4,100	4,100
Wards				
Halls	421	77,565	48,678	126,243
Storeroom	1	314		314
General	58	9,225	6,781	16,006
Total	890	137,192	119,601	256,793

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1892, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	4	...	4
Brant	25	24	49
Bruce	3	6	9
Carleton	...	2	2
Dufferin	5	5	10
Durham	1	1	2
Elgin	1	2	3
Frontenac	9	...	9
Grey	22	14	36
Haldimand	22	22	44
Halton	17	20	37
Huron	1	6	7
Kent	2	2	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Leeds	2	...	2
Lincoln	25	36	61
Middlesex	1	2	3
Muskoka District	3	...	3
Norfolk	21	19	40
Northumberland	5	2	7
Ontario	8	8	16
Oxford	5	1	6
Parry Sound District	1	3	4
Peel	3	8	11
Perth	1	2	3
Peterborough	1	4	5
Prescott	...	2	2
Prince Edward	1	...	1
Rainy River District	1	...	1
Renfrew	1	...	1
Simcoe	69	64	133
Stormont	1	...	1
Thunder Bay District	1	...	1
Victoria	3	4	7
Waterloo	21	25	46
Welland	22	29	51
Wellington	42	44	86
Wentworth	67	86	153
York	14	18	32
Total	432	462	894

TABLE

Patients transferred to other Asylums during

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County Originally Admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries or unknown.
C. G	48		1	Ontario	1					
R. Mc	61		1	"			1			
A. T.	66		1	York			1			
M. G.	55		1	Victoria				1		
G. W	40	1		York	1					
D. D.	51	1		"	1					
J. W	51	1		"			1			
M. K		1		"			1			
A. J. D	57		1	Northumberland	1					
J. D	37	1		York	1					
W. C	49	1		"			1			
F. Mc	68		1	Victoria				1		
P. D	38	1		York	1					
Z. A. D	56		1	Victoria	1					
P. D	26	1		York	1					
J. W	44	1		"		1				
D. O'G.	30	1		"	1					
J. T. H	34	1		"		1				
A. J. B	31	1		"		1				
W. L	37	1		Northumberland and Durham	1					
M. G	35		1	Ontario			1			
E. M	71		1	York		1				
T. E		1		"						1
W. B	42	1		"	1					
E. L	33		1	"	1					
J. C.	39	1		Northumberland and Durham	1					
P. M. D.	30	1		Peterboro'			1			
B. L	64	1		Frontenac				1		
M. M.	42	1		Lanark	1					
W. M.	34	1		Northumberland and Durham	1					
W. M. P	34	1		" "	1					
W. R		1		Frontenac						1
J. S	52	1		Victoria	1					
F. T	31	1		Peterboro'	1					
G. W	33	1		Ontario	1					

No. 14.

the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Religious Denomination.					Social State.		Duration of Insanity Prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum Transferred to.
Church of England	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	5	. .	.....	1	Home duties	Toronto, Mimico Br.
....	1	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	.....	1	....	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	1	... .	"
....	....	1	....	....	...	1	5	....	1	....	Home duties	"
....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	3	1	..	Farmer	"
1	...	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	..	Laborer	"
1	....	....	....	...	....	1	2	.....	1	.....	Clergyman	"
....	1	....	....	....	. .	1	.....	...	1	.....	....	"
1	....	....	..	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	Laborer	"
....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	.. .	6	1	....	Waggon maker	"
....	....	1	..	....	1	.....	1	..	.....	1	.....	"
..	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	....	Laborer	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	...	10	1	....	Weaver	"
....	1	..	....	....	.....	1	....	....	1	.....	Sailor	"
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	7	....	1	....	Waggon maker	"
1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2	....	1	.....	Laborer	"
....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	3	....	1	.....	"	"
....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	Carpenter	"
.	....	1	....	..	.....	1	9	.. ...	1	.....	Farmer	"
.	....	....	....	1	.....	1	13	.....	1	...	Home duties	"
....	....	..	1	....	1	.....	10	....	1	....	"	"
..	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	"
....	....	....	..	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	Cigar maker	"
....	....	....	..	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	Home duties	"
..	....	....	1	....	.....	1	3	....	1	....	Laborer	"
....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	.....	1	.....	Teacher	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	25	....	1	.....	Mason	"
1	....	....	....	....	...	1	4	.....	1	.....	Shoemaker	"
.	....	1	..	....	1	.....	...	6	1	.....	Farmer	"
1	..	..	..	....	....	1	3	.....	1	.....	Printer	"
1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	15	.....	1	....	Laborer	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	½	.. .	1	Farmer	"
. .	1	....	....	....	...	1	2	6	1	.....	Blacksmith.....	"
1	....	...	...	....	..	1	.....	6	1	....	Currier	"

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing-rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	1037	2938
Basques	6	
Bed covers	2	
Bed ticks	141	1022
Blankets	.....	76
Caps	20	24
Carpet balls	876	
Carpet, woven (yards)	1245	
Chemises	371	2825
Coats (men's)	6	132
Curtains (sets)	84	
Drawers (pairs)	201	2058
Dresses	528	4623
Collars	11	
Fancy brackets	12	
" bracket drapes	10	
" footstools	8	
" tables	21	
Handkerchiefs	37	
Jackets	86	
Lambrequins	14	
Mantel drapes	2	
Mats (floor)	85	
Mitts (pairs)	357	
Mattresses	172	
Nightgowns	100	488
Pants (pairs)	6	536
Pillowslips	819	370
Pillowshams	118	
Pudding cloths	53	
Quilts	12	
Screens, clothes	15	
Sheets	494	974
Scarfs	1	
Shirts	816	579
Shrouds	19	
Skirts	219	2087
Socks (pairs)	464	2358
" footed (pairs)	88	
Stockings (pairs)	820	
" footed (pairs)	97	
Table cloths	60	6
" napkins	12	
Tidies	39	
Tea bags	9	
Toilet covers	77	4
Towels	568	162
Vests (men's)	.....	9
Sleigh robes (lined)	.....	4
Counterpanes	.....	87
Window blinds	112	18
Waists	14	22
Total	10364	20862

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's leather slippers (pairs)	510	150
" boots "	1	
" working shoes "		111
" braces "	208	
Women's Oxford tie shoes (pairs)	590	243
Total	1309	504

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	324	22
Vests	144	
Trousers	318	62
Coats (uniform)	19	78
Trousers "	31	92
Summer jackets	25	
Smocks	2	
Combination suits	12	
Total	875	254

TABLE No. 18.

Garments cut out to be made by the Seamstress during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Summer jackets	65	

TABLE No. 19.

Number of articles made and repaired, and work done in the Carpenter's department during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Baseboards		7
Large brushes	6	20
Sinks covered with zinc		6
Washstands		4
Cupboards	1	4
Bureaux		7
Shelves for flowers		18
Hay racks		2
Bread cutters		3
Cues		25
Curtain boards		27
Lambrequin poles		32
Gates	1	1
Doors	4	15
" silo	6	
Water-closet seats		12
Pig troughs		5
Benches		12
Perforated seats for benches		68
Tables covered with oilcloth		10
" zinc		2
Window guards		11
" sashes		6
" blind sticks		30
" stops		78
" cords put on		85
Chairs, arm		38
" common		75
" rocking		16
Locks repaired and replaced		67
Ornamental brackets	27	
" bracket frames	3	
" cabinets	8	
" corner cabinets	4	
" looking glasses	15	
" mantels	4	
" stands for halls	9	38
Fancy oak cabinet	1	
Wheelbarrows		10

Repaired mountain steps.
" sidewalks.
" front steps.
" stumping machine.
" turnip cutter.
Extended airing court sheds 7 feet and converted them into a curling rink.
Put strapping in boiler houses for galvanized iron lining.
New roof, sills, floor, and general repairs to carriage house.
Shelves for paints and glass, and general repairs to paint shop.
Cow shed converted into open shed for carts, and place for small tools.
New granary in new stable.
Fitted doors on butcher's refrigerator.
Lined pig-troughs and partitions in new piggery with iron.
Put up new root-house on the old walls.
Work on new stone cottage.
Fence for yard for lumber.
Temporary house for hose reels

TABLE No. 20.

Number of articles made and repaired, and work done in the Engineer's department during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Water taps		500
Stoppers and chains for baths	30	
Basins		35
Water closets		110
Leaks, gas		45
" steam		250
" " kitchen boiler		15
" water		25
Bedsteads		75
Hose		12
Sinks		35
Hot water boiler, dining-room		6
Radiators		10
Air valves		47
Leg of heater		1
Closet rake		1
Laundry, machines		16
" mangle		4
Time detector		6
Bells, front gate		4
Blowers	4	
Kitchen, boilers and pipes		30
Scullery, pipes		3
Boilers, west boiler house		15
" east "		12
Slaughter house, pipes		2
Superintendent's house, pipes		3
Bursar's house, pipes		3
Window bars, music hall	3	
Window guards		30

Galvanizing ceiling, east boiler house.

Work on return pipes, basement.

TABLE No. 21.

Products of the Farm and work done during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Hay (tons)	202	8 00	1616 00
Straw "	105	6 00	630 00
Wheat (bushels)	628	75	471 00
Oats "	1559	35	545 65
Peas "	180	60	108 00
Carrots "	950	20	190 00
Mangolds "	1200	20	240 00
Turnips "	3200	20	640 00
Potatoes "	2000	50	1000 00
Hogs	222	7 78	1727 16
Corn fodder (loads)	205	2 00	410 00
Milk (gallons)	21157.5	20	4231 50
Pasture for fat cattle			250 00
Calf (lbs)	90	6	5 40
Calf skin			48
Total			12065 19

760 rods underdrain.
10 acres stumped.
Fencing, gravel drawing for roads, and stone drawing for buildings, walls and paving.

Hamilton Asylum. —Farm Exchange Account for 1892.

—		Disbursements.	Dr.	—		Receipts.	Cr.
1892.			$ c.	1892.			$ c.
January	2..	To cash paid George A. Young, insurance Andrews' property	30 00	January	1..	By balance in bank from 1891	2,592 75
"	9..	" S. S. King, moving buildings	32 00	"	7..	By cash from T. Macklem, for 1 sow, 250lb., @ 4½c	11 25
"	11..	" Laking & Thomson, lumber	210 40	"	12..	" L. B. Crosthwaite, for 3 pigs, 205 lb., @ 4c	9 23
March	5..	" R. Hunter, for 7 milch cows	323 50	"	18..	" W. Bethune, for 4 pigs @ $2 each	8 00
"	19..	" " 3 "	139 25	"	15..	" F. W. Fearman, for 12 live hogs, 3,260 lb., @ 4¼c	138 55
April	26..	" Ontario Agr. College, for 10 bush. oats	7 70	February	16..	" R. Evans, for 2 pigs, @ $3 each	6 00
May	4..	" R. Hunter, for 2 milch cows	93 25	"	18..	" C. M. Binkley, for 3 pigs, 370 lb., @ 4½c	16 65
"	14..	" A. Struthers, for 306⅝ bush. potatoes @ 26¾c	81 64	"	24..	" G. E. Fisher, for 10 pigs, 780 lb., @ 4c	35 10
"	21..	" Thos. Kilvington, jr., for flowers, etc	116 70	"	27..	" R. Hunter, for 4 fat cows, 4,025 lb	130 00
"	21..	" Edward New, for gravel, etc	42 15	March	4..	" N. Reid, for 1 sow, 450 lb., @ 4⅝c	20 25
"	21..	" W. Holton, for trees and shrubs	91 75	"	5..	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows, 2,400 lb	80 00
"	21..	" J. B. Andrews, for 5 mos. rent to 1st June	250 00	"	5..	" A. Burkholder, for five small pigs, @ $2	10 00
"	21..	" R. Evans & Co., for seeds	141 09	"	7..	" J. Struthers, for 3 small pigs, 310 lb., @ 4¾c	13 95
"	21..	" J. A. Bruce & Co., "	30 50	"	14..	" L. Beck, 10 " 1,100 "	49 50
June	3..	" Lyman Sons & Co., "	3 00	"	19..	" W. Truesdale, 7 " 635 "	30 16
"	7..	" R. G. Almsheed, for 12 bags potatoes	6 00	"	19..	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows, 2,600 lb	85 00
July	4..	" R. Hunter, for 6 milch cows	304 25	April	8..	" J. E. Jarvis, 5 small pigs, 590 lb., @ 4¾c	28 03
"	9..	" S. A. King, for moving buildings	75 00	"	9.	" R. Hunter, for 1 cow, 1,120 lb	40 00
August	6..	" E. A. Cook, for painting wire guards	66 00	"	12..	" W. Smith, for 1 hog, 540 lb., @ 4c	21 60
September	2..	" " "	76 00	"	21..	" J. Irwin, for 7 pigs, 1,380 lb., @ 4¾c	65 55
"	2..	" R. Hunter, for 3 milch cows	144 50	"	21..	" " 11 2,300 "	109 25
"	13..	" R. Evans & Co., for seeds	22 50	"	27..	" " 9 1,740 "	82 65
"	24..	" R. Hunter, for 3 milch cows	130 00	May	9..	" W. Terryberry, for 1 pig, 95 lb., @ 5½c	5 22
October	5..	" E. Cooke, for painting wire guards	69 00	"	16..	" L. Buck, for 12 pigs, 1,400 lb., @ 5¼c	73 50
"	5..	" D. R. Gibson, for masonry on farm boiler houses	10 50	"	19..	" Mary Almas, for 4 pigs, @ $2	8 00
"	8..	" Kenneth McKay, for masonry on farm boiler house	105 02	"	21..	" F. W. Fearman, for 11 pigs, 2,260 lb., @ 5½c	124 30
November	2..	" D. R. Gibson, for mosonry on boiler houses	38 50	"	23..	" J. Dickinson, for 2 pigs, @ $2	4 00
"	2..	" " "	35 60	"	25..	" J. Horning, 4 " "	8 00
"	2.	" Jas. Irwin & Bro., for threshing	57 76	"	28..	" M. F. Smith, 5 " 500 lb., @ 5½	27 50
"	2..	" E. & P. Cooke, for painting wire guards	89 00	June	1..	" R. J. Logan, 1 " 180 "	9 90
"	5..	" W. Halcomb, for masonry on cottages	57 28	"	2..	" F. W. Fearman, 12 " 2,510 " 5¼	131 77
"	5..	" Kenneth McKay, "	57 28	"	4..	" H. Lowry, 8 " 1,380 " 5¼	72 45
"	14..	" L. W. Binkley, for "George" horse	90 00	"	8.	" John Hagen, 8 " 980 " 5¾	56 35
"	14	" Laidlaw Mfg. Co., for stove for reservoir	23 78	"	10..	" J. Pickard, for 1 sow, 185 lb., @ 5½c	10 17
				"	15..	" J. Collins, 1 " 240 "	13 20
				"	21..	" J. Cameron, for 2 small pigs, @ $2	4 00
				July	6..	" R. Hunter, 6 cows, 7,605 lb	275 00

Hamilton Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for 1892.—*Concluded.*

—	Disbursements.	Dr.
		$ c.
1892.		
November 15	To cash paid D. R. Gibson, for masonry for reservoir	26 25
" 15	" " R. Evans & Co., for 1¾ bush. wheat	2 63
" 15	" " Bowman & Moore "	2 38
" 15	" " J. Dickson, for farm boiler	60 00
" 15	" " " " house	134 18
" 15	" " Brennan & Sons, for old root house	178 90
" 15	" " Central Prison, for plants	125 00
" 19	" " J. B. Andrews, for rent	250 00
" 25	" " R. G. Almsteed, for roof for boiler	95 00
" 29	" " Brennan & Sons, for material for root house	86 34
" 30	" " " "	25 24
December 5	" " E. A. P. Cook, "	69 00
" 9	" " R. Hunter, for 6 milch cows	299 50
" 25	" " Francis Thompson, for 2 bay colts	250 00
" 31	" " H. Beckett, for wood pulp	12 00
" 19	" " Chatham Mnfg. Co., for wood pulp	75 00
" 24	" " Totten Bros., Guelph, for harrows	14 00
" 24	" " H. & Barton Ry., "	6 00
	To balance in Bank	1,115 89
		6,277 87

—	Receipts.	Cr.
		$ c.
1892.		
July 7	By cash from L. Bock, for 5 hogs, 750 lb., @ 5½c	41 25
" 7	" W. M. Orr, 1 young sow, 310 lb., @ 5½c	17 05
August 1	" W. Heather, for 1 crippled sow	5 00
" 9	" R. Rodgers, for 2 sows, 550 lb., @ 5½c	30 25
" 20	" W. M. Orr, for 1 pig, 315 lb., @ 5½c	17 33
September 5	" E. Roberts, for 1 small pig	3 00
" 5	" W. Bethune, 3 " pigs	6 00
" 7	" H. Spicer, for 2 small pigs, 175 lb., @ 5½c.	9 62
" 15	" W. F. Smith, for 3 hogs, 460 lb., @ 5½c	25 30
" 16	" J. Wilkins, for 1 hog	3 00
" 19	" E. Vansickle, for 6 hogs, 840 lb., @ 5½c	46 20
" 22	" N. R. Kerr, for 2 sows, 410 lb., @ 5½c	22 55
" 28	" R. Hunter, for 3 fat cows, 3,960 lb	135 00
" 30	" F. W. Fearman, for 22 hogs, 4,370 lb., @ 5½c	218 50
October 8	" L. Smith, for 5 small pigs	10 00
" 10	" C. Alvin, for 1 sow, 330 lb., @ 5½c	18 15
" 11	" W. Walker, for 2 small pigs	4 00
" 12	" A. Burkholder, for 5 small pigs	28 05
" 24	" A. Waldie, for 1 small pig	4 00
" 24	" C. Frank, for 13 small pigs, @ $2	26 00
November 3	" W. E. Stewart, for 1 small pig, 160 lb, @ 5c	8 00
" 12	" R. Hunter, for 7 fat cows	280 00
" 12	" S. Hyslop, for 1 small pig	3 00
" 29	" John Newell, for 2 hogs, 200 lb., @ 5½c	11 00
December 1	" C. W. Neff, for 2 small pigs	4 00
" 7	" Thos. Wilkinson, for milk	33 80
" 7	" " prize for hogs at Beeton Fair	11 25
" 7	" Kingston Asylum, for 10 hogs, 4,880 lb., @ $6	292 80
" 13	" C. Stewart, for 2 sows, 655 lb., 6c	39 30
" 29	" Thos. Burrows, for 4 horses	49 78
" 31	By interest on Bank deposits	68 10
1893.		
January 1	By balance brought forward	1,115 89

TABLE No. 22.

Products of the Garden and work done during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus (bunches	2080	4⅘	99 84
Apples (bushels)	173	53	91 69
Beets (bunches)	1930	3	57 90
" (bushels)	126	60	75 60
Bedding plants	18000	8	1440 00
Beans (bushels)	73	1 50	109 50
Citrons	260	5	13 00
Currants, black (quarts)	120	10	12 00
" red "	1706	5⅘	90 99
Celery (heads)	1578	4	63 12
Cabbage "	7249	4½	326 20
Cucumbers	9617	1½	144 26
Carrots (bunches)	555	3	16 65
" (bushels)	154	51½	79 37
Corn, green (dozen)	1219	8	97 52
Cauliflowers (heads)	422	7	29 54
Gooseberries (quarts)	1171	10	117 10
Grapes (lbs)	2460	7	172 20
Lettuce (heads)	3590	3	107 70
Melons	60	5	3 00
Onions, (bunches)	3796	2½	94 90
" (bushels)	228	1 00	228 00
Pumpkins	276	5	13 80
Parsnips (bushels)	84½	60	50 82
Pears "	44	1 34	58 96
Peas "	106	47½	50 35
Radishes (bunches)	165	3	4 95
Raspberries (quarts)	261	10	26 10
Rhubarb (bunches	6614	2⅘	185 19
Spinach "	36	60	21 60
Strawberries (quarts)	1355	7	94 85
Tomatoes (bushels)	334	45	150 30
Thimbleberries (quarts)	646	8⅘	56 75
Wood (cords)	8	3 00	24 00
Total			4207 75

Road in front of Orchard House graded and gravelled.
New culvert built under main driveway.
Gaps in various orchards filled in with new trees.
Excavation made for curling rink.
Old root house demolished, redrained and made ready for carpenter and mason work in rebuilding it.
Draining of kitchen garden completed.
Grading in the grove and elsewhere.
General work, lawns, flower beds, setting out plants, kitchen garden, etc.
Tennis court levelled and sodded near Bursar's house.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities :

SIR,—In accordance with the Statutory requirement I have the honour to submit the thirty-seventh annual report of this Asylum (the fifteenth since it became a Provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1891	279	247	526
Admitted during the year	49	54	103
Total number under treatment during year	328	301	629
Discharged :			
Not insane	1	0	1
Recovered	15	9	24
Improved	9	11	20
Unimproved	2	5	7
Total	27	25	52
Died	17	9	26
Eloped	4	1	5
Transferred	..	15	15
Remaining in residence September 30th, 1892	280	251	531
Average daily population	280.74	249.37	530.12

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions for the year were one hundred and three, a large number when the size of the Asylum is taken into consideration. As usual the chronic cases of insanity far outnumbered those suffering from acute mental trouble.

DEATHS.

The death-rate was as usual in this institution small, about 4 per cent. of the number under treatment. Of the twenty-six who died no less than six were paretics, and the steady increase of this disease in Canada is apparent to those who have been in asylum service for any length of time. At present there are more paretics in Kingston than at any previous time in the history of the institution. One man, Henry Storms, was accidentally drowned. There could be no suspicion of suicide in this case, as the patient was of a cheerful habit and enjoyed life. He was well up in years and becoming feeble. It was his custom to go down to the wharf every day to bathe his head, and no doubt fell in while washing himself.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges this year have been about up to the average, and although the percentage of recoveries is not as high as some might look for, still the list does not include cases that should be classified under the heading "Improved." There is so much difference of opinion regarding the definition of a cure in cases of mental trouble that comparative statistics are not always reliable. In this Asylum we classify the cures as

carefully as it can be done, and endeavour to eliminate every possible source of error. True this does not yield as brilliant returns as might be the case under other systems of classification, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the returns are reliable and to be depended on. As usual in this Asylum the majority of patients sent home have been discharged under the probational system, and the more we resort to this method the better we are satisfied with the results obtained. The rule generally adopted is to allow convalescing patients to go home for two months, and if there is any doubt regarding the recovery the term is gradually extended to the limit allowed by law, viz., six months. The advantages of this arrangement both to the patient and friends are obvious, and although the worries of a Superintendent are increased by the additional responsibility thrown upon his shoulders, still this is not a valid objection to the system. No less than fifty-eight patients were sent home on probation during the official year, and at the time of writing twenty probationers are with their friends.

Discharged not Insane.

It is rarely indeed that a patient is sent to any of the asylums in Ontario "not insane." One patient was discharged during the year as "not insane," and the circumstances attending the case were so peculiar that they should be recorded. A man who was accused of shooting a fellow citizen was tried for the alleged crime and acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity. On the verdict of the jury the man was sent to the Asylum under warrant. The patient did not betray the slightest evidence of mental disease, and was finally discharged as not insane when we were satisfied in regard to his mental status. It is a matter of history in Ontario that juries and Asylum medical officers are greatly at variance regarding the manifestations of mental disease, but it rarely happens that the jury makes an error on the side of leniency, and possibly this escape from justice may be regarded as a sort of counterbalance to the mistakes so often made in the way of unnecessary and unjustifiable cruelty to unfortunates undoubtedly insane.

Amusements.

Amusements received a great deal of attention, and we were, as in the past, almost entirely dependent on our own efforts to supply entertainment for the patients. Outsiders were very kind in offering their services from time to time, but on the whole we find that the most satisfactory performances are those provided by our own staff. We have so much musical and dramatic talent among the employés and patients that it gives little trouble to provide a programme well suited to the taste of the audience.

Dances, at homes, concerts, minstrel performances, dramatic entertainments, sciopticon exhibitions, etc., were provided frequently, and two or three entertainments were given weekly.

The day for the annual sports always ranks as a red-letter day, and the patients entered heartily into the different games and races.

Occupation.

Each year notes a steady improvement in the way of furnishing employment for patients, and although it would be difficult to employ more of the insane than we do, still it is possible to find a greater variety of suitable occupations than has been the case in the past. A reference to the work table will show the numerous occupations that are followed by our inmates, and during the year it is proposed to add still further to the list. While it is desirable that every patient should be employed, it is a matter of greater importance that the occupation furnished is that best suited to the patient. Some industries, such as hair picking, are harmful to certain classes, and it requires well balanced judgment to decide which occupation is likely to prove beneficial for an insane person. The school proved a valuable addition to our resources, and will be opened again in a few days under even more promising conditions than in the past.

The band has developed in a most satisfactory manner. The brush factory and book bindery are turning out excellent work, and on the whole there is every reason to hope for satisfactory developments in the way of employment.

Ward for Convalescents.

While it is universally admitted that Ontario has been making rapid strides in the care of the insane, we have by no means reached perfection. When Kingston Asylum was erected it was modern in design and in nearly every particular abreast with the times. Things have changed with that date, and although additions have been made to our resources, no accommodation for convalescents has been provided. We do everything possible to carry into practice the hospital idea in Asylum management, and it does not require much thought to recognise the fact that a noisy ward is not the best place for a patient convalescing from mental disease. We are constantly met with the complaint from improving patients that their sleep is interfered with by restless and noisy companions. Rest is of the utmost importance to those sick people, and many a recovery depends on the most careful management when the physical powers are beginning to recuperate.

It is not possible to arrange convalescent wards in the main asylum, the cottages containing nothing but dormitories cannot be utilised for this purpose, and it is from the medical standpoint absolutely necessary to provide a suitable building for convalescent patients. This building will not require to give accommodation for more than twenty or twenty-five patients at the outside, and the expense of erection need not be large.

While the Province of Ontario has been willing and anxious to provide accommodation for the rapidly increasing insane population, the buildings erected have not always met the ideal in the way of allowing proper classification of the insane.

Until Kingston has proper accommodation for its convalescing patients it must be regarded as far behind the times.

Those of us who have to deal with the patients every day realise how much the class referred to have to suffer, simply because we are not in a position to provide them with a quiet retreat where they can avoid the noise and irritation that are inevitable in a general ward.

Gymnasium.

During the last few years we have done much in the way of Physical Culture, and large classes are drilled in the wards every day. The benefits following from the systematic development of the physical health of patients are so apparent that the most prejudiced cannot deny the advantage of the methods followed here.

Although much has been done, still further advances must be made. In order to reach the highest results a properly equipped gymnasium is required, and this could be erected by ourselves at a very trifling cost. I hope that a small appropriation will be included in the Estimates this year to enable us to erect a gymnasium during the summer of '93.

Infirmary.

When it was decided to open an infirmary here, the upper story in the main building of the S. Cottage was fitted up, so that it could be used as an infirmary. It was clearly understood that this was to be merely a temporary expedient and we were fully alive to the fact that the use of this building would cause no end of inconvenience. Several years have now passed and we are still without a proper infirmary building. The present arrangement is not only unsatisfactory, but wrong. We have no way of isolating cases of infectious disease ; sick patients requiring single rooms cannot be accommodated, and the difficulties connected with getting an invalid into the present infirmary can only be appreciated by those who know the peculiarities of the stairways leading to the upper flat of the cottage. A small infirmary building will not be an expensive investment

and if the Government will give us a reasonable appropriation we can do the work of building with patient's labor, under the instruction of one or two skilled mechanics. The stone for building can be quarried and dressed on the premises.

Water and Gas at Newcourt.

Last year when it was found that the boring at Newcourt had resulted in failure as far as good water was concerned, it was decided that the most simple way out of the difficulty was to run a water pipe from the main Asylum. This necessitated the opening of a drain a thousand yards in length. When it was discovered that nearly the whole of this drain had to be blasted out of refracting limestone, the magnitude of the work dawned upon us.

Large numbers of patients undertook the labor and eventually the drain was finished and water and gas pipes laid.

The Newcourt Cottage and farm buildings are supplied with water and gas from the main Asylum,

Farm Buildings at Newcourt.

The new farm buildings at Newcourt will prove a useful addition and in the course of a few weeks will be ready for occupation. Newcourt house is being carefully restored by our own people, patients doing the greater part of the work. It will make a cheerful and comfortable cottage and will furnish accommodation for thirty-two patients who will look after the extensive farm buildings just erected. This cottage will be managed on the open door plan and will be in the charge of the two male attendants, one of whom will do the cooking, etc. The farm buildings consist of cow stable, slaughter house, cooling chamber, ice-house and pig-pen. These buildings are constructed on the most modern plans and present a handsome appearance. The silo is being built altogether by patients under the instruction of the carpenter and assistants. This silo will hold 200 tons of ensilage and one end of the building will contain engine, boiler, choppers, grinding mill, etc.

Hog Cholera.

In October hog cholera made its appearance in our styes and in a few days a serious state of affairs developed. Everything possible was done to isolate the healthy pigs, but in a short time it was evident that the whole herd was affected. The outbreak was reported to the Provincial and Dominion Government authorities, and prompt measures taken to put an end to the scourge that threatened the pigs in this community. Mr. Cowan, V.S., was sent from Galt to investigate the outbreak, and in conjunction with Mr. Massie, V.S., and myself agreed that the diagnosis of hog cholera made by Dr. Massie was correct. To make this diagnosis a certainty, specimens of diseased tissues were expressed to Toronto, and cultures were made both in the Biological Department of the Provincial University and in the laboratory of the Ontario Board of Health. It was found in each instance that the bacillus characteristic of hog cholera was present. We made in all some fifty-four post-mortems and in nearly every case found the lesions to be looked for in hog cholera. Every pig owned on the premises was slaughtered and in a herd of ninety-one, but six were found healthy. The disease was undoubtedly carried from the Penitentiary farm where hog cholera had been prevalent for some time before it broke out here. The history of its introduction into this part of the Province would form an interesting chapter if written up, and the sequel should prove an object lesson to those who think hog cholera something to be concealed. As a result of gross carelessness on the part of persons who should have known better, two valuable herds of hogs, viz: those at the Penitentiary and Asylum were exterminated, and if prompt measures had not been taken to stamp out the disease no one can tell what the result would have been. We have determined not to keep any more pigs until all danger has passed; in fact it has been considered wise not to commence hog raising again until the new buildings at Newcourt are ready for occupation.

Kitchen.

The kitchen has been completely re-organized during the summer and the unsightly flag floor that was an eyesore for so many years has been replaced by hard tiles of excellent quality and pleasing design.

The Staff.

During the year the staff as a whole has rendered efficient service in the management of the institution and there has been little cause for complaint. As a rule officers and employés have exhibited commendable zeal in the performance of their duties and there has been an *esprit de corps* that is very gratifying to those in charge. The following changes have taken place, Dr. J. Robinson, Asst. Supt. was transferred to Toronto Asylum to assume the duties of Assistant in that Asylum. Dr. H. E. Buchan, Asst. in Toronto Asylum has been removed to Kingston. Mr. Alex. Milne, who had been Engineer for many years in Kingston Asylum, resigned in May to engage in business in New York, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wm. Potter of Hamilton. The gentlemen who left our service had many warm friends in the Asylum and in the city will be much missed. Their successors have already won the esteem and good-will of their associates and subordinates and will no doubt prove successful in the new field of work.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Remaining October 1st, 1891				279	247	526
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	26	12	38			
" Medical Certificate	23	42	65	49	54	103
Total number under treatment during year				328	301	629
Discharges during year—						
As not insane	1		1			
" recovered	15	9	24			
" improved	9	11	20			
" unimproved	2	5	7			
Total number of discharges during year	27	25	52			
Died	17	9	26			
Eloped	4	1	5			
Transferred		15	15	48	50	98
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1892				280	251	531
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1463	1177	2640
" discharged	557	426	983			
" died	393	289	682			
" eloped	30	1	31			
" transferred	203	210	413	1183	926	2109
" remaining, 30th September, 1892				280	251	531
Number of applications on file, 30th Sept., 1892	1	1	2			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of March, '92)	274	248	522
Minimum " " " (on the 21st of April, '92)	274	231	505
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	102753	91273	194026
Daily average population	280.74	249.37	530.12

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	16	36	52	582	622	1204
Widowed	5	7	12			
Single	27	11	38	880	555	1435
Not reported	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	49	54	103	1463	1177	2640
Religion.						
Presbyterians	7	7	14	228	196	424
Episcopalians	6	12	18	312	223	535
Methodists	12	13	25	250	235	485
Baptists	.....	1	1	26	28	54
Congregationalists	1	1	2	4	3	7
Roman Catholics	21	18	39	485	407	892
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other denominations	.....	2	2	127	70	197
Not reported	2	.....	2	31	15	46
Total	49	54	103	1463	1177	2640
Nationalities.						
English	4	1	5	121	63	184
Irish	6	8	14	267	239	506
Scotch	1	2	3	70	75	145
Canadian	37	42	79	867	700	1567
United States	.....	1	1	14	15	29
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	52	18	70
Unknown	1	.....	1	72	67	139
Total	49	54	103	1463	1177	2640

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	2	5	7	174	140	314
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	6	10	16	209	191	400
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings		1	1	61	57	118
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	1	3	4	109	106	215
Leeds and Grenville	7	7	14	120	100	220
Lennox and Addington	2	3	5	83	66	149
Lincoln				9	5	14
Middlesex				8	6	14
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham				24	47	71
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	12	20
Prescott and Russell		2	2	47	27	74
Prince Edward	2		2	35	33	68
Renfrew	2	2	4	60	35	95
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	8	9	124	117	241
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth		1	1	13	16	29
York				37	52	89
Not classed				201	44	245
Total admissions	23	42	65	1463	1177	2640

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	7	2	9	147	111	258
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	3	1	4	121	84	205
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings				54	41	95
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	4	3	7	90	80	170
Leeds and Grenville	2	3	5	76	55	131
Lennox and Addington				62	38	100
Lincoln		1	1	9	5	14
Middlesex				6	4	10
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham				23	35	58
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	7	15
Prescott and Russell	3		3	41	23	64
Prince Edward	1		1	19	15	34
Renfrew	1		1	46	19	65
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	2	7	101	69	170
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not classed				24	5	29
Total admissions	26	12	38	1008	767	1775

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	C. C	F	August 20th, 1891	November 4th, 1891	Improved.
2	J. L	F	June 19th, 1891	" 12th, 1891	"
3	W. H. F	M.	August 1st, 1891	" 16th, 1891	Recovered.
4	A. G	F	September 1st, 1891	" 25th, 1891	Unimproved.
5	S. J. McC	F	July 5th, 1891	" 30th, 1891	Recovered.
6	F. M	M.	April 7th, 1891	December 8th, 1891	"
7	D. J	M.	July 22nd, 1890	" 8th, 1891	"
8	A. F. G	F	June 20th, 1891	" 19th, 1891	"
9	E. S	F	May 27th, 1889	" 23rd, 1891	Improved.
10	E. C. D	M.	September 12th, 1891	" 28th, 1891	Recovered.
11	W. A. P	M.	January 1st, 1891	" 29th, 1891	Improved.
12	M. S	M.	June 20th, 1886	" 29th, 1891	"
13	F. McR	M.	January 2nd, 1880	" 29th, 1891	"
14	E. A	M.	January 19th, 1891	January 30th, 1892	Recovered.
15	J. W. C	M.	April 23rd, 1891	February 1st, 1892	"
16	N. F	F	April 7th, 1890	" 27th, 1892	Improved.
17	T. P	M.	December 31st, 1891	" 29th, 1892	Not insane.
18	M. L. B	F	September 17th, 1889	March 7th, 1892	Unimproved.
19	M. A. H	F	December 1st, 1891	" 8th, 1892	Recovered.
20	E. B. E	F	April 22nd, 1890	" 10th, 1892	Improved.
21	M. C	F	March 6th, 1891	" 22nd, 1892	Recovered.
22	J. J. O'R	M.	September 25th, 1891	" 29th, 1892	Improved.
23	M. M	F	March 28th, 1878	April 2nd, 1892	"
24	J. P	M.	July 23rd, 1891	" 2nd, 1892	Recovered.
25	E. R	F	April 29th, 1891	" 25th, 1892	"
26	A. B. G	M.	January 12th, 1891	" 25th, 1892	"
27	K. E. McD	F	January 27th, 1891	May 14th, 1892	"
28	F. E	M.	October 9th, 1890	June 10th, 1892	Unimproved.
29	P. McD	M.	June 24th, 1890	" 11th, 1892	Improved.
30	J. D. T	F	June 15th, 1891	" 13th, 1892	Unimproved.
31	M. E. G. S	F	November 20th, 1891	" 18th, 1892	Improved.
32	J. P. M	M.	July 17th, 1891	" 23rd, 1892	Recovered.
33	T. F	M.	April 4th, 1892	" 23rd, 1892	Unimproved.
34	M. M	F	October 17th, 1890	July 1st, 1892	Improved.
35	D. W	M.	May 19th, 1891	" 2nd, 1892	Recovered.
36	A. J. R	F	December 29th, 1891	" 7th, 1892	"
37	M. C	F	January 23rd, 1892	" 19th, 1892	"
38	J. E	F	April 14th, 1892	" 20th, 1892	Unimproved.
39	H. M	M.	September 22nd, 1891	" 23rd, 1892	Recovered.
40	J. H	F	July 23rd, 1891	" 28th, 1892	Improved.
41	J. E. A	M.	April 16th, 1891	August 1st, 1892	"
42	L. F	M.	November 26th, 1891	" 5th, 1892	"
43	M. W	F	December 17th, 1891	" 10th, 1892	Unimproved.
44	J. M	M.	December 25th, 1891	" 18th, 1892	Improved.
45	A. E. G	F	December 28th, 1891	September 4th, 1892	"
46	A. P	M.	April 23rd, 1892	" 9th, 1892	Recovered.
47	J. N	M.	August 20th, 1889	" 9th, 1892	"
48	M. McC	F	June 30th, 1892	" 13th, 1892	Improved.
49	G. P	M.	May 8th, 1889	" 22nd, 1892	"
50	J. G. G	M.	January 27th, 1892	" 26th, 1892	Recovered.
51	M. L	F	January 29th, 1892	" 29th, 1892	"
52	C. R. W	M.	September 8th, 1892	" 30th, 1892	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	W. C	M.....	39	November 3rd, 1891..	..	1	17	Paresis.
2	C. O. B	M.....	45	" 6th, 1891..	6	.....	3	Pernicious Anæmia.
3	C. J. B.....	M... .	68	" 10th, 1891..	.....	4	4	Disease of Stomach.
4	A. McD	M.....	?	" 26th, 1891..	23	.....	19	Pneumonia.
5	E. T	F	36	December19th, 1891..	10	6	5	Phthisis.
6	M. A. P	F	38	" 29th, 1891..	.....	1	1	Exhaustion of Mania.
7	S. H	F	43	" 31st, 1891..	1	5	16	Paralysis.
8	Æ. McD.....	M.....	67	February 5th, 1892..	4	8	24	Asthma.
9	R. W	M.....	48	" 18th, 1892..	....	6	.....	Paresis.
10	M. M. M.....	F	42	March 19th, 1892..	1	11	5	Phthisis.
11	T. C	M.....	57	" 20th, 1892..	.....	.....	20	Paresis.
12	M. B.	F	55	April 2nd, 1892..	.....	4	14	Bronchitis.
13	M. P. R	M.....	58	" 3rd, 1892..	4	6	14	Paresis.
14	E. M.....	F	58	" 20th, 1892..	3	5	12	Phthisis.
15	H. G.	F. ...	66	May 9th, 1892..	20	.....	8	Paralysis.
16	D. L	M.....	40	" 24th, 1892..	.....	1	5	Paresis.
17	M. O. M	M.....	43	" 25th, 1892..	2	1	16	Phthisis.
18	J. W...	M.....	?	June 3rd, 1892..	21	3	13	Hepatic Abscess.
19	M. J. M	F	40	" 7th, 1892..	3	7	5	Disease of Liver.
20	J. W.....	F	60	July 22nd, 1892..	15	3	9	Heart Disease.
21	L. H..... .	M.....	40	August 2nd, 1892 .	3	11	23	Phthisis.
22	J. P	M.....	50	" 5th, 1892.	.....	.. ..	30	Exhaustion of Melancholia.
23	H. S.....	M.....	65	" 24th, 1892..	2	5	14	Drowning.
24	P. McD	M.....	57	September 4th, 1892..	.....	11	13	Exhaustion of Mania.
25	G. S	M.....	49	" 10th, 1892..	. ..	1	29	Apoplexy.
26	G. E.....	M.....	40	" 10th, 1892..	.....	1	3	Paresis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	6		6	7
Book-keepers				2		2	2
Bakers				8		8	8
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths	1		1	24		24	25
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Bankers				1		1	1
Basket-makers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	2		2	59		59	61
Clerks	2		2	34		34	36
Clergymen				10		10	10
Carriage makers				6		6	6
Cooks				1	5	6	6
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Civil servants	1		1				1
Carters	1		1	3		3	4
Cheese-makers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		2	2	16	338	354	356
Dress-makers					27	27	27
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				3		3	3
Engineers	1		1	6		6	7
Farmers	15		15	422	4	426	441
Fishermen				2		2	2
Factory girls					3	3	3
Gardeners				2		2	2
Grocers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Harness-makers				8		8	8
House-keepers					25	25	25
Hack-drivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers	1		1	1		1	2
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Laborers	17		17	383		383	400

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Ladies		1	1		6	6	7
Lumbermen	2		2	6		6	8
Milliners					2	2	2
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists				11		11	11
Match-makers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants				22		22	22
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers					3	3	3
No occupation		4	4	27	71	98	102
Not stated	2	5	7	122	171	293	300
Other occupations				8	24	32	32
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers				6		6	6
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians				8		8	8
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters					6	6	6
Sailors	1		1	13		13	14
Students	1	1	2	6		6	8
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Shoe-makers	1		1	42		42	43
Seamstresses		1	1		53	53	54
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				11		11	11
Teachers		2	2	13	21	34	36
Tinsmiths				7		7	7
Tavern-keepers				17		17	17
Tailors				2	2	4	4
Telegraph operators				2		2	2
Typewriters					1	1	1
Weavers				3		3	3
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		38	38		349	349	387
Unknown or other employments				9	9	18	18
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Total	49	54	103	1414	1123	2537	2640

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1	1	5	6
Religious excitement		1	1	1	2	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				1		1
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"		1	1	1	1	2
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				2	2	4
Self-abuse, sexual				4		4
Over-work	1	1	2	1	1	2
Sunstroke	1		1	2		2
Accident or injury					1	1
Pregnancy					9	9
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life					3	3
Uterine disorders					3	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1		1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age		2	2	1	5	
Fevers	1		1		1	
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	14	18			
With other combined cause not ascertained	4	4	8			
Not insane	1		1	1		1
Unknown	36	30	66	34	18	52
Total	49	54	103	49	54	103

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2511	M.....	J. P.....	October 1st, 1891.....	6 months	Discharged recovered.
2495	M	E. A.....	" 9th, 1891....	3 "	" "
2525	M.....	E. C. D	" 13th, 1891....	2 "	" "
2501	F	S. J. McC....	" 13th, 1891....	2 "	" "
2442	M.....	A. B. G	" 18th, 1891....	6 "	" "
2436	M.....	W. H. P	" 25th, 1891....	2 "	" improved.
2494	F	J. L	" 31st, 1891....	1 month	" "
2450	F	K. E. McD...	November 13th, 1891....	6 months	" recovered.
2493	F	J. D. T	December 12th, 1891....	6 "	" unimproved.
2272	M....	J. N	" 14th, 1891....	6 "	Brought back.
2507	M.....	J. M.....	" 21st, 1891....	6 "	Discharged recovered.
1331	M.....	J. D	" 22nd, 1891....	1 month	Brought back.
2482	M.....	D. W	January 1st, 1892....	6 months.....	Discharged recovered.
2554	F. ..	M. A. H	" 11th, 1892....	2 "	" "
2373	F	E. A. R	" 13th, 1892....	3 "	" "
2497	M	J. T. C.....	" 26th, 1892....	3 "	Brought back.
2510	F	J. H.....	" 27th, 1892....	6 "	Discharged improved.
2463	M	J. E. A	" 29th, 1892....	6 "	" "
2486	M.....	L. W	" 30th, 1892....	3 "	Brought back.
2552	M	L. F.....	February 4th, 1892....	3 "	Discharged improved.
2426	M.....	H. M	" 13th, 1892....	2 "	Brought back.
2241	M.....	G. P	March 8th, 1892....	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2545	F	S. P.....	" 30th, 1892....	3 "	Brought back.
2576	F	J. K	April 13th, 1892....	6 "	Still out.
2559	F	A. J. R	" 20th, 1892....	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2549	F	M. E. G. S...	" 21st, 1892.. .	2 "	" "
1375	M.....	M. McG	" 25th, 1892....	2 "	Brought back.
2397	M.....	F. E.....	" 25th, 1892....	1 month	Discharged unimproved
2273	M	J. N	May 9th, 1892. ..	4 months.....	" recovered.
2513	M	J. S.....	" 12th, 1892....	6 "	Still out.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2570	F	M. C.	May 18th, 1892	2 months	Discharged recovered.
2589	M	A. P	" 21st, 1892	4 "	" "
2408	F	M. M	" 24th, 1892	2 "	" improved.
2044	M	H. B.	" 24th, 1892	1 month	Brought back.
2572	F	M. C. L.	June 6th, 1892	3 months	Discharged recovered.
2503	F	T. J. R.	" 6th, 1892	3 "	Brought back.
2225	M	P. McM.	" 7th, 1892	4 "	Still out.
2557	F	A. E G.	" 15th, 1892	2 "	Brought back.
2540	M	J. G.	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	" "
2546	F	A. B.	" 25th, 1892	6 "	Still out.
2582	M	P. R.	July 11th, 1892	2 "	Brought back.
2571	M	J. E. G.	" 24th, 1892	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2607	F	S. D.	" 29th, 1892	3 "	Still out.
1718	F	M. L.	August 8th, 1892	3 "	"
2048	M	R. B.	" 16th, 1892	2 "	"
2596	M	W. B.	" 18th, 1892	2 "	"
2595	F	B. C.	" 23rd, 1892	3 "	"
1553	F	M. M.	" 27th, 1892	3 "	"
2613	M	W. L. S.	" 31st, 1892	2 "	"
2530	F	E. A. L.	September 7th, 1892	2 "	"
2411	M	W. Mc.	" 8th, 1892	2 "	"
2543	M	M. T.	" 9th, 1892	2 "	"
2561	M	J. B.	" 14th, 1892	2 "	"
2581	F	A. W.	" 15th, 1892	2 "	"
2577	F	A. E. N.	" 15th, 1892	2 "	"
2578	M	J. D.	" 17th, 1892	2 "	"
2490	M	C. E.	" 27th, 1892	2 "	"
2046	M	J. C.	" 28th, 1892	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	34	24	58
Discharged, recovered	9	8	17			
" improved	4		7			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Returned to Asylum.....	9	3	12			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1892	11	9	20	34	24	58

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years....	4	2	6						
" 20 " 25 "	4	4	8	5	1	6			
" 25 " 30 "	9	10	19	3	1	4			
" 30 " 35 "	6	6	12	1	1	2			
" 35 " 40 "	8	9	17	.....	3	3	4	3	7
" 40 " 45 "	4	5	9	1	2	3	2	2	4
" 45 " 50 "	4	6	10	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
" 50 " 55 "	3	8	11	1	1	2	.....	1	1
" 55 " 60 "	2	4	6	1	.....	1	3	2	5
" 60 " 65 " .. .	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 65 " 70 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Not insane.....	1	.....	1						
Totals..... ..	49	54	103	15	9	24	17	9	26

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	20	8	1		
From 1 to 2 months	7	8			
" 2 " 3 "	6	6		2	2
" 3 " 4 "	3	8	2		1
" 4 " 5 "	2	9	2	1	
" 5 " 6 "	5	9	3		
" 6 " 7 "	8	3	1	2	
" 7 " 8 "	1	6	3	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	9	1	2	
" 9 " 10 "	4	1	2		
" 10 " 11 "	2	6	1		
" 11 " 12 "	2	6	2	1	
" 12 " 18 "	6	46	5	2	
" 18 months to 2 years	1	29		4	
" 2 to 3 years	8	41		1	
" 3 " 4 "	3	26	1	1	
" 4 " 5 "	4	32			
" 5 " 6 "	3	32		1	
" 6 " 7 "	3	43			
" 7 " 8 "	2	15			
" 8 " 9 "	3	32			
" 9 " 10 "		17		1	
" 10 " 15 "	1	62		1	
" 15 " 20 "	2	32			
" 20 years and upwards	2	45			
Not stated	3				
Not insane	1				
Totals	103	531	24	20	7

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	20	3,687		3,687
Tailor's shop	6	1,584		1,584
Shoe Shop	5	1,008		1,008
Engineer's shop	6	1,356		1,356
Blacksmith's shop	2	420		420
Mason work	14	3,850		3,850
Repairing roads	8	2,125		2,125
Bakery	6	1,004		1,004
Laundry	22	1,141	1,519	2,660
Dairy	12	1,400	2,516	3,916
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1,269		1,269
Piggery	1	90		90
Painting	7	1,863		1,863
Farm	24	4,353		4,353
Garden	8	1,565		1,565
Grounds	6	1,360		1,360
Stable	5	1,250		1,250
Kitchen	10	1,300	1,447	2,747
Dining-rooms	31	4,096	6,052	10,148
Officers' quarters	6		1,685	1,685
Sewing-rooms	53		14,026	14,026
Knitting	39		12,266	12,266
Mending	15		4,171	4,171
Halls	145	30,614	15,986	46,600
Storeroom	1	288		288
General	46	5,515	7,054	12,569
Total	502	71,138	66,722	137,860

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1892, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Carleton	52	41	93
Dundas	8	8	16
Durham	.....	1	1
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	42	41	83
Glengarry	11	20	31
Grenville	5	9	14
Hastings	5	3	8
Lanark	26	35	61
Leeds	28	25	53
Lennox and Addington	19	13	32
Lincoln	.....	1	1
Norfolk	1	.....	1
Northumberland	.....	1	1
Ontario	1	.....	1
Oxford	1	.....	1
Peterborough	1	1	2
Prescott	12	7	19
Prince Edward	7	5	12
Renfrew	19	15	34
Russell	5	5	10
Stormont	16	16	32
Victoria	1	.....	1
Wentworth	.....	1	1
York	4	1	5
Not classed, unknown, etc	15	2	17
Total	280	251	531

TABLE

Patients transferred to other Asylums

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County Originally Admitted From.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
E. C.	22	....	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	....	....	....	....	..	1
S. D.	33	....	1	Hastings	1	....	....	....	....	....
J. D.	52	....	1	Lanark	1	....	....	....	....	....
B. E.	30	....	1	Lennox and Addington	1	....	....	....	....	....
B. D.	39	....	1	Lanark	1	....	....	....	....	....
E. F.	52	....	1	Hamilton Asylum	1	....	....	....	....	....
C. L.	41	....	1	Frontenac	....	..	1	....	....	..
J. L.	..	....	1	Renfrew	1	....	....	....	....	....
C. M.	28	....	1	Peterboro'	1	....	....	....	....	
C. McM.	53	....	1	Leeds and Grenville	1	....	....	....	....	....
S. M. O.	36	....	1	Hastings	1	....	..	....	....	....
C. P.	48	....	1	Toronto Asylum	1	....	....	....	....	....
C. R.	..	....	1	Hastings	....	....	....	..	....	1
M. S.	54	....	1	Peterboro'	....	..	....	1	....	....
J. Y.	65	....	1	Peel	1	....	....	..	....	....

No. 14.

during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Religious Denomination.					Social state.		Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations or unknown.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	not stated		1	....	Not stated	Mimico.
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	2	6	....	1	Dresmaker	"
....	....	1	....	....		1	20	....	1	.....	Servant	"
....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	1	....	1	.....	Wife.....	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	Servant	"
1	....	....	.	....	1	.....	17	.....	.... .	1	Wife.....	"
....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	not stated		1	.....	Servant	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	Wife..... ...	"
....	1	....	....	....	1	... .	.....	2	.....	1	Wife	"
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	not stated		1	.....	Servant	"
....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	Wife.....	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	10	.....	1	.... .	Servant	"
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	not stated		1	.	Servant	"
....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	"		1	.....	Not stated	"
....	....	....	...	1	1	.....	20	.....	1	....	House-keeper	"

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Female Department during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Articles marked		6522	Pincushions	2	
Aprons	249	1557	Pillows		12
" nurses	100		Pillow cases	224	812
Bed ticks	65	453	" shams	99	
Blankets		327	" ticks	65	4
Carpet rags, balls	800		Petticoats	58	1050
Caps, nurses	20		Pants, pairs		912
Cuffs, linen, pairs	60		Shirts, cotton	543	1387
Collars, linen	294		" flannel	129	
Chemises	105	1750	Shrouds	26	
Counterpanes		500	Socks, pairs	610	2978
Comb bags	3		Stockings, cotton, pairs	129	2284
Curtains, pairs	34	5	" woolen, "	80	
Coats		912	Sheets	395	1977
Chair covers, cretonne	12		Stand covers	4	
Clothes bags	3		Sun bonnets	16	
Dresses	149	1603	Sofa cushions	13	
" uniform	39		Table cloths	168	
" night	56	1103	" covers	3	
Drawers, cotton, pairs	103		" mats	11	
" flannel, "	100	900	Towels, roller	32	17
Drapes	3		" dish	39	
Doylies	15		Tray covers	6	
Hoods		8	Tidies	38	
Lambrequins	5		" linen	36	
Lace, yards	141		Toilet mats	8	
Mattrass ticks	52	37	Vests		484
Mats, floor	21		Waists, blouse	5	
Neckties	72		Window blinds	7	
Overalls, pairs		28			

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Carpenter's Shop for the official year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repa'rd
Base boards		2
Bake "	2	
Bats, base ball	3	
Benches	6	60
Boards, game	2	
Book-cases	2	
Boxes for celery	5	
" " drain	2	
" " flowers	26	
" " knives	5	8
" " mortar	4	
" piano	1	
" rabbit	1	
" hen-house	6	
" packing	21	1
" violincello	1	
" clarionette	1	
Brackets	10	
" mantel	2	2
Brooms	60	
Brooder for chicks	2	
Brushes, rice-root	366	
" deck scrubbers	1094	
" hand "	885	
" horse	8	
Bureaus		3
Cabinet, fancy	1	
Carts		3
Cart shafts		2
" boxes		2
Chairs, common		30
" rocking		3
" recaned		11
" barbers'		4
Closet seats	24	14
" frames	12	
Clothes racks	3	
Cloth post	1	
Coffins	36	
" shells	2	
Curtain poles	38	
" sticks	36	
" stretchers, set	1	
Cages	1	
Cupboards	7	
Chimney stand	1	
Corbeil for wall	1	
Casing for steam-pipe	1	
Cover for bath	1	
" boiler	1	
Doors	24	15
" frames	11	
Drawers	24	4
Dumb waiters		1
Fences	1	2
Fire screens	2	
Floors laid	4	12
Feed troughs	6	
Hand barrow	1	
Hand screws	6	6
Handles, chisels	12	
" hammer	6	
" mop	36	
" scrubber	36	
Hat rack	1	
Hot-bed frames	6	
" sash	12	
Hen houses		5
Ladders	1	
" step	4	

Articles	Made.	Repa'rd
Laundry trucks		3
Land roller		1
Mattress frames	4	
Mosquito net doors	4	
" frames	6	
Meat board	1	
Music stand	1	
Mallets, wood	6	
Peels	2	6
Picture frames	17	3
" moulding, feet put up	200	
Photograph frames	7	
Pig pens	3	
Partitions, wood	3	
Platform for oil tank	1	
Roofs	1	
Rolling pins	3	
Shelves, pantry, set	1	
" library, "	1	
" sewing room, set	1	
Snow shovels	14	4
Sofas, upholstered	15	12
Steps	3	
Sash	13	9
Stage properties	6	
Scaffolds	3	
Sand screens	2	
Sieves	2	
Storm sash	8	5
Sidewalks	6	2
Stone waggon	1	
Stools, milking	4	
" fancy	5	
Screens, "	4	2
Storm doors	2	
Sink	1	
Shanty for tools	1	
Seats for hall	4	
" sleighs	13	
Sheathing ice house	1	
Sign boards	6	
Sideboard	1	
Towel racks	3	
Tables	5	6
Trow lids	1	3
Washstand		1
Wardrobes	7	
Whiffletrees	2	
Writing desk	1	
Wheelbarrows	8	4
Wood needles	2	
Windows		30
" fitted for iron grates	1	
Wood pulley	1	
" clogs, set	1	
Waggon tongues	2	
" reaches	1	
Waste basket	1	
Verandah removed	1	
Vinery		2
Rebuilt Newcourt cottage		
" alterations in slaughter house		
Built meat track in slaughter house		
" large silo at " Newcourt "		
Altered piggery into hen house		
Finished engineer's house		
" chief attendant's house		
Built new pump house		
Took down and removed two barns		

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing amount of painting, glazing and kalsomining done during the official year ending September 30th, 1892.

	No.		No.
Painting cottage and farm house ..(sq. yds.)	3600	No. of radiators bronzed	45
" Med Superintendent's house "	475	" ft. glass set	4800
" in wards "	12900	" chairs, stained and varnished	160
" " centre building "	6500	" tables " "	48
" " Newcourt building "	26000	" sofas " "	37
Kalsomining ceilings "	1600	" carriages " "	2
Decorating borders ft.	11100	" sleighs " "	2

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing amount of mason work done during the official year ending September 30th, 1892.

	No.		No.
Laying cement floors (yds.)	650	Excavation for supply-pipes (yds.)	150
Excavating and quarrying for gas and water pipe, "Newcourt" "	9166	" " stone pump-house and floors "	280
Foundation for silo "	445	" " "Newcourt" cellar "	290
		Laying stone walls "	316

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of articles made in the tailor shop for the official year, ending September 30th, 1892.

ARTICLES.	Made.	ARTICLES.	Made.
Coats	256	Cushions	5
" uniform	15	Carpets	1
Pants, (pairs)	230	Drop-curtain	1
" uniform, (pairs)	15	Strong quilts	3
Vests	120	Rag carpet woven, (yards)	77
Overalls, (pairs)	22		
Smocks	6		

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the shoe shop for the official year, ending September 30th, 1892.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Boots, Coburg, (pairs.)	78	94	Cart harness		1
" long "	5	21	Set traces		1
" women's "	4	11	Halters		6
Slippers, leather "	218	30	Collars		3
" canvas "	348		Reins, (pairs)		3
Pole straps	3		Bridles		6
Halter shanks	2	4	Minor parts		75
Hame straps	4				

TABLE No. 21.

Returns from farm and garden for the official year, ending, September 30th, 1892.

Number.	Quantity.	———	Rate.	Value.
			$. c.	$. c.
15	Bushels ..	Artichokes and Salsify ..... @	1 00	15 00
550	"	Apples..... "	50	275 00
78	"	Beets..... "	40	31 20
85	"	Beans..... "	1 00	85 00
206	"	Carrots ..... "	50	103 00
12	"	Cucumbers ..... "	1 50	18 00
400	"	Oats ..... "	35	140 00
152	"	Onions..... "	1 00	152 00
1125	"	Potatoes ..... "	50	562 50
95	"	Peas..... "	50	47 50
120	"	Parsnips ..... "	50	60 00
108	"	Tomatoes ..... "	50	54 00
3000	Bunches ..	Onions, parsley, sage, thyme, savory, lettuce, asparagus, &c..... "	5	150 00
14800	"	Rhubarb..... "	6	888 00
1950	Quarts	Currants, gooseberries and raspberries..... "	10	195 00
2790	Heads	Cabbage, cauliflower and celery ..... "	6	167 40
360	Dozen	Sweet Corn ..... "	10	36 00
1000	Pounds....	Grapes..... "	6	60 00
60	"	Capsicums ..... "	10	6 00
25	"	Horseradish..... "	30	7 50
65	Tons	Hay ..... "	10 00	650 00
25	"	Straw..... "	6 00	150 00
270	"	Cornstalks for silo..... "	4 00	1,080 00
20230	Gallons ...	Milk ..... "	20	4,046 00
1098	Dozen.....	Eggs ..... "	25	274 50
108	Pairs.....	Chickens..... "	80	86 40
77	"	Ducks ..... "	1 50	115 50
29	Each.....	Turkeys ..... "	1 50	43 50
3853	Pounds....	Pork ..... "		217 00
24	Each.....	Cows killed ..... "		972 00
		Total	....	$10,688 00

Kingston Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for 1892.

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr.
1892.		$ c.	1892.		$ c.
January 2..	To cash paid A. Forsyth, for 1 milch cow	30 50	January 1..	By balance brought forward	545 76
" 20..	" Reid & Metcalfe, for use of entire horse	40 00	" 26..	By cash from R. Hunter, for 4 dry cows	160 00
" 22..	" A. Forsyth, for 1 milch cow	37 00	February 29	" " " 4 "	160 00
" 28..	" R. Hunter, for 2 milch cows	88 00	April 12..	" " " 4 "	161 00
February 12..	" R. J. Brown, use of entire horse	25 00	" 20..	" J. O'Shea, for 11,970 lb. scrap	59 85
" 22..	" A. Forsyth, for 1 cow	32 50	May 17..	" J. H. Metcalfe, for mare	225 00
March 4..	" " " 1 "	25 50	July 6..	" R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows	125 00
" 5..	" " " 1 "	35 00	" 15..	" W. Noxon, for shafting and fan	30 00
April 16..	" " " 1 "	35 00	August 31	" R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows	116 00
" 16..	" F. Bibby, for clipping horse	5 00	October 24..	" " " 2 cows	70 00
" 23..	" Geo. Laturney, for 1 cow	40 00	September28..	" " " lambs	100 00
May 6	" S. Stewart, for carriage horse	200 00	November26..	" " " 7 cows	241 50
" 12..	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows	99 50	" 26..	" " " 5 lambs	16 00
" 28..	" D. J. McDonald, for 1 cow	20 00			2,010 11
June 11..	" D. A. Waddell, for harness	40 00			
" 15..	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows	107 25			
July 11..	" " " 2 "	94 50			
August 17..	" " " 3 "	131 25			
" 27..	" M. Rees, " 2 "	65 00			
September21..	" R. Hunter, " 2 "	93 00			
November26..	" G. W. Robinson, for phaeton	65 00			
" 26..	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	188 75			
" 26..	" A. Forsyth, for 5 lambs	16 00			
" 28..	" G. T. Railway, for freight on hogs	32 00			
December 15..	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	192 25			
" 15..	" A. Forsyth, for 1 cow	35 00			
" 19..	" N. Graham, for pasturage	13 50			
" 22..	" G. Ford, for threshing account	10 60			
August 27..	" A. Forsyth, for lambs	100 00			
December 24..	" J. B. Walker, for wardrobe fixtures, etc	40 00			
" 30..	" Geo. Mills & Co., for sleigh robes	43 00			
" 31..	To balance	30 01			
		2,010 11	1893.		
			Jauuary 1..	By balance brought forward	30 01

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, Mimico Branch, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TABLE 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1891	.....	.....	.....	196	199	395
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	57	51	108			
" Medical Certificate	19	32	51	76	83	159
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	272	282	554
Discharges during the year—						
As recovered	1	.....	1			
Total number of discharges during year	1	.....	1			
Died	15	7	22			
Transferred	.....	1	1	16	8	24
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1892	.....	.....	.....	256	274	530
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	294	292	586	294	292	586
" discharged	5	2	7			
" died	29	15	44			
" eloped	2	.....	2			
" transferred	2	1	3	38	18	56
remaining, 30th Sept., 1892	.....	.....	.....	256	274	530

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in he Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of Sept.) ..	256	274	530
Minimum " " " (on the 1st of Oct.).....	218	209	427
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	102732	70357	173089
Daily average population.....	216.16	231.17	447.33

	Admissions of Year.			otal Admissions since Opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	otal.	
Social State.							
Married	24	41	65	58	114	172	237
Single	52	42	94	160	95	255	349
Total	76	83	159	218	209	427	586
Religion.							
Presbyterians.....	10	14	24	38	28	66	90
Episcopalians.....	16	13	29	42	53	95	124
Methodists	13	10	23	42	41	83	106
Baptists	.....	2	2	5	9	14	16
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Roman Catholics	21	26	47	62	57	119	166
Other denominations..... ..	4	3	7	21	15	36	43
Not reported	11	15	26	8	6	14	40
Total	76	83	159	218	209	427	586
Nationalities.							
English	13	6	19	21	23	44	63
Irish.....	18	22	40	45	59	104	144
Scotch	3	6	9	15	16	31	40
Canadian.....	37	42	79	121	94	215	294
United States	1	2	3	2	6	8	11
Other countries	1	2	3	6	6	12	15
Unknown	3	3	6	8	5	13	19
Total	76	83	1.9	218	209	427	586

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients were admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Brant					1	1	1
Bruce	1	3	4				4
Carleton		1	1	9	10	19	20
Dufferin				1		1	1
Elgin	2		2	1		1	3
Essex	2	2	4				4
Frontenac	3	1	4	5	10	15	19
Grey	1	2	3	11	4	15	18
Halton		1	1				1
Hastings	3	6	9	14	17	31	40
Huron	2	1	3	1	2	3	6
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton	1	2	3		1	1	4
Lanark	2	2	4	5	6	11	15
Leeds and Grenville		3	3	3	5	8	11
Lennox and Addington		1	1	3	4	7	8
Lincoln				1		1	1
Middlesex	5	2	7	1	3	4	11
Nipissing District	1		1	1		1	2
Northumberland and Durham	5	4	9	14	19	33	42
Ontario	3	5	8	15	9	24	32
Oxford	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
Peel		3	3	8	2	10	13
Perth		1	1	3		3	4
Peterborough	4	3	7	8	7	15	22
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	5	7	7
Rainy River District	1		1				1
Renfrew		1	1	4	4	8	9
Simcoe		1	1	2	3	5	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	2	5	6	11	13
Victoria	1	3	4	8	5	13	17
Waterloo	1	2	3				3
Welland				1		1	1
Wellington					1	1	1
Wentworth					2	2	2
York	30	31	61	77	75	152	213
Not classed	3		3	4	3	7	10
Total admissions	76	83	159	218	209	427	586

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Brant					1	1	1
Bruce	1	1	2				2
Carleton				8	6	14	14
Elgin	2		2	1		1	3
Essex	2	1	3				3
Frontenac	2	1	3	1	5	6	9
Grey	1	2	3	6	4	10	13
Hastings	1	4	5	13	13	26	31
Huron	1		1				1
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton	1	2	3		1	1	4
Lanark	1	2	3	5	4	9	12
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	2	4	6	7
Lennox and Addington		1	1	2	5	7	8
Middlesex	5	1	6				6
Nipissing District	1		1				1
Northumberland and Durham	3	2	5	8	11	19	24
Ontario	2	1	3	12	6	18	21
Oxford	3	1	4	1	1	2	6
Peel		3	3	7		7	10
Perth				1		1	1
Peterborough	3	2	5	7	6	13	18
Prescott and Russell				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Renfrew		1	1	4	2	6	7
Simcoe				2	2	4	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1	3	3	6	7
Victoria	1	2	3	8	5	13	16
Waterloo	1	1	2				2
Welland				1		1	1
Wellington					1	1	1
Wentworth					1	1	1
York	25	21	46	67	62	129	175
Not classed	1		1	3	3	6	7
Total admissions	57	51	108	174	151	325	433

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending the 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
67	S. G.	M.....	January 20th, 1890	September 21st, 1892	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	*Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	S. M	M.....	72	October 3rd, 1891....	.....	11	23	Pneumonia.
2	G. P. L	M.....	45	" 9th, 1891....	1	8	19	Cardiac Disease.
3	D. M	M.....	28	" 11th, 1891....	1	8	19	Epilepsy.
4	E. F	M.....	61	" 13th, 1891....	1	8	21	Abscess.
5	M. J.....	M.....	73	" 24th, 1891....	.....	1	7	Apoplexy.
6	W. H	M.....	40	November 26th, 1891.	1	2	17	Apoplexy.
7	P. K.....	M.....	77	January 30th, 1892...	.....	2	7	Senile Decay.
8	L. J	F	89	February 2nd, 1892...	.....	11	8	Senile Decay.
9	A. R.....	M.....	77	" 8th, 1892....	.....	2	16	Heart Failure.
10	S. K	F	79	" 17th, 1892....	.....	11	23	Exha'stion of Mania.
11	J. F	F	57	" 18th, 1892....	1	1	11	Carcinoma of Pylorus
12	H. G.....	M.....	58	" 25th, 1892 ...	1	11	11	Exhaut' of Epilepsy.
13	T. McK.....	M.....	49	March 4th, 1892....	1	1	12	Epilepsy.
14	T. R	M.....	46	" 16th, 1892....	.....	9	17	Phthisis.
15	E. W	F	40	" 28th, 1892....	.....	.....	21	Pneumonia.
16	A. McC	M.....	82	April 10th, 1892....	....	8	18	Senile Decay.
17	A. H	M.....	79	May 12th, 1892....	2	3	22	Marasmus.
18	C. McC.....	F	62	" 18th, 1892....	1	10	24	Apoplexy.
19	M. W.	F	61	" 20th, 1892....	1	2	25	Mitral Insuff.
20	J. M	M.....	75	July 10th, 1892....	.....	7	17	Mitral Stenosis.
21	T. McC	M.....	71	" 13th, 1892....	1	9	13	Insolation.
22	E. N.....	F.....	82	" 25th, 1892....	1	5	.....	Senile Decay.

* The period of "Residence in Asylum" is only computed from date of transfer to this Asylum. These cases were all transfers from other Asylums.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Book-keepers				3		3	3
Bakers				2		2	2
Blacksmiths	2		2	3		3	5
Brass-finishers	1		1				1
Brewers	1		1				1
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Boiler-makers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers				3		3	3
Coopers				1		1	1
Carpenters	3		3	4		4	7
Clerks				3		3	3
Clergymen	1		1	2		2	3
Cooks				1		1	1
Cigarmakers	1		1				1
Coachmen				1		1	1
Curriers	1		1				1
Domestic servants, all kinds	0	15	15		61	61	76
Dressmakers		1	1		3	3	4
Druggists				1		1	1
Farmers	19		19	60		60	79
Gardeners				2		2	2
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Housekeepers		34	34		78	78	112
Knitter				1		1	1
Labourers	21		21	64		64	85
Laundresses					1	1	1
Lumbermen				2		2	2
Lecturer				1			1
Milliners		2	2		2	2	4
Masons	2		2				2
Machinists	1		1	3		3	4
Moulders	1		1	2		2	3
No occupation	1	7	8	11	33	44	52
Nurses					2	2	2
Not stated	10	17	27	21	14	35	62
Prostitutes		1	1				1
Painters				2		2	2
Printers	2		2	1		1	3
Peddlers				1		1	1
Porters				1		1	1
Plumbers				1		1	1
Spinsters					11	11	11
Sailors	1		1	5		5	6
Students				1		1	1
Spinners				1		1	1
Shoemakers	1		1				1
Seamstresses		3	3		3	3	6
Surveyors				1		1	1
Stenographers				1		1	1
Teachers	2	1	3	4	1	5	8
Tailors	3		3	3		3	6
Varnishers				1		1	1
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers	2		2				2
Washer-women		1	1				1
Weaver		1	1				1
Total	76	83	159	218	209	427	586

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Number of instances in which each Cause was Assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1		1	1			
Religious excitement				2	2	4			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles					1	1			
Love affairs, including seduction					4	4			
Mental anxiety, "worry"		1	1	1	2	3			
Fright and nervous shocks					2	2			
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	2		2	2	1	3			
Intemperance, sexual		1	1		2	2			
Venereal disease	1	1	2	1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual				6		6			
Over-work				1		1			
Accident or injury	1		1						
Pregnancy		1	1		2	2			
Uterine disorders					1	1			
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1		1						
Brain disease, with epilepsy		1	1	3	1	4			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1		1	1		1			
Fevers					1	1			
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	3	1	4						
With other combined cause not ascertained.	5	13	18						
Unknown	62	63	125	59	63	122			
Total	76	83	159	76	83	159			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharge and the Result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	nitials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
67	M	S. G.....	April 20th, 1892	3 months	Discharge recovered.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	1	.....	1			
Discharged, recovered				1	.....	1

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

AGES.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	1	2						
" 20 " 25 "	.....	3	3						
" 25 " 30 "	2	3	5	1		1	1		1
" 30 " 35 "	11	5	16						
" 35 " 40 "	10	11	21						
" 40 " 45 "	10	8	18	.....	.....	.....	2		3
" 45 " 50 "	8	13	21	.....	.....	.....	3		3
" 50 " 55 "	8	18	26	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 55 " 60 "	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 60 " 65 "	4	2	6						
" 65 " 70 "	4	7	11						
" 70 " 75 "	7	4	11				2		2
" 75 " 80 " ...	4	.....	4				4	1	5
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....				1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....					1	1
Unknown	4	4	8						
Totals.....	76	83	159	1		1	15	7	22

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	*Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.
Under 1 month	7	31	
From 1 to 2 months	5	3	
" 2 " 3 "	1	6	
" 3 " 4 "	2		
" 5 " 6 "		90	
" 6 " 7 "		9	
" 8 " 9 "	1		
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	
" 10 " 11 "	1		
" 11 " 12 "		15	
" 12 " 18 "	7	42	
" 18 months to 2 years		224	
" 2 to 3 years	9	109	1
" 3 " 4 "	3		
" 4 " 5 "	10		
" 5 " 6 "	1		
" 6 " 7 "	7		
" 7 " 8 "	4		
" 8 " 9 "	3		
" 9 " 10 "	2		
" 10 " 15 "	26		
" 15 " 20 "	25		
" 20 years and upwards	44		
Totals	159	530	1

* This column is only computed for the period of residence in Mimico Asylum. All patients admitted prior to July 23rd, 1892, were transfers from the other Asylums, having been in residence in those Asylums from 5 to 25 years.

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	548	.....	548
Engineer's shop	4	1048	.....	1048
Bakery	3	840	.....	840
Laundry	10	912	1201	2113
Painting	2	208	.....	208
Farm	22	5513	.....	5513
Garden	9	1642	.....	1642
Stable	2	244	.....	244
Kitchen	4	1311	.....	1311
Sewing rooms	8	.....	1618	1618
Knitting	2	.....	472	472
Sewing	3	.....	836	836
Mending	2	.....	346	346
Cottages	133	18558	14920	33478
Subways	3	517	.....	517
Storeroom	1	57	.....	57
General	47	4759	6901	11660
Special	1	37	.....	37
Total	258	36194	26294	62488

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1892, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District		1	1
Brant		1	1
Bruce	1	3	4
Carleton	8	11	19
Dufferin	1		1
Dundas			
Durham	6	8	14
Elgin	3		3
Essex	2	2	4
Frontenac	7	11	18
Glengarry	3	3	6
Grenville		2	2
Grey	11	5	16
Haldimand			
Halton		1	1
Hastings	14	22	36
Huron	3	2	5
Kent	2		2
Lambton	1	3	4
Lanark	7	6	13
Leeds	2	3	5
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7
Lincoln	1		1
Middlesex	6	5	11
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District	2		2
Norfolk			
Northumberland	11	14	25
Ontario	13	14	27
Oxford	5	2	7
Parry Sound District			
Peel	8	4	12
Perth	3	1	4
Peterborough	10	8	18
Prescott	3	2	5
Prince Edward	2	5	7
Rainy River District	1		1
Renfrew	4	5	9
Russell	3	2	5
Simcoe	2	4	6
Stormont	3	3	6
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria	8	7	15
Waterloo	1	2	3
Welland	1		1
Wellington		1	1
Wentworth		2	2
York	90	102	192
Not classed, unknown, etc	6	2	8
Total	256	274	530

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex, Female.	County originally admitted from	Nationality, Canadian.	Religious Denomination.					Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
					Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.			Yrs	Mos			
M.W.	42	1	Peterboro'	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	Home duties.	Toronto

TABLE No. 15.

Work done by Engineering Department for year ending September 30th, 1892.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Washing machines		3
Engine, Laundry		Removed and rebuilt
Water pipes laid	500 feet	
Steam pipes laid	286 "	
Radiators, new	2	
Radiators, changed		7
Speaking tubes	115 feet	
Closets		160
Whistle	1	
Boilers		7
Iron beds set up		98
Shafting lined		30 feet
Steam pumps		1
Electric lamps	4	1000

TABLE No. 16.

Work done by Painter for year ending September 30th, 1892.

ARTICLES.	Number.
Bedsteads (iron)	50
Fence	800 feet
Seats (verandah)	20
Flower stands	8
Flower boxes	32
Wheelbarrows	12
Desks	2
Wagon boxes	2
Window guards	30
Cottages (walls)	3
Cupboards	5
Ice house	1
Swill waggon house	1

TABLE No. 17.

Produce of Garden for year ending 30th September, 1892.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	4 bunches	10	40
Apples	55 barrels	2 00	110 00
Beans	22½ bushels	60	13 35
Beets	153 dozen	10	15 30
Beets	130 bushels	40	52 00
Carrots	157 bunches	10	15 70
Carrots	40 bushels	40	16 00
Corn	123 dozen	10	12 30
Corn	40 bushels	20	8 00
Currants	79 quarts	8	6 32
Celery	1125 bunches	5	56 25
Cabbage	4524 heads	5	226 20
Lettuce	2423 bunches	5	121 15
Onions	327 bunches	3	9 81
Parsnips	161 dozen	10	6 0
Parsnips	140 bushels	40	56 00
Potatoes	40 bushels	40	16 10
Parsley	30 bunches	10	3 00
Peas	18 bushels	50	9 00
Peppergrass	32 bunches	10	3 20
Pears	25 bushels	1 00	25 00
Radish	563 bunches	3	16 89
Rhubarb	258 bunches	3	7 74
Cucumbers	1788	2	35 76
Gooseberries	46 quarts	8	3 68
Grapes	140 pounds	3	4 20
Sage	60 bunches	3	1 80
Summer savory	60 bunches	3	1 80
Spinach	90 bunches	10	9 00
Tomatoes	40 bushels	40	16 00
Maples	71	50	35 50
Maples transplanted	26		
Elm	79	50	39 50
Ash	45	1 00	45 00
Chestnut	56	50	28 00
Spruce	187	25	46 75
Shrubs (flowering)	36	50	18 00
Flowers	700	10	70 00
Sodding	14500 square feet		
Flower beds made	23 square feet		
Grading	18000 square feet		
Walks	60 feet		
Roads	1750 feet		
Underdraining	650 feet		
Total			1170 70

TABLE No. 18.

Produce of Farm for year ending 30th September, 1892.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ c.
Oats	2000 bushels	640 00
Hay	100 tons	1000 00
Straw	50 tons	400 00
Peas	100 bushels	60 00
Potatoes	1000 bushels	400 00
Corn, fodder, green	75 tons	525 00
Hungarian grass	10 tons	100 00
Pork sold	22365 pounds	1107 51
Pork for home consumption	14819 pounds	889 14
Milk	7402 gallons	1776 48
Mangolds	80 tons	560 00
Carrots	60 bushels	24 00
Turnips	800 bushels	160 00
Underdraining	276 rods	.....
Wire fencing	209 rods	.....
Total	.....	$7642 13

TABLE No. 19.

Work done in Laundry for year ending 30th September, 1892.

Articles.	Number.	Total.
Dresses	1856	
Skirts	4849	
Aprons	4946	
Chemises	12034	
Chemises, flannel	331	
Drawers	847	
Night dresses	1191	
Waists	52	
Collars	1501	
Handkerchiefs	542	
Shawls	28	
Stockings, pairs of	3029	
Shirts, flannel	1226	
Shirts, cotton	1006	
Guernseys	51	
Coats	1275	
Vests	161	
Sheets	26381	
Blankets	1419	
Quilts	1266	
Pillow slips	24660	
Ticks	162	
Towels	4243	
Bureau covers	74	
Tablecloths	665	
Table napkins	538	
Jackets	46	
		9440

TABLE No. 20.

Work done in sewing room for year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	327	.....
" uniform	48	.....
Aprons	310	84
Skirts	76	.....
Drawers	57	40
Chemises	500	.....
Night dresses	54	.....
Caps (women's)	44	.....
Collars	36	.....
Shirts	367	1725
Socks	161	2443
Stockings	320	.....
Ticks	.....	29
Sheets	812	98
Pillow slips	675	126
" shams	231	.....
Table cloths	100	.....
Blinds	56	.....
Curtains (pairs)	21	.....
Blankets	.....	35
	4195	4580

Mimico Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for 1892.

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr.
1892.		$ c.	1892.		$ c.
May 14..	To cash paid R. Hunter for 2 milch cows	138 50	May 14..	By cash from W. Harris for 1,200 lb. pork at $4.75	570 00
June 16..	" " " " 5 "	234 25	16..	" " R. Hunter " 3 dry cows.....	138 50
21..	" " W. Harris " hogs	136 25	June 30..	" " W. Bolton " calves	4 50
August 25..	" " R. Hunter " 2 cows	86 00	July 1..	" " W. Harris " 14 hogs, 3,470 lb. at 5¾ Less freight $8.40 ..	191 10
October 22..	" " John Slater " wagon	60 00	August 25..	" " R. Hunter " 2 cows	75 00
December 17..	" " Wheeler & Bain, for stovepipes	31 80	Septem'r 3..	" " Mrs. Deacon for 1 calf	75
21..	" " Chas. Brown " carriage	150 00	9..	" " W. Harris for 33 hogs, 6,895 lb. at 5¼ Less freight $8.00 ..	353 98
21..	" " A. Smith " harness	18 00	October 26..	" " Toronto Asylum for 172 bush. oats at 32c.	55 15
27..	" " E. Stock, " hogs	34 85	Decemb'r 9..	" " W. Ryan for 35 hogs, 7,195 lb. at $6.75 ..	485 65
27..	" " J. White " "	34 00	12..	" " Toronto Asylum for 87 3/4 bush. oats at 32c. ..	27 85
31..	To balance...	978 83			
		1.902 48			1,902 48
			1893. January 1..	To balance brought forward.....	987 83

TABLE No. 21.

Work done by Carpentering Department for year ending September 30th, 1892.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Desks	3	
Closet seats	29	15
Benches	15	
Wheelbarrows	12	1
Coal carts	2	2
Flower stands	3	
Locks repaired		20
" new	40	
Doors	21	10
Window sash	4	
Door frames	21	
Coal shed	1	
Ice house	1	
Swill waggon house	1	
Hennery	1	
Stable stalls	2	
Fence	1067 feet	
Sidewalk	686 "	
Cupboards	3	
Stepladders	6	5
Tables	10	14
Waggon racks	2	
Window screens	61	10
Dish racks	2	
Bread boards	3	
Knife boxes	2	
Shelving	360 feet	
Commodes	2	4
Floors	1	6
Blind rollers	40	
Trestles	24	
Coffins	10	
Stone boats	1	
Towel rollers	9	
Gates	7	
Partitions	1	
Hotbed sash	4	
Wardrobes	1	
Waggon tops	2	
" seats	1	
Flower boxes	50	
Window frames	6	
String walk	1856 feet	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—I beg herewith to transmit the sixteenth annual report of the operations of this Asylum for the year ending the 30th September.

We had in residence at the end of last year 222 males and 198 females, or a total population of 420. During the year we have admitted 58 males and 47 females, a total of 105, which added to those in residence makes a grand total of 280 males and 245 females, in all 525 under care during the year. Of the number admitted only 3 males and 3 females came through gaols, by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, showing that few of our unfortunates have to be committed to gaol now as compared with former years, and even these are committed to lessen the expense to friends or relatives.

We had 35 deaths during the year, 13 males and 22 females, and 4 discharges, 1 male and 3 females, leaving in residence to-day 266 males and 220 females, a total of 486.

There are 68 applications on file, of which 26 are for males and 42 for females. These if admitted would exhaust our vacancies, but as many of the applications are never followed up, I predict it will be another year before a demand is made for further accommodation; that we will require such very soon is certain.

CHILDREN.

Of the 105 admissions 63 were of children of school age, and as we had about 128 before it will be seen we have now about 190 children of all conditions and grades. Of these 130 are fit for the school rooms, and could be greatly benefited by training. Between 50 and 60 are from various causes unfit for the school rooms, some are too young, some are utterly helpless both physically and mentally, and others are nearing the age limit. However, as we only have four teachers we cannot do more than undertake the training and improvement of 70 or 75, leaving 55 in the day rooms without instruction.

Then what of the other 50 or 60 who are at present physically unfit for any school exercises? With a staff of intelligent capable young ladies more than half of these could be fitted in one year to take their places in the school room, so that we should then have at least 160 children who should be under the constant instruction of at least ten teachers. From this you can see how inadequate our staff of four teachers is to do the work of ten. Nevertheless much has been accomplished since my last report, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal displayed by our teachers. Theirs is no ordinary work, it is a great deal more than teaching; it is building up a mind before instruction can be imparted, and their success is something remarkable.

Among the admissions for the year are a few who should be cared for in county poor-houses. Aged persons who maintained themselves as long as they were able to work and now that they have become infirm they are palmed off on the Province to relieve friends and municipalities from their care. Recently an attempt was made to send to us three vagrants who have for a number of years been confined in the gaol of one of our largest and richest counties, and whose representatives from year to year persistently oppose the erection of a home for these destitute people. There is no pretence that these people are idiots, but the authorities and physicians are willing to certify that they are imbeciles; and so are a great many more throughout the country through age and want.

If we continue to receive vagrants and paupers it will be necessary to extend the buildings indefinitely.

There should be some law to compel penurious municipalities to make provision for the care and support of their poor, instead of committing them to gaol with the hope that they may be ultimately thrown upon the Province for support.

Cost for Maintenance.

Our per capita cost for maintenance for the year just closed has dropped to the unprecedented figure of $118.15, and may give the impression that the inmates are not generously fed and clothed. While not denying the fact that strict economy has been our aim I am free to admit we never expected to reach such a low figure, and I trust when we reach a higher per capita cost we will not be accused of extravagance. There are two circumstances it is well to mention that helped to keep it down three or four dollars lower than it would otherwise have been. In furnishing our new building less than two years ago we obtained a supply of bedding, such as ticking, etc., and delf-ware, so that we have not had to buy any since, and owing to the fact that we were short of help ir the sewing rooms the clothing has not been kept quite up to the mark.

But notwithstanding these circumstances our expenditure is very low, especially when we consider that we have a staff of teachers, and every department fully equipped, if we except an assistant to myself and a gardener, although as regards the latter we are paying a gardener's wages for a caretaker at the old building.

Old Asylum.

Here it may be as well to call your attention to the old building and grounds. Something should be done soon either to utilise the old asylum or dispose of the property altogether. An old unoccupied building soon goes to wreck and decay, and there are many evidences that ours is no exception to this rule. We have to pay a caretaker's wages which, with the depreciation in value, makes quite a sum to charge against the old building annually, and it would be wisdom to take some action as soon as possible.

Improvements.

We continue the work of improving our grounds which has given our men ample work. The main drive has been completed very satisfactorily, and is a very beautiful approach to the buildings. Two terraces have been added to the north ; we have a good covering of grass on the terraces made last fall, with gravel walks, etc.

All the large boulders have disappeared, and we are now surrounded by ploughed ground which in another year we hope to have in extensive lawns. The amount of work done by the 30 or 40 inmates engaged on the grounds is something wonderful.

Hundreds of rods of stone drains have been laid, and we are running more pure spring water into the lake than would be sufficient to supply another large institution, which at any time, if required, can be diverted into the reservoir. A fence has been built on the opposite side of the highway of the same length as the one built last year.

The old stone house which was erected in 1844, and which we thought seriously of removing, has been repaired and altered so that now it is not only as good as new, but is really a very pretty cottage, and perpetuates about the only old land-mark that is left about the place.

Our Needs.

Our needs are few but very important.

1st. We require another high-pressure or working boiler. It has been demonstrated beyond question that our present boiler cannot do all the work that is required of it, and that it will fail altogether when our increasing population demands more. There is no space left in the boiler-house to place one, and an extension to the north will have to be made for that purpose.

2nd. As I pointed out last year we require coal vaults connected with the boiler house, not merely as a matter of convenience, but as a matter of absolute economy. The wooden sheds near the switch have been made to serve the purpose of storing next year's

supply by a liberal amount of props which prevents them from collapsing by expansion. The loss through handling the coal so often is also great and would in a few years pay the cost of vaults.

These two improvements would require to be made together, as the excavations would be connected, or rather be in one. I trust you thoroughly comprehend the necessity for these needs, and that you will strongly recommend a small appropriation for that purpose.

3rd. The new road which is so often mentioned and which would avoid those terrible hills is again brought to your notice. A few months ago I forwarded to the Hon. Provincial Secretary a petition largely signed by farmers in the southern portion of the township asking that the Government undertake the work and promising labor with and without teams to aid in its construction. I have no doubt many more would gladly join them, and would suggest that the merchants and others who have occasion to drive in our direction should be asked to contribute. If this were done and the work commenced promptly a very small appropriation to purchase right of way is all that would be required of the Government.

4th. There are about 50 acres of unfenced and unproductive land covered with huge boulders, which I estimate would cost about $100.00 an acre to clear and render fit for cultivation. If this work is left to ourselves and our own force, it will be many years before we could make a beginning owing to the fact that we have so much to do on the south side of the road, and it would be a great many more before it could be finished.

We are all liable to make mistakes, but I have often thought about the only one great mistake we have made here was in cutting the timber on this land. However as it has been done, the only way to remedy the error is to place the land, which is of the very best quality, under cultivation as soon as possible, and this can only be done by ridding it of the stones and boulders at an estimated cost of $100.00 per acre, which would not only clear the land but build stone walls or fences for about five fields of ten acres each. Having talked this matter over with you on the ground, and agreeing with a suggestion made by you that a few acres be undertaken each year, I would recommend that $1,000.00 be asked for to commence the work.

5th. Division fences between the Asylum property and our neighbors is one of our urgent needs, as the present fences are old and rotten, and will hardly stand alone. I would suggest that the Public Works Department be asked to do this work, as I think it fairly belongs to it.

Visitors.

We had the pleasure as well as the honor of receiving a visit from the Honorable Premier which I need not say was highly appreciated.

In June last the Hon. Com. of Crown Lands spent a day or two with us, and as it was under his administration of the public institutions that these buildings were commenced and almost completed I need not say that his visit was peculiarly welcome.

Dr. I. N. Kerlin, the veteran Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble Minded, which is the most extensive institution of the kind in the world, was with us for a fortnight during the summer. His stay with us proved to be not only enjoyable socially, but instructive as well. Dr. Bucke, Medical Supt. Asylum for Insane, London, also favored us with a very pleasant visit.

Amusements.

During the year we have been favored with but few entertainments, and, if we except the Church of England, none of the church choirs or societies in town appeared to recognise our existence. Our own employés, however, supplied some good entertainments in the form of concerts.

The Christmas festivities were very successful, a great many presents were sent in from various parts of the province, and notably a box of toys, dolls, etc., by Mrs. Vankoughnet, of Toronto, which was but one more instance of her kindly sympathy for our work.

Our excellent magic lantern continued to please and entertain, and the fine amusement hall promises to be a very suitable room for such exhibitions. We have had the stage decorated, which adds very much to the general appearance of the hall

Officers and Employés.

The officers and employés continue to give good general satisfaction, and I am pleased to bear testimony to the faithful manner in which all their duties have been discharged.

We have had no changes among the officers, except in the case of the assistant matron. Miss Brunskill, who filled that position with faithfulness and zeal for a period of nine years, resigned about the 1st of September and she has been succeeded by Miss Jennie Gibson, a young lady who promises to make a painstaking and efficient officer.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

Oct. 1st, 1892.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1891				222	198	420
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	3	3	6			
" Medical Certificate	55	44	99	58	47	105
Total number under treatment during year	58	47	105	280	245	525
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered						
" improved	1	3	4			
" unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year	1	3	4			
Died	13	22	35			
Eloped						
Transferred				14	25	39
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1892				266	220	486
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				456	409	865
" discharged	29	19	48			
" died	146	148	294			
" eloped	2		2			
" transferred	13	22	35	190	189	379
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1892				266	220	486
No of applications on file 30th Sept., 1892				26	42	68

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of Sept. '92)	266	221	487
Minimum " " " (on the 1st of Oct., '91).	222	198	420
Collective day's stay of all patients in residence during year	87835	76421	164256
Daily average population	241	209	450

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married		1	1	1	8	9
Widowed						
Single	58	46	104	455	400	855
Not reported						
Total	58	47	105	456	409	865
Religion.						
Presbyterians	9	16	25	81	78	159
Episcopalians	11	6	17	94	94	188
Methodists	19	7	26	114	101	215
Baptists	2	2	4	12	17	29
Congregationalists						
Roman Catholics	11	5	16	78	51	129
Mennonites	1	1	2	9	5	14
Quakers				3	1	4
Infidels						
Other denominations		4	4	8	13	21
Not reported	5	6	11	57	49	106
Total	58	47	105	456	409	865
Nationalities.						
English	2	4	6	33	29	62
Irish	2	4	6	31	29	60
Scotch				21	15	36
Canadian	48	36	84	335	306	641
United States	1		1	4	6	10
Other countries	1		1	12	8	20
Unknown	4	3	7	20	16	36
Total	58	47	105	456	409	865

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	1	4	5
Brant	1	.....	1	6	5	11
Bruce	2	1	3	12	11	23
Carleton	1	1	2	16	9	25
Dufferin	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10
Essex	2	1	3	9	7	16
Frontenac	2	.....	2	19	19	38
Grey	1	3	4	18	17	35
Haldimand	1	.....	1	15	4	19
Halton	1	.....	1	10	5	15
Hastings	.....	1	1	6	12	18
Huron	1	.....	1	18	16	34
Kent	3	3	6	8	14	22
Lambton	1	1	2	11	9	20
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville	4	4	8	17	9	26
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	9	8	17
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Middlesex	1	1	2	15	14	29
Muskoka District	1	1	2	8	4	12
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	2	2	4	14	16	30
Ontario	2	2	4	19	12	31
Oxford	2	.....	2	13	9	22
Parry Sound	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Peel	.....	1	1	2	14	16
Perth	.....	1	1	8	7	15
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Prescott and Russell	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Prince Edward	.....	1	1	1	6	7
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9
Simcoe	.....	4	4	31	24	55
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	.....	4	17	5	22
Victoria	1	1	2	9	8	17
Waterloo	1	2	3	10	6	16
Welland	2	.....	2	5	6	11
Wellington	2	1	3	14	6	20
Wentworth	4	3	7	19	20	39
York	12	11	23	72	60	132
Total admissions	58	47	105	456	409	865

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma					1	1
Brant				1		1
Bruce				3	3	6
Carleton				4	4	8
Dufferin					1	1
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac				12	12	24
Grey		1	1	9	5	14
Haldimand	1		1	2		2
Halton					2	2
Hastings				2	4	6
Huron				5	2	7
Kent					3	3
Lambton				2	3	5
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				5	2	7
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario		1	1	4	1	5
Oxford	1		1	3	1	4
Peel				1	3	4
Perth				5	2	7
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell					1	1
Renfrew				1	5	6
Simcoe				6	4	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				10	1	11
Victoria	1		1	3	1	4
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York		1	1	10	7	17
Total admissions	3	3	6	115	104	219

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
665	R. H. P..	M..	April 8th, 1891....	June 17th, 1892....	Taken home by mother.
722	S. H.	F ..	May 25th, 1891....	October 24th, 1891....	Taken home by sister.
784	M. M. W.	F ..	January 19th, 1892....	September 25th, 1892....	Taken home.
785	H. McG..	F ..	January 19th, 1892....	March 3rd, 1892....	Taken home by mother.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
574	K. M	F	19	16th October, 1891 ...	2	9	20	Consumption.
308	P. McC.....	F	37	4th November, 1891..	9	1	14	Epilepsy.
536	H. B.....	F	15	10th " 1891..	3	2	16	Phthisis.
472	J. L	F	11	11th " 1891..	3	8	17	Exhaustion from Epilepsy.
441	J. M.....	M.....	36	16th December, 1891 .	4	1	1	General debility.
545	A. R....	M.....	25	2nd January, 1892 ...	4	2	22	Heart Clot.
520	F. T	F	10	13th " 1892 ...	3	6	19	General debility.
519	B. F..... ..	F	14	18th " 1892 ...	3	6	27	Phthisis.
736	J. H R... ..	M.....	9	30th " 1892 ...	.....	6	21	Influenza.
680	D. McC	M.....	26	16th February, 1892..	.....	10	6	Phthisis.
544	J. E	M.....	11	20th " 1892..	3	4	10	Epilepsy.
691	H. B.....	F	6	25th " 1892..	...	10	9	Influenza.
401	L. J. L	F	26	28th " 1892..	6	3	9	Consumption.
576	C. T	F	29	2nd March, 1892.....	3	7	25	General debility.
138	R. E. L	M.....	26	3rd " 1892.....	13	11	14	Pneumonia.
457	O. R	M.....	20	11th " 1892.....	4	2	8	Scrotal hernia.
705	A. G. C	F	19	12th " 1892.....	.....	10	14	General debility.
763	W. D. S.....	M.....	21	15th " 1892.....	.....	5	.....	Epilepsy.
684	V. C	F	19	16th " 1892.....	.....	11	.....	General debility.
719	B. B	F	31	23rd " 1892.....	.....	10	.....	Phthisis.
646	J. C	M.....	36	6th April, 1892	1	2	1	Bilious fever.
731	T. A.....	F	79	17th " 1892	.....	9	23	Senile decay.
416	M. McL.... .	F	37	25th " 1892	6	1	15	Tabes,
693	J. S	M.....	52	26th " 1892	1	.....	8	Epilepsy.
815	N. M. M	M.....	34	6th May, 1892.....	.....	.....	17	Epilepsy.
653	P. W.....	F	31	7th " 1892.....	1	2	18	General debility.
446	A. D. L	M.....	9	15th " 1892.....	4	5	22	Epilepsy.
702	R. G.....	F	22	15th " 1892.....	1	.....	24	Epilepsy.
697	C. L	M.....	14	21st " 1892.....	1	1	3	Hæm. bowels.
473	M. E. B.....	F	10	18th June, 1892.....	4	3	22	General debility.
745	A. M. W	F	29	13th July, 1892.....	.....	11	8	Epilepsy.
317	M. R.....	F	30	15th " 1892.....	9	9	24	Phthisis.
648	A. McM	F	64	17th August, 1892....	1	7	12	Dysentery.
847	E. McI	F	37	25th " 1892....	.....	.....	6	Injury from fall.
251	S. J. C	F	16	23rd September, 1892.	10	6	23	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	30	19	49				3	6	9
From 15 to 20 years	9	8	17				1	4	5
" 20 " 25 "	4	6	10				2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	1	4	5				2	4	6
" 30 " 35 "	3	2	5					2	2
" 35 " 40 "	4	3	7				1	3	4
" 40 " 45 "	3	2	5						
" 45 " 50 "	2	2	4						
" 50 " 55 "		1	1				1		1
" 55 " 60 "	1		1						
" 60 " 65 "	1		1					1	1
" 75 " 80 "								1	1
Unknown							3		3
Totals	58	47	105				13	22	35

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1892.

PERIODS.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	17
From 1 to 2 months	5
" 2 " 3 "	6
" 3 " 4 "	8
" 4 " 5 "	10
" 5 " 6 "	12
" 6 " 7 "	10
" 7 " 8 "	7
" 8 " 9 "	5
" 9 " 10 "	9
" 10 " 11 "	2
" 11 " 12 "	9
" 12 " 18 "	83
" 18 months to 2 years	38
" 2 to 3 years	22
" 3 " 4 "	25
" 4 " 5 "	55
" 5 " 6 "	6
" 6 " 7 "	17
" 7 " 8 "	6
" 8 " 9 "	9
" 9 " 10 "	8
" 10 " 15 "	71
" 15 " 20 "	46
Total	486

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Engineer's shop	5	1240	.....	1240
Wood yard and coal shed	9	1080	.....	1080
Bakery	1	312	.....	312
Laundry	13	716	3168	3884
Dairy	6	.....	2190	2190
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Farm, garden and grounds	40	10400	.....	10400
Stable	2	730	.....	730
Kitchen	9	850	2255	3105
Dining-rooms	13	1825	2770	4595
Sewing rooms	4	.....	1200	1200
Knitting	22	.....	2664	2664
Wards	68	15840	11400	27240
Halls	7	2191	.....	2191
Storeroom	1	312	.....	312
General	10	1548	313	1861
Total	208	37774	25960	63734

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1892, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	4	5
Brant	2	.....	2
Bruce	6	5	11
Carleton	9	5	14
Dufferin	.....	2	2
Dundas	6	3	9
Durham	4	2	6
Elgin	1	4	5
Essex	8	4	12
Frontenac	9	2	11
Glengarry	1	.....	1
Grenville	.....	3	3
Grey	12	11	23
Haldimand	7	3	10
Halton	3	4	7
Hastings	5	10	15
Huron	11	8	19
Kent	5	6	11
Lambton	8	5	13
Lanark	3	1	4
Leeds	10	4	14
Lennox and Addington	6	7	13
Lincoln	.....	2	2
Middlesex	8	6	14
Muskoka District	5	3	8
Norfolk	4	3	7
Northumberland	4	3	7
Ontario	12	7	19
Oxford	8	3	11
Parry Sound District	1	.....	1
Peel	2	7	9
Perth	6	2	8
Peterborough	1	3	4
Prescott	1	1	2
Prince Edward	1	2	3
Renfrew	1	4	5
Simcoe	15	16	31
Stormont	6	.....	6
Victoria	3	5	8
Waterloo	5	4	9
Welland	3	5	8
Wellington	7	4	11
Wentworth	10	12	22
York	46	35	81
Total	266	220	486

Orillia Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for 1892.

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr.
		$ c.			$ c.
1892. January 5	To cash paid W. Tudhope for family sleigh	115 00	1892. January 1	By balance on hand brought forward	245 91
February 1	" J. R. Eaton, for loading engine	7 50	March 2	By cash from J. J. Hatley for 3 dry cows	120 00
" 24	" A. A. Watson, for 4 pigs	12 00	" 15	" " " " 8 pigs	125 00
" 27	" F. G. Gaddys, " 3 "	9 00	April 9	" " " " 2 cows	75 00
" 28	" S. P. Caverly " 1 cow	38 00	" 21	" " " " 1 "	50 00
March 7	" D. S. Thomson, " 2 "	70 00	" 21	" " " " 8 pigs	84 00
" 28	" R. Scott, " 1 "	35 00	" 23	" " R. Rice, " 2 old bedsteads	2 00
April 4	" " " 9 pigs	22 50	June 9	" " J. J. Hatley " 2 cows	95 00
" 4	" T. Johnston " exchange on team	90 00	August 1	" " Gas engineer " charcoal	3 10
" 21	" T. Allen, " 1 cow	40 00	Septemb'r 1	" " " " "	1 50
May 14	" S. Prophet, " 6 pigs	12 00	" 26	" " " " "	80
" 16	" J. R. Harvie, " 1 cow	35 00	October 18	" " " " "	50
" 19	" M. Mangan, " 1 "	35 00	" 21	" " " " "	50
June 18	" W. Ramsay, " road cart	50 00	Novem'r 15	" " J. J. Hatley, " 12 pigs	155 75
October 31	" T. Hart, " 6 small pigs	10 00	" 19	" " " charcoal	50
November 5	" R. Anderson, " 1 cow	35 00	December 2	" " " "	50
" 22	" D. S. Thomson, " 6 pigs	10 00			
December 27	" W. Briggs, " exchange on sleigh	18 00			
" 31	To balance on hand	316 06			
		960 06			960 06
			1893 January 1	By balance on hand brought forward	316 06

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1891				9	10	19
Admitted during the year:—						
By Medical Certificate				10	5	15
Total number under treatment during year				19	15	34
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	3	5	8			
" improved	1		1			
" unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year	5	7	12			
Died	1		1			
Total				6	7	13
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1892				13	8	21
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				77	60	137
" discharged	52	49	101			
" died	10	3	13			
" eloped	2		2			
				64	52	116
Total number remaining 30th September, 1892				13	8	21

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

Remaining October 1st, 1891				13		13
Admitted during year:—						
By Provincial Secretary's Warrant	1		1			
" Medical Certificate	18	4	22			
				19	4	23
Total number under treatment during year				32	4	36
Discharges during year				25	4	29
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1892				7		7
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				181	23	204
" discharged	168	23	191			
" died	3		3			
" eloped	3		3			
				174	23	197
Total number remaining 30th September, 1892				7		7

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS,

AND REFORMATORIES.

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1893.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th November, 1892.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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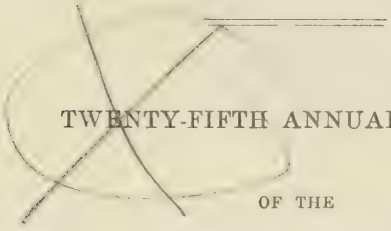
COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.



TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1892.

To the Honourable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1892.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

In submitting this the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols and Lock-ups of the Province of Ontario, it is most gratifying to show a continued improvement in the diminution of crime, as will be seen from the following statistics.

While many of the counties have made important improvements to their gaols, during the past year, in the way of ventilation, drainage, heating, lighting, introduction of water service, water closets, furnishings, etc., there yet remains much to be done before we can congratulate ourselves upon having a system of prisons or gaols properly adapted to the safe-keeping, care and moral training of that class of individuals for whom they are provided.

As our gaols are supposed to be wholly used for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial and short term prisoners, they should be so constructed as to afford an easy classification of the inmates, and in all cases where new gaols are being constructed, or any interior reconstruction of the old ones is contemplated special care should be had to secure the separate or cellular system, which is so much superior to the present system of day association in the corridors.

Employment of Prisoners.

It is important that prisoners committed to the common gaols should be provided with some form of employment which will have a tendency to improve their condition both physically and mentally. It is to be regretted that in many of our gaols no such provision is made by the county authorities, and the prisoners, old and young in crime, are allowed to idle away their time in the corridors and day-rooms, from day to day and month to month, thus giving the older and more hardened criminals full opportunity to teach the younger ones all the varied devices for committing crime. So that, instead of gaol life having a salutary effect upon the criminals it is quite the opposite, and they go out in a much worse condition and better versed in the commission of crime than when they were received into gaol. I have strongly recommended the placing of wood or stone in the gaol yards so that prisoners would have some work to occupy their time, and every prisoner physically able should be compelled to do a fair day's labour. This is especially applicable in the case of tramps committed as vagrants; hard work every day is the only effectual way of preventing this class from seeking, by the committal of some slight crime, accommodation in our gaols during the winter months.

Old People as Vagrants.

The greatest difficulty in the proper management of our gaols and the classification of prisoners, and maintaining cleanliness and discipline is caused by the judges, police magistrates and justices of the peace committing to the gaols, under the Vagrancy Act, old people (men and women) who are guilty of no crime, but who on account of poverty and inability to earn for themselves a livelihood, and having no friends to undertake the responsibility of their care, have no other shelter. These people are committed from year to year, and in some cases I have found them to have been continuously in our gaols for five or six years, thus practically making our gaols serve as county poor-houses. Up to last year these helpless people were compelled to wear prison clothing and to subsist on prison diet, and to such extent was this system pursued that it was found necessary to notify the county officials that hereafter poor people committed as vagrants should not be clothed with prison clothing, and should be allowed a more liberal diet than that provided for prisoners, hoping by so doing that the county authorities would see the necessity of providing poor-house accommodation for this class outside of the gaols. Unless such outside accommodation is

provided soon I shall be compelled to require the county authorities to build additions to the gaols for the special care and comfort of these indigent people, as they cannot be allowed to occupy the cells, day-rooms and corridors which are required for the criminal classes.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year some of the counties in the west have provided industrial homes, and many other counties throughout the Province are moving in that direction, and I am in hope that in the near future every county or group of counties will have provided suitable accommodation for their poor people. In my report on the gaols last year I called the attention of the counties to this matter, stating that having visited all the industrial homes in the Province and carefully observed their management, I was convinced it was the most economical and at the same time the most humane way of maintaining their poor. All the county officers and others with whom I conversed, assured me that since the establishment of county poor-houses there had been a feeling of satisfaction among the people from the knowledge that the aged and poor people were more comfortably and respectably cared for, and at no greater cost than under the old system of farming them out or committing them to gaol.

Lock-ups.

Our lock-ups have been much improved during the past year as regards their sanitary condition, heating and the safety of prisoners. As these prisons are scattered throughout the free grant districts extending from Mattawa on the Upper Ottawa River to Fort Francis on Rainy River, it is impossible to inspect them oftener than once a year. During the months of August and September last I made a general inspection of them and carefully observed their condition, the necessity for their maintenance, etc. Owing to the changed conditions of some of the localities since the lock-ups were built, I have found it necessary to recommend their enlargement, the improvement of others by way of furnishings, caretaking, etc., and the abandonment of a few that are no longer required. New lock-ups have been built during the past year at Fort Francis on Rainy River, and at French River on Georgian Bay; also a new and larger prison at Sudbury to take the place of that destroyed by fire last spring. A house for the keeper has also been built near Bracebridge lock-up, and arrangements have been made for the erection of a new lock-up at Rat Portage next spring.

The necessary comfort of prisoners confined in lock-ups as regards bedding, clothing, etc., has been carefully looked after.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year there has been a further large decrease in crime throughout the Province, the number of committals being 1,412 less than last year, which also showed a wonderful decrease as compared with a number of years previous. In no year since 1873 have the committals been so low as in the past year, which may be accounted for by the energetic working of our clergy, the noble efforts of Christian organizations for the amelioration of the condition of our poor working classes. The further decrease of 878 committals for drunkenness as against that of last year which showed a decrease of 959 as compared with the year 1890, is a striking proof of the good work that is being done throughout the Province by the efforts of organizations for the alleviation of the condition of the masses.

The question is often asked, "How can the existing evil of intemperance be remedied?" It is a difficult question to answer, for in the face of every effort in this direction by progressive legislation, the unwearying efforts of the clergy, the noble work of our women, the reduction of licenses, and the imposing of high license fees there seems to be but slow progress in abating the evil. It is true that a great reduction in the number of committals for drunkenness is shown during the past few years, still the evil abounds to such an extent as to awaken a feeling of alarm in the minds of all professing Christians, for undoubtedly drink is the cause of a large percentage of all the crime, destitution, misery and neglect that exists in our midst. I am convinced that the question of suppressing the liquor traffic depends upon the present mode of attack, as demonstrated by the decreased number of committals for drunkenness, namely, by teaching our children in the Public Schools and Sunday Schools the evil effects of the use of intoxicating liquors; the efforts put forth by the various temperance organizations; the adoption of the more wise course of counsel and example to the young men of our land by those in social and financial positions, making the social drinking usages not only unpopular but in reality a bar to good society; wise and progressive legislation to aid the people as fast as they are prepared to accept and carry out the legislation offered. These are the lines upon which I think the most good can be accomplished, and believe they will be far more effectual than any arbitrary legislation at the present time.

The number of adult males committed during the past year was 1,283 less than in 1891, and the number of adult females 145 less. The number of boy under sixteen years of age, and also of girls under sixteen years shows a slight increase over those of 1891, The total number of committals for 1892 was 9,011, as compared with 10,423 in 1891.

The committals of adult males for 1892 were 7,613 as compared with 8,469 in 1891. The committals of adult females for 1892 were 1,388 as compared with 1,501 in 1891.

The committals of boys under sixteen years of age for 1892 were 446 as compared with 421 in 1891. The committals of girls under sixteen years of age for 1892 were 53 as compared with 32 in 1891. As in the case of last year the decrease has been generally distributed over the whole Province. A careful comparison of the statistics of the year, as compiled in the tables, with the six preceding years will show a most favourable condition as the result of prison work in the Province. In my notes of inspection will be found full details of the condition of the gaols and their requirements, number of prisoners at date of inspection, etc., etc.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols of the Province in each year from the 1st October, 1868, to the 30th September, 1892.

Date of Commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " " 1870	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " " 1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " " 1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " " 1873	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " " 1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " " 1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " " 1876	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " " 1877	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " " 1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " " 1879	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " " 1880	8,829	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " " 1881	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " " 1882	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " " 1883	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " " 1884	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " " 1885	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " " 1886	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " " 1887	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " " 1888	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " " 1889	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " " 1890	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " " 1891	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " " 1892	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011

The total commitments for 1892 being 9,011 show a reduction of 1,412, as compared with 1891, or 13.53 per cent.

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1891 and 1892, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

Name of Gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th 1891			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1892.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	160	27	187	149	23	172	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15
Berlin	89	6	95	63	9	72	.....	3	3	26	.....	26
Belleville	176	16	192	139	21	160	.....	5	5	37	.....	37
Brantford	266	28	294	210	14	224	.....	.....	.....	56	14	70
Brampton	143	2	145	163	4	167	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	140	24	164	138	22	160	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Bracebridge	81	4	85	111	1	112	30	.....	30	.....	3	3
Cayuga	212	3	215	123	7	130	.....	4	4	89	.....	89
Cornwall	57	7	64	74	4	78	17	.....	17	.....	3	3
Cobourg	99	4	103	100	8	108	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	186	13	199	136	11	147	.....	.....	.....	50	2	52
Goderich	63	9	72	46	5	51	.....	.....	.....	17	4	21
Guelph	62	12	74	73	11	84	11	.....	11	.....	1	1
Hamilton	616	91	707	527	68	595	.....	.....	.....	89	23	112
Kingston	196	25	221	163	25	188	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33
London	476	103	579	430	67	497	.....	.....	.....	46	36	82
Lindsay	62	8	70	52	9	61	....	1	1	10	.....	10
L'Orignal	29	3	32	22	3	25	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Milton	354	4	358	271	3	274	.....	.....	.....	83	1	84
Napanee	75	5	80	39	5	44	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Ottawa	456	95	551	402	86	488	.....	.....	.....	54	9	63
Owen Sound	112	23	135	123	17	140	11	.....	11	.....	6	6
Orangeville	51	15	66	48	6	54	.....	.....	.....	3	9	12
Perth	74	9	83	54	9	63	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Picton	27	.....	27	40	2	42	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	65	3	68	46	8	54	.....	5	5	19	.....	19
Peterboro'	134	18	152	138	36	174	4	18	22	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	31	2	33	29	4	33	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Parry Sound	11	..	11	18	1	19	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	87	7	94	121	5	126	34	.....	34	.....	2	2
Simcoe	67	3	70	59	9	68	.....	6	6	8	.....	8
St. Catharines	62	4	66	57	2	59	....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Sarnia	271	13	284	136	12	148	.....	.....	.....	135	1	136
Stratford	120	11	131	104	10	114	.....	.....	.....	16	1	17
Sandwich	183	27	210	164	25	189	.....	.....	.....	19	2	21
St. Thomas	117	14	131	102	4	106	.....	.....	.....	15	10	25
Sault Ste. Marie	55	2	57	39	4	43	.....	2	2	16	.....	16
Toronto	2,534	837	3,371	2,215	758	2,973	.....	.....	.....	319	79	398
Walkerton	80	8	88	69	10	79	.....	2	2	11	.....	11
Woodstock	195	10	205	137	13	150	.....	3	3	58	.....	58
Welland	199	7	206	211	11	222	12	4	16	.....	.....	.....
Whitby	51	5	56	37	6	43	.....	1	1	14	.....	14
Lock-ups :												
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	33	1	34	19	1	20	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Manitowaning	32	6	38	20	4	24	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14
Mattawa	13	.....	13	21	6	27	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....
Minden	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Haliburton	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	109	3	112	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	95	1	*96
Huntsville	4	.....	4	9	1	10	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	100	13	113	76	12	88	.....	.....	.....	24	1	25
Bruce Mines	1	.....	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	12	1	13	11	.....	11	....	.....	.....	1	1	2
North Bay	54	2	56	60	4	64	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,890	1,533	10,423	7,623	1,388	9,011	187	74	261	1,354	219	1,673

* Sudbury return is incomplete dating from 15th June, the lock-up and records having been destroyed by fire 8th June.

The number of commitments in each of the past sixteen years

1.—CRIMES AGAINST

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Assault, common	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586
" felonious	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50
Rape, and assault with intent	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45
Manslaughter	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20
Attempt at suicide	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10
Miscellaneous	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32
Total	990	1,009	847	904	853	920	859	933

2.—CRIMES AGAINST

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5
Destroying and injuring property	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122
Embezzlement	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63
Housebreaking and robbery	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156
Larceny	2,070	1,818	1,626	1,669	1,363	1,401	1,278	1,742
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238
Miscellaneous	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69
Total	2,773	2,686	2,523	2,523	1,990	2,175	1,989	2,676

is shewn in the subjoined tables divided into five classes :—

THE PERSON.

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Name of Crime.
672	501	469	482	534	476	491	420	Assault, common.
169	186	153	210	197	157	167	116	" felonious.
46	94	99	94	138	96	105	91	Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent.
68	39	31	40	39	59	53	55	Rape, and assault with intent.
25	32	19	37	31	28	20	18	Murder.
12	6	13	21	18	18	11	13	Manslaughter.
5	10	8	7	9	10	8	5	Attempt at suicide.
46	39	46	32	2	26	10	7	Miscellaneous.
1,043	907	838	923	968	870	865	725	Total.

PROPERTY.

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Nature of Crime.
35	43	21	36	51	42	33	33	Arson and incendiarism.
51	73	35	72	76	81	65	46	Burglary.
10	9	15	25	4	5	13	12	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.
112	94	73	75	86	96	93	88	Destroying and injuring prop'ty.
32	26	26	32	17	25	29	18	Embezzlement.
60	52	38	64	49	40	20	34	Forgery.
149	118	85	136	125	98	116	98	Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.
73	77	79	80	81	45	68	66	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.
146	124	112	156	164	159	175	141	Housebreaking and robbery.
1,589	1,396	1,370	1,698	1,606	1,590	1,498	1,419	Larceny.
38	47	27	38	48	50	27	31	Receiving stolen goods.
222	195	212	315	329	314	289	273	Trespass.
97	62	90	85	.....	78	49	15	Miscellaneous.
2,614	2,314	2,183	2,812	2,636	2,623	2,475	2,274	Total.

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Bigamy	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183
Keeping houses of ill-fame	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106
Perjury	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12
Seduction	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Indecent assault and exposure	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48
Miscellaneous	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62
Total	415	519	452	492	399	466	336	418

4. OFFENCES AGAINST

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Abusive and obscene language	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156
Carrying unlawful weapons	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49
Deserting employment	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8
Drunk and disorderly	4,032	3,785	3,581	3,795	3,328	3,497	3,895	4,650
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71
Threatening and seditious language	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22
Vagrancy	3,888	2,524	2,536	2,210	1,580	1,449	1,554	2,130
Miscellaneous	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179
Total	8,554	7,066	6,700	6,640	5,388	5,391	6,068	7,341

MORALS AND DECENCY.

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Nature of Crime.
13	13	15	8	16	12	17	14	Bigamy.
172	181	146	190	136	207	148	100	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.
85	71	89	110	103	111	62	70	Keeping houses of ill-fame.
19	5	14	21	25	11	10	23	Perjury.
2	.....	8	14	19	10	16	16	Seduction.
40	48	49	64	76	66	68	70	Indecent assault and exposure.
45	28	80	39	59	12	12	34	Miscellaneous.
376	346	401	446	434	429	333	327	Total.

PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Nature of Crime.
44	50	42	49	70	58	62	54	Abusive and obscene language.
117	136	166	167	163	166	124	134	Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.
29	38	35	42	29	34	29	22	Carrying unlawful weapons.
3	4	5	7	6	2	1	4	Deserting employment.
3,696	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736	Drunk and disorderly.
60	106	128	246	157	90	70	62	Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.
47	52	43	38	40	40	29	61	Threatening and seditious language.
2,455	2,243	2,192	2,301	2,164	1,958	1,877	1,775	Vagrancy.
220	166	145	213	316	212	240	229	Miscellaneous.
6,671	6,350	6,886	7,514	7,722	7,133	6,046	5,077	Total.

5.—OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Contempt of court	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53
Detained as witnesses	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433
Non-payment of fines and costs	41	39	....	....	....	....	....	....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101
Total	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	13,481	12,030	11,220	11,300	9,229	9,620	9,880	12,081

5.—OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.—*Con.*

Nature of Crime.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Contempt of court	120	113	111	120	134	130	135	117
Debtors	63	47	60	78	107	63	66	53
Detained as witnesses	18	20	15	31	49	22	24	16
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	433	470	460	473	437	491	412	394
Non-payment of fines and costs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	88	78	63	57	45	49	67	28
Total	722	728	709	759	772	755	704	608
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	11,426	10,645	11,017	12,454	12,521	11,810	10,423	9,011

Compared with 1891 it is gratifying to find that under all the headings of the above tables a very material decrease is shown.

Under the fourth heading, offences against "Public order and peace," a still marked decrease is observable, no doubt arising from the fewer commitments for drunkenness and vagrancy, but very few of the offences showing an increase in the convictions. The ratio which the commitments for drunkenness bears to the total commitments for 1892 is 30.36 per cent., last year a percentage was shown of 34.67, in 1890 38.72 per cent., in 1889 38.12 per cent., in 1888 35.74, and in 1887 37.49 per cent.

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 is annexed. The figures for 1891 and 1892 are compared and the increases or decreases in each place are shewn.

Name of Gaol.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1890.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1891.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1892.	Increase or Decrease during year ending 30th Sept., 1892.	
									Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19		15
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4		9
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18		16
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89		23
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	10		7
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44		
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5		14
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7		15
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	8	
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	3	
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26		21
Goderich	3	4		4	2	5	5	2		3
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	10	
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142		109
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87		38
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150		63
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	4	
L'Orignal	3	1			2		5	1		4
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6		3
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12		11
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204	182		22
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14	1	
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3		2
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11		8
Pembroke	11	2	2		4	1		5	5	
Peterboro'	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22		2
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3		1
Parry Sound			1	1	16	9		2	2	
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	66	81	15	
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5		5
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9		3
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27		68
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	3	
Sandwich	47	31	45	46	47	35	57	38		19
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12		20
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	2	
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444		339
Walkerton		2	6	22	8	6	7	3		4
Woodstock	21	28		64	55	51	34	24		10
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	6	
Whitby	4				5	2		1	1	
Lock-ups—										
Gore Bay			4	3	1	4	1	2	1	
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	32	19		13
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22		11
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3	9	6	
Minden					1	2		1	1	
Haliburton								3	3	
Sudbury		2	8	27	45	55	77	5		72
Huntsville	17	1		2	1	3		2	2	
Fort William		36	64	59	43	47	50	51	1	
Bruce Mines				9	1	1	1			1
North Bay					28	35	16	14		2
Burk's Falls					3	1				
Killarney										
Total	3,696	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736	75	953
Actual decrease in 1892 compared with 1891										878

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2,104
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	767
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	64
Detained as witnesses	19
Detained as fraudulent debtors	56
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	375
Died before trial	7
Detained by civil processes other than above	27
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1892	97
Found guilty and sentenced	5,495
Total number of commitments	9,011

The places of confinement to which the 5,495 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

	1891.	1892.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	163	118
do to the Reformatory for Boys	66	65
do direct to the Central Prison	488	448
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	194	177
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	104	77
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	27	27
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	5,405	4,551
Died while undergoing sentence	35	32
Total	6,482	5,495

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners:

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	420	292
Assault, felonious	116	73
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	91	38
Rape, and assault with intent	55	7
Murder	18	1
Manslaughter	13	2
Attempted suicide	5	..
Miscellaneous	7	5
Total	725	418

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	33	10
Burglary	46	25
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	12	5
Destroying and injuring property	88	54
Embezzlement	18	7
Forgery	34	8
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	98	35
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	66	25
Housebreaking and robbery	141	86
Larceny	1,419	869
Receiving stolen goods	31	17
Trespass	273	247
Miscellaneous	15	12
Total	2,274	1,400

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	14	7
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	100	63
Keeping houses of ill-fame	70	49
Perjury	23	4
Seduction	16	1
Indecent assault and exposure	70	52
Miscellaneous	34	27
Total	327	203

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	54	43
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	134	90
Carrying unlawful weapons	22	19
Deserting employment, etc	4	7
Drunk and disorderly	2,736	1,925
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	62	58
Threatening and seditious language	61	9
Vagrancy	1,775	1,108
Miscellaneous	229	99
Total	5,077	3,358
Contempt of Court	117	116
Total	8,403	5,495

The convictions represent 65.40 per cent. of the commitments, being a shade less than that of last year, which was 66.66.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :—

Periods of Sentence.

	1891.	1892.
For periods under thirty days	2,249	1,819
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,176	1,936
For sixty days, or two months	506	396
Over two months to three months	439	389
Over three months to four months	140	161
Over four months to five months	67	51
Over five months to six months	397	345
Over six months to nine months	65	54
Over nine months up to one year inclusive	98	69
Over one year and up to two years	103	87
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	60	59
Over three years in the Penitentiary	105	62
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	70	65
Sentenced to death and executed	3	....
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment		
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	4	2
	6,482	5,495

Sex.

Male	5,472	4,599
Female	1,010	896
	6,482	5,495

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	5,516	4,898
Born in England	1,662	1,281
Born in Ireland	1,796	1,588
Born in Scotland	504	453
Born in the United States	653	547
Born in other countries	292	244
	10,423	9,011

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	3,744	3,229
Church of England	3,134	2,635
Presbyterian	1,362	1,200
Methodist	1,413	1,269
Other Denominations	770	678
	10,423	9,011

Social Conditions.

	1891.	1892.
Married	3,695	3,234
Unmarried	6,728	5,777
	10,423	9,011

Habits.

Temperate	3,107	2,840
Intemperate	7,316	6,171
	10,423	9,011

Educational Status.

Could read and write	8,436	7,155
Could neither read nor write	1,987	1,856
	10,423	9,011

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1891.	1892.
In the Common Gaols	558	527
In the Central Prison, Toronto	337	283
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	185	168
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	121	110
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	576	519
	1,777	1,607

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past fifteen years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :—

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries, and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,220	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,673 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,667 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	79,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:—

2,600	Criminal prisoners remained in Gaol.....	59,464
6,411	Municipal " " "	147,599
9,011	Prisoners in all " "	207,063

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1892, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed.*

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced.*

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1892; and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of Gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th of September, 1892.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 mo's and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	12	2				2	8		4		14
Berlin	6	1			1	1	5				7
Belleville	11	3			4	10					14
Brantford	4					4					4
Brampton	2					2					2
Brockville	8	2				8	2				10
Bracebridge	2						2				2
Cayuga	4				1	1	2				4
Cornwall	5				1	3			1		5
Cobourg	11				4	4	2		1		11
Chatham	6				3	2	1				6
Goderich	6	2			1	2	2		3		8
Guelph	10	2			4	1	6	1			12
Hamilton	17	4	3		1	18	2	1	1	1	24
Kingston	9	10				2	15		2		19
London	17	8			14	3	6		2		25
Lindsay	3	2			2	1			2		5
L'Orignal	5	2					1		6		7
Milton	5				2	1	2				5
Napanee	4	1			1	3	1				5
Ottawa	10	4	1		5	2	6		2		15
Owen Sound	12	1				5	6		2		13
Orangeville	9	2	1				8		3	1	12
Perth	6	2				1	7				8
Picton	3				2		1				3
Pembroke	6	3				1	8				9
Peterboro'	12	2			2	2	9		1		14
Port Arthur	1	1					2				2
Parry Sound	1								1		1
Rat Portage	4	1				2	2		1		5
Simcoe	3	3			1		2		2	1	6
St. Catharines	5	2			1	2	3		1		7
Sarnia	9					3	1		2	3	9
Stratford	8		1		3	2	4				9
Sandwich	9	4	4		5	6	2		3	1	17
St. Thomas	2	1	2		2	1	2				5
Sault Ste. Marie	3						2		1		3
Toronto	110	43	3		25	109	17		4	1	156
Walkerton	3					2	1				3
Woodstock	10	2					11			1	12
Welland	8				2	5	1				8
Whitby	4	1				1				4	5
Lock-ups :											
Gore Bay											
Little Current											
Manitowaning											
Matiawa											
Minden	2					1			1		2
Haliburton											
Sudbury	3				1	2					3
Huntsville											
Fort William	3	1				3	1				4
Bruce Mines	1				1						1
Burk's Falls	2	2					4				4
North Bay											
Killarney	2					2					2
Total	398	114	15		89	220	157	2	46	13	527

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquit- trial, number sentenced, and num-

Name of Gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	149	23	172	7	2	9	142	21	163	136	28	8
Berlin	63	9	72	4	1	5	59	8	67	41	15	10
Belleville	139	21	160	15	5	20	124	16	140	144	6	3
Brantford	210	14	224	13	2	15	197	12	209	119	38	10
Brampton	163	4	167	.....	.....	....	163	4	167	128	26	10
Brockville	138	22	160	2	....	2	136	22	158	99	15	8
Bracebridge	111	1	112	.....	.....	....	111	1	112	108	4	.....
Cayuga	123	7	130	3	3	6	120	4	124	68	17	21
Cornwall	74	4	78	2	1	3	72	3	75	63	7	3
Cobourg	100	8	108	11	.....	11	89	8	97	70	22	7
Chatham	136	11	147	3	....	3	133	11	144	140	5	1
Goderich	46	5	51	1	.....	1	45	5	50	22	5	3
Guelph	73	11	84	2	.....	2	71	11	82	61	14	9
Hamilton	527	68	595	64	4	68	463	64	527	227	93	59
Kingston	163	25	188	8	.....	8	155	25	180	176	11	1
London	430	67	497	17	3	20	413	64	477	294	120	42
Lindsay	52	9	61	3	1	4	49	8	57	56	4	1
L'Orignal	22	3	25	1	.....	1	21	3	24	23	2	.....
Milton	271	3	274	2	.....	2	269	3	272	239	28	7
Napanee	39	5	44	.....	2	2	39	3	42	20	7	3
Ottawa	402	86	488	38	2	40	364	84	448	437	31	12
Owen Sound	123	17	140	12	2	14	111	15	126	80	27	13
Orangeville	48	6	54	1	.....	1	47	6	53	22	10	..
Perth	54	9	63	.....	.....	.....	54	9	63	41	13	2
Picton	40	2	42	8	.....	8	32	2	34	18	8	8
Pembroke	46	8	54	6	.....	6	40	8	48	35	12	4
Peterboro'	138	36	174	9	5	14	129	31	160	120	14	14
Port Arthur	29	4	33	1	.....	1	28	4	32	31	1	1
Parry Sound	18	1	19	1	.....	1	17	1	18	18	1	.....
Rat Portage	121	5	126	1	.....	1	120	5	125	100	11	4
Simcoe	59	9	68	2	2	4	57	7	64	42	11	6
St. Catharines	57	2	59	5	.....	5	52	2	54	30	13	7
Sarnia	136	12	148	11	.....	11	125	12	137	126	12	4
Stratford	104	10	114	7	1	8	97	9	106	57	10	9
Sandwich	164	25	189	6	2	8	158	23	181	156	19	3
St. Thomas	102	4	106	13	.....	13	89	4	93	67	18	7
Sault Ste. Marie	39	4	43	4	.....	4	35	4	39	41	2	.....
Toronto	2215	758	2973	144	9	153	2071	749	2820	1442	540	309
Walkerton	69	10	79	4	2	6	65	8	73	61	11	5
Woodstock	137	13	150	5	.....	5	132	13	145	75	32	13
Welland	211	11	222	4	2	6	207	9	216	121	51	19
Whitby	37	6	43	1	1	2	36	5	41	24	11	3
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	5	....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Little Current	19	1	20	.....	.....	.....	19	1	20	13	7	.....
Manitowaning	20	4	24	.....	.....	.....	20	4	24	14	3	4
Mattawa	21	6	27	.....	1	1	21	5	26	27	.....	.....
Minden	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Haliburton	5	....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Sudbury	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	14	2	16	14	2	.....
Huntsville	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10	9	1	.....
Fort William	76	12	88	1	.....	1	75	12	87	62	26	.....
Bruce Mines	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....
North Bay	60	4	64	4	.....	4	56	4	60	56	8	.....
Killarney	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total	7613	1388	9011	446	53	499	7177	1335	8512	5599	1372	653

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities
ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
ber *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Escaped before trial.	Name of Gaol.
.....	.....	3	23	.....	.....	28	2	....	.....	116	.....	Barrie.
6	.....	....	5	.....	3	28	...	...	1	35	.....	Berlin.
7	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	35	10	.....	4	91	....	Belleville.
57	.....	2	5	..	5	104	.....	.....	.....	108	... .	Brantford.
3	2	1	3	3	. ....	122	.....	.....	2	34	.....	Brampton.
38	1	.....	5	.....	.....	46	.....	....	.....	108	.....	Brockville.
....	... .	.....	2	...	7	87	.....	1	.....	15	. ...	Bracebridge.
24	.....	1	4	1	.. ..	13	1	1	1	108	.....	Cayuga.
5	.....	.....	7	.....	.	5	2	.....	5	59	.....	Cornwall.
9	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	8	. ....	4	78	.....	Cobourg.
1	.....	.....	7	3	.....	44	6	1	3	83	.....	Chatham.
21	. ...	.....	9	1	.....	9	.....	.....	1	31	.....	Goderich.
.....	2	....	10	.....	.....	6	14	.....	4	48	.....	Guelph.
216	36	.. ..	2	... .	.....	13	143	.....	1	400	....	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	15	36	.....	....	132	.....	Kingston.
41	8	.....	14	1	.....	206	59	.....	14	195	....	London.
.....	.....	.....	14	1	.. ..	6	.....	.....	2	38	....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	11	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	6	224	.....	2	38	... ..	Milton.
14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	10	.....	.....	31	....	Napanee.
8	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	185	1	1	6	279	...	Ottawa.
20	.....	.....	12	.....	2	27	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	Owen Sound.
22	1	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	Orangeville.
7	.....	.....	7	...	.....	3	...	.....	.....	53	.....	Perth.
8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	17	.....	2	20	.....	Picton.
3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	7	2	.....	.....	40	.....	Pembroke.
26	.....	1	11	.....	1	35	31	.....	2	93	.....	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	24	.....	Port Arthur.
.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	9	.....	Parry Sound.
11	.....	1	5	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	Rat Portage.
9	.....	1	9	.....	1	7	15	.....	.....	35	.....	Simcoe.
9	2	.....	4	3	.....	9	9	.....	1	31	.....	St. Catharines.
6	2	1	7	.....	2	15	33	.....	.....	88	.....	Sarnia.
38	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	23	.....	3	83	.....	Stratford.
11	.....	.....	8	3	1	25	24	.....	5	123	.....	Sandwich.
14	.....	.. ..	3	.....	.....	28	... ..	.....	1	74	.....	St. Thomas.
.....	....	1	3	.....	1	4	1	.....	3	30	.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
682	2	5	83	24	.....	876	36	3	25	1919	.....	Toronto.
2	2	1	8	.....	.....	12	4	....	.....	52	.....	Walkerton.
30	.. ..	.....	9	8	.....	5	24	.....	.....	104	....	Woodstock.
31	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	24	.....	2	186	.....	Welland.
5	1	.....	10	.. .	.....	5	2	.....	2	23	.....	Whitby.
												Lock-ups –
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.. ..	3	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	.....	Little Current.
3	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	23	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.. ..	4	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	... ..	1	.....	Haliburton.
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	Sudbur
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	... ..	....	.....	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	....	...	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	2	.....	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	.....	62	.....	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	....	Killarney.
1387	64	19	375	56	27	2104	767	7	97	5495	....	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

Name of Gaol.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the Peace.	Breaches of By-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting the same.
Barrie				9	3								9		1	
Berlin				4	3			1			1					
Belleville			2	11	1					1	2		1			
Brantford		2		9	4	2		2					5			
Brampton				2	1						1		4			
Brockville		2	1	15									8			
Bracebridge			1	4									1			
Cayuga				6									1			1
Cornwall		2		8	1	1				2	1		2			
Cobourg		2	4	6	1						1					
Chatham		1		12	1		1			2	2		4		2	
Goderich		1		2				1					1			
Guelph			2	7	2			1	1	1		1			1	
Hamilton		9		50	2		1	1		1	6				4	3
Kingston		1		5	1						5					
London		7		20	12					1	7		6			
Lindsay			1	9	2						1					
L'Orignal		1	2	1									1			
Milton		1		2				1			1	2	2			
Napanee				2	1								2			
Ottawa		8		27	3				21	4		1	12	3		2
Owen Sound			1	7	4			1					7			
Orangeville				4					3							
Perth		1		3						1		1	10			
Picton				10	1						1		1			
Pembroke		2		5	1					1	2					
Peterborough				7							1		1	2		13
Port Arthur												1				
Parry Sound				2							2		1	1		
Rat Portage			1	2				1				1	1			
Simcoe				5									11		1	
St. Catharines		1		3	2								2			
Sarnia		1	5	6	1								3	3	3	
Stratford				3	1				1				1			2
Sandwich		2	1	10	7			3					9			
St. Thomas		4	1	9	1								3		1	
Sault Ste. Marie				8				1								
Toronto		3	3	92	60	1		1		25	10	13	2	2	1	46
Walkerton			1	3		1					1		1			
Woodstock		2		5							1		1			
Welland			1	7						4		1	1			
Whitby			1	2									1			
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay																
Little Current																
Manitowaning																
Mattawa				3						1		1	1		1	
Minden																
Haliburton																
Sudbury																
Huntsville				4												
Fort William				6												
Bruce Mines																
Burk's Falls													1			
North Bay		1		3										1		
Killarney									2							
Total		54	28	420	116	5	2	14	28	44	46	22	117	12	15	67

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1892.

Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Name of Gaol.
....	....	....	1	19	....	....	2	2	3	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	Barrie.
3	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Berlin.
....	....	2	....	18	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	Belleville.
....	....	3	2	89	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	Brantford.
....	....	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	Brampton.
....	....	4	....	44	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	5	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	Bracebridge.
....	....	2	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	Cayuga.
1	....	1	....	22	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	Cornwall.
....	....	2	....	25	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	Cobourg.
3	....	1	....	26	....	3	....	2	5	1	2	5	2	....	4	2	Chatham.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	Goderich.
....	....	1	....	14	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	Guelph.
1	..	12	....	142	2	9	....	2	9	3	....	2	19	....	8	6	Hamilton.
1	1	2	....	87	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Kingston.
1	....	3	....	150	....	4	....	2	6	....	....	7	4	1	5	8	London.
1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	Lindsay.
....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	L'Orignal.
1	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	Milton.
....	....	2	....	12	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	Napanee.
....	....	2	....	182	1	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	6	....	6	14	Ottawa.
....	....	1	....	14	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	Orangeville.
..	....	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	Perth.
..	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	Picton.
2	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Pembroke.
....	....	6	1	22	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	2	5	....	2	4	Peterborough.
....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	1	81	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	Rat Portage.
1	....	1	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	3	....	Simcoe.
1	....	1	....	9	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	St. Catharines.
....	1	....	1	27	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Sarnia.
1	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	Stratford.
3	....	6	....	38	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	6	....	2	....	Sandwich.
....	1	3	..	12	....	....	....	1	1	..	2	....	....	....	2	....	St. Thomas.
....	....	1	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	Sault Ste. Marie.
24	1	17	5	1,444	8	30	1	9	20	....	....	16	71	....	20	53	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	1	....	3	2	2	....	1	....	Walkerton.
8	....	2	....	24	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	Woodstock.
..	....	3	....	13	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	Welland.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	Whitby.
																	Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Little Current.
....	....	..	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Haliburton.
....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
....	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	2	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
1	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	..	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Killarney.
53	4	88	16	2,736	18	55	7	34	98	4	24	66	141	5	70	100	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

Name of Gaol.	Keeping houses of ill fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.
Barrie		32	24				2	2	1		
Berlin		16	5			2		3	2		
Belleville	3	30	20	1	2		3	1	4		2
Brantford		51	5			1	1	3	2		3
Brampton		19	3			1					
Brockville		21	5				1	1	3		
Bracebridge		3		2			1		1		
Cayuga		12	4								2
Cornwall		12	7			1			1		
Cobourg		16	10			1		2	1		1
Chatham		38	7		1		1	2	1		
Goderich		7	9				1		1		1
Guelph		20	10						1		
Hamilton	2	78	22		6	4	1		1		
Kingston	4	25	4								
London	4	86	14	2		4	3		14		
Lindsay		11	14								
L'Orignal		4	8								
Milton		16	3								
Napanee		2							2		
Ottawa	9	106	16			1					5
Owen Sound	4	27	12					1	1		
Orangeville		7	4			1					
Perth		3	7								
Picton		8	1								
Pembroke	3	12	3				1				
Peterborough	9	35	11				1	2			1
Port Arthur		5	2			1		1	3		
Parry Sound		2	2						1		
Rat Portage		14	5								
Simcoe		9	9		4						
St. Catharines		19	4								1
Sarnia	1	19	7	2			1				
Stratford		14	3					1	1		
Sandwich		46	8	1		1		6	2		3
St. Thomas	1	20	3						1		
Sault Ste. Marie		10	3				1	1			
Toronto	27	475	83	4	1		1		4		12
Walkerton		12	8						2		
Woodstock		15	9								
Welland		23	6				3				
Whitby		11	10						1		
Lock-ups—											
Gore Bay									1		
Little Current		1									
Manitowaning		1	1								
Mattawa	2	2	1								
Minden			1								
Haliburton									2		
Sudbury		7			1		1	2			
Huntsville			1	1					1		
Fort William		1									
Bruce Mines		1									
Burk's Falls		2									
North Bay	1	13						2			
Killarney											
Total	70	1,419	394	13	15	18	23	30	55		31

No. 4.—*Continued.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1892.

Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	Name of Gaol.
2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	49	.....	3	172	Barrie.
.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	15	.....	3	72	Berlin
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	4	160	Belleville.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	5	224	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	108	2	2	167	Brampton.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	43	1	2	160	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	74	.....	12	112	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	77	.....	2	130	Cayuga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	3	78	Cornwall.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	22	.....	2	108	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	147	Chatham.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	51	Goderich.
.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	9	2	1	84	Guelph.
.....	1	.....	.....	39	36	.....	67	.....	46	595	Hamilton.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	38	.....	1	188	Kingston.
1	2	.....	.....	3	11	3	82	8	16	497	London.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	61	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	25	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	228	.....	4	274	Milton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	44	Napanee.
.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	4	488	Ottawa.
1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....	2	140	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	2	54	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	63	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	42	Picton.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	1	54	Pembroke.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	1	174	Peterborough.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	33	Port Arthur.
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	Parry Sound.
.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	4	126	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	4	68	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	59	St. Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	50	2	8	148	Sarnia.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	66	.....	.....	114	Stratford.
3	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	11	.....	4	189	Sandwich.
4	1	1	.....	.....	26	.....	3	.....	5	166	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	43	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	12	2	2	.....	116	.....	230	2	23	2,973	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	2	9	79	Walkerton.
.....	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	66	.....	1	150	Woodstock.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	132	3	5	222	Welland.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	1	4	43	Whitby.
											Lock ups —
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	10	88	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	11	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	12	.....	7	64	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Killarney.
16	38	20	4	61	273	5	1,775	28	214	9,011	Total.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	.....	.....	.....
Abusive and obscene language	45	9	54
Arson	24	4	28
Assault	397	23	420
Assault, felonious	114	2	116
Attempted suicide	4	1	5
Abduction	2	.....	2
Bigamy	12	2	14
Breaches of the peace	28	.....	28
Breaches of by-laws	43	1	44
Burglary	46	.....	46
Carrying unlawful weapons	21	1	22
Contempt of court	116	1	117
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	11	1	12
Cruelty to animals	15	.....	15
Cutting, wounding and attempting	64	3	67
Debtors	53	.....	53
Deserting employment	4	.....	4
Destroying and injuring property	80	8	88
Detained as witnesses	12	4	16
Drunk and disorderly	2,103	633	2,736
Embezzlement	18	.....	18
Escaping from or obstructing constables	54	1	55
Escaping from prisons	6	1	7
Forgery	34	.....	34
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	90	8	98
Gambling	4	.....	4
Giving liquor to Indians	24	.....	24
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	65	1	66
House-breaking and robbery	135	6	141
Incendiarism	4	1	5
Indecent assault and exposure	68	2	70
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	44	56	100
Keeping houses of ill-fame	19	51	70
Larceny	1,310	109	1,419
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	255	139	394
Manslaughter	11	2	13
Misdemeanour	15	.....	15
Murder	16	2	18
Perjury	22	1	23
Prostitution	1	29	30
Rape and assault with intent	55	.....	55
Refusing bail	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods	29	2	31
Seduction	16	.....	16
Selling liquor without license	27	11	38
Shooting with intent	20	.....	20
Stabbing	4	.....	4
Threatening and seditious language	59	2	61
Trespass	261	12	273
Unlawful shooting	5	.....	5
Vagrancy	1,544	231	1,775
Want of sureties to keep the peace	25	3	28
Other offences not enumerated	189	25	214
Total	7,623		9,011

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1892, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

Name of Gaol.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1891.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1892.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	113	14	127	114	2	116	1		1		12	12
Berlin	64	2	66	32	3	35		1	1	32		32
Belleville	130	9	139	80	11	91		2	2	50		50
Brantford	138	12	150	104	4	108				34	8	42
Brampton	13		13	33	1	34	20	1	21			
Brockville	96	16	112	94	14	108				2	2	4
Bracebridge	34	1	35	14	1	15				20		20
Cayuga	193	1	194	103	5	108		4	4	90		90
Cornwall	39	2	41	58	1	59	19		19		1	1
Cobourg	76	1	77	72	6	78		5	5	4		4
Chatham	117	4	121	75	8	83		4	4	42		42
Goderich	36	6	42	29	2	31				7	4	11
Guelph	24	6	30	43	5	48	19		19		1	1
Hamilton	450	68	518	355	45	400				95	23	118
Kingston	139	20	159	113	19	132				26	1	27
London	182	64	246	165	30	195				17	34	51
Lindsay	41	5	46	34	4	38				7	1	8
L'Orignal	11		11	11		11						
Milton	44	3	47	37	1	38				7	2	9
Napanee	52	3	55	27	4	31		1	1	25		25
Ottawa	290	47	337	236	43	279				54	4	58
Owen Sound	88	17	105	89	10	99	1		1		7	7
Orangeville	47	12	59	37	6	43				10	6	16
Perth	58	3	61	48	5	53		2	2	10		10
Picton	6		6	20		20	14		14			
Pembroke	48	1	49	34	6	40		5	5	14		14
Peterboro'	81	7	88	77	16	93		9	9	4		4
Port Arthur	19		19	23	1	24	4	1	5			
Parry Sound	7		7	9		9	2		2			
Rat Portage	63	4	67	84	4	88	21		21			
Simcoe	36	3	39	30	5	35		2	2	6		6
St. Catharines	45	3	48	29	2	31				16	1	17
Sarnia	180	10	190	84	4	88				96	6	102
Stratford	75	2	77	79	4	83	4	2	6			
Sandwich	131	22	153	107	16	123				24	6	30
St. Thomas	67	10	77	70	4	74	3		3		6	6
Sault Ste. Marie	46	1	47	29	1	30				17		17
Toronto	1,543	591	2,134	1,360	559	1,919				183	32	215
Walkerton	53	6	59	46	6	52				7		7
Woodstock	156	6	162	99	5	104				57	1	58
Welland	174	4	178	183	3	186	9		9		1	1
Whitby	31	3	34	21	2	23				10	1	11
Lock-ups												
Gore Bay	2		2	3		3	1		1			
Little Current	33	1	34	19	1	20				14		14
Manitowaning	32	5	37	19	4	23				13	1	14
Mattawa	7		7	16	6	22	9	6	15			
Minden	3		3	1		1				2		2
Haliburton				1		1	1		1			
Sudbury	28	2	30	14	2	16				14		14
Huntsville												
Fort William	96	10	106	76	12	88		2	2	20		20
Bruce Mines	1		1							1		1
Burk's Falls	5	1	6	2		2				3		3
North Bay	29	2	31	58	4	62	29	2	31			
Killarney				2		2	2		2			
Total	5,472	1,010	6,482	4,598	897	5,495	159	49	208	1,033	161	1,194

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

Name of Gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60, or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.
Barrie	114	2	116	2	9	....	....	3	2	....	100	30	20	18
Berlin	32	3	35	5	1	....	....	3	....	....	26	5	7	4
Belleville	80	11	91	4	5	....	....	4	10	2	66	13	17	13
Brantford	104	4	108	11	16	....	1	....	2	....	78	49	31	8
Brampton	33	1	34	6	1	....	....	2	....	1	24	10	3	7
Brockville	94	14	108	1	13	....	3	5	....	....	86	64	7	7
Bracebridge	14	1	15	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	10	1	7	1
Cayuga	103	5	108	....	4	2	....	....	1	....	101	66	26	7
Cornwall	58	1	59	1	9	....	1	....	1	....	47	28	13	2
Cobourg	72	6	78	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	61	16	32	7
Chatham	75	8	83	4	16	....	5	2	1	....	55	36	7	8
Goderich	29	2	31	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	28	6	8	1
Guelph	43	5	48	....	11	....	2	3	....	1	31	11	5	7
Hamilton	355	45	400	26	54	....	8	22	1	....	289	140	158	26
Kingston	113	19	132	2	14	....	5	....	4	1	106	26	36	5
London	165	30	195	15	31	1	6	13	2	....	127	80	17	21
Lindsay	34	4	38	....	6	....	2	1	2	....	27	14	7	4
L'Or gnal	11	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	3	5	....
Milton	37	1	38	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	34	12	5	5
Napanee	27	4	31	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	26	12	2	....
Ottawa	236	43	279	3	27	4	....	4	....	....	241	132	55	15
Owen Sound	89	10	99	1	5	....	4	1	1	3	84	25	27	11
Orangeville	37	6	43	....	2	....	....	....	1	6	34	10	7	2
Perth	48	5	53	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	48	14	9	4
Picton	20	....	20	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	15	6	8	1
Pembroke	34	6	40	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	35	14	....	8
Peterboro'	77	16	93	....	5	....	3	1	2	....	82	28	9	6
Port Arthur	23	1	24	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	20	....	3	1
Parry Sound	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	7	1	4	....
Rat Portage	84	4	88	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	82	72	6	2
Simcoe	30	5	35	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	31	25	1	2
St. Catharines	29	2	31	....	4	....	....	2	4	....	21	11	6	1
Sarnia	84	4	88	5	3	....	1	5	2	1	71	36	15	9
Stratford	79	4	83	1	....	....	1	3	2	3	73	17	29	11
Sandwich	107	16	123	....	29	....	4	1	1	2	86	52	28	5
St. Thomas	70	4	74	3	7	....	2	1	4	....	57	17	36	1
Sault Ste. Marie	29	1	30	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	25	16	....	5
Toronto	1,360	559	1,919	40	95	17	21	30	9	6	1,701	457	1,144	93
Walkerton	46	6	52	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	48	30	13	1
Woodstock	99	5	104	6	30	....	1	1	1	....	65	26	19	4
Welland	183	3	186	21	15	....	1	....	3	....	146	48	53	51
Whitby	21	2	23	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	17	9	5	3
Lock-ups—														
Gore Bay	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....
Little Current	19	1	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	20	....	....
Manitowaning	19	4	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	21	2	....
Mattawa	16	6	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	15	3	1
Minden	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Haliburton	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Sudbury	14	2	16	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	15	3	9	....
Huntsville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	76	12	88	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	44	25	6
Bruce Mines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....
North Bay	58	4	62	....	8	1	....	....	....	1	52	41	5	2
Killarney	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Total	4,598	897	5,495	177	448	27	77	118	65	32	4,551	1,819	1,936	396

No. 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Periods of Sentence.												County Judges Criminal Court.			
Over 2 to 3 months.	Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year inclusive	Over 1 year and up to 2 inclusive.	Over 2 years and up to 3 in Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in Penitentiary	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	Name of Gaol.
24	7	3	6	1	2	....	3	....	2	.....	.....	17	19	36	Barrie.
8	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	3	....	.....	.....	28	35	63	Berlin.
11	8	4	9	2	....	....	2	2	10	.....	.....	4	4	8	Belleville.
8	3	....	4	1	....	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	18	16	34	Brantford.
9	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	Brampton.
6	1	3	10	....	....	4	1	4	.....	.....	1	3	14	17	Brockville.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	7	8	15	Bracebridge.
3	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	...	.....	10	10	20	Cayuga.
3	....	....	9	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	Cornwall.
3	2	....	15	....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	5	5	10	Cobourg.
8	....	....	15	....	2	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	7	Chatham.
5	3	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	6	4	10	Goderich.
5	7	....	5	....	5	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	8	13	21	Guelph.
15	4	7	1	13	1	12	2	20	1	.....	.....	10	22	32	Hamilton.
3	16	4	5	18	....	14	....	1	4	.....	.....	8	5	13	Kingston.
20	13	1	18	4	2	4	8	5	2	.....	.....	32	28	60	London.
1	1	....	3	....	4	....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	4	Lindsay.
1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	L'Orignal.
5	1	2	5	....	....	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	13	5	18	Milton.
10	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Napanee.
35	6	1	21	....	7	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	13	18	Ottawa.
17	6	....	7	1	....	3	1	...	1	.....	.....	1	8	9	Owen Sound.
2	1	1	19	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Orangeville.
4	4	2	15	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11	Perth.
....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	1	2	3	Picton.
4	5	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	1	13	14	Pembroke.
15	....	1	26	....	4	1	....	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	5	Peterboro'
8	5	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	....	2	Port Arthur.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Parry Sound.
....	....	1	4	....	1	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rat Portage.
2	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	7	13	Simcoe.
2	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	4	.....	.....	3	2	5	St. Catharines.
10	5	....	4	....	1	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	11	13	24	Sarnia.
6	3	2	8	....	....	1	3	....	2	.....	1	.....	4	4	Stratford.
11	4	....	5	2	7	8	....	....	1	.....	.....	3	12	15	Sandwich.
4	1	....	4	....	4	1	....	1	5	.....	.....	10	6	16	St. Thomas.
2	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	3	12	15	Sault St. Marie.
55	25	16	58	6	13	13	19	11	9	.....	.....	18	11	29	Toronto.
1	1	....	2	....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18	Walkerton.
31	6	....	13	....	2	1	....	1	1	...	.....	4	3	7	Woodstock.
15	1	....	10	1	3	1	....	....	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	Welland.
....	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	13	15	Whitby.
															Lock-ups.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	....	8	Huntsville.
7	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burk's Falls.
4	4	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Killarney.
289	161	51	345	54	69	87	59	62	65	.....	2	272	358	630	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

Name of Gaol.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie				8	3							9	
Berlin				1	2								
Belleville				9	1					1	2	1	
Brantford		2		5	2			2				4	
Brampton												4	
Brockville		2		11								8	
Bracebridge				4									
Cayuga				6								1	
Cornwall		1		7	1					2	1	2	
Cobourg		2		6	1						1		
Chatham		1		4	1					2	2	4	
Goderich		1		1								1	
Guelph		2	2	6	2					1	1		1
Hamilton		6		46	1					1		1	
Kingston		1		4	1						5	1	
London		4		8	10					1	3	6	
Lindsay				8	2						1		
L'Orignal		1		1								1	
Milton				2				1			1	2	1
Napanee												2	
Ottawa		8		9	2				14	2		12	1
Owen Sound				6	3			1				7	
Orangeville				4					1				
Perth		1		3						1		10	1
Picton				5								1	
Pembroke		1		5						1	2		
Peterboro'				3								1	
Port Arthur													1
Parry Sound				2							2	1	
Rat Portage				1				1					
Simcoe				5								8	
St. Catharines		1		3	1							2	
Sarnia				4	1							2	
Stratford				1	1								
Sandwich		2	1	5	4			2				9	
St. Thomas		2	1	4								3	
Sault Ste. Marie				7									
Toronto		2	1	69	34					19	4	2	13
Walkerton			1	2								1	
Woodstock		2		3								8	
Welland			1	5					4			1	1
Whitby			1	1								1	
Lock-ups—													
Gore Bay													
Little Current													
Manitowaning													
Mattawa										1			
Minden													
Haliburton													
Sudbury													
Huntsville													
Fort William				6									
Bruce Mines													
Burk's Falls													
North Bay		1		2									
Killarney									2				
Total		43	8	292	73			7	21	32	25	116	19

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Name of Gaol.
.....	1	....	....	...	19	.....	....	.....	...	3	....	....	Barrie.
.....	.....	...	....	1	3	.....	...	....	.....	.....	....	....	Berlin.
....	.....	.....	....	1	14	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	....	Belleville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45	.....	.....	.....	...	1	....	....	Brantford.
....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	Brampton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	Brockville.
.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	1	.....	.....	....	....	Bracebridge.
.. ...	...	.....	.....	...	6	.....	....	.....	.....	... ..	....	....	Cayuga.
.....	....	.....	....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	Cornwall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	....	....	Cobourg.
.....	2	.....	...	.....	20	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	1	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	Goderich.
.. ...	1	...	.....	2	7	.....	....	.....	.....	1	...	....	Guelph.
.....	2	2	...	11	133	....	3	.....	.....	4	3	...	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	66	.....	...	.....	.....	2	....	....	Kingston.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	4	.....	1	...	....	...	London.
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5	...	...	.....	...	.....	....	....	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	Milton.
....	...	.....	....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	Napanee.
1	...	1	.....	1	112	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Ottawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	... ..	.....	2	.....	1	.....	....	Owen Sound.
.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	Pembroke.
.....	... ..	.....	....	1	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Peterboro'
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Parry Sound
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	St. Catharines.
3	1	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	Sarnia.
.....	....	1	.....	.....	6	1	...	.....	.....	2	...	....	Stratford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Sandwich.
.....	1	.....	1	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	St. Thomas.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	Sault Ste. Marie.
.....	1	22	1	13	981	4	19	1	4	.....	...	....	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Woodstock.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Whitby.
													Lock-ups—
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Bruce Mines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Burk's Falls.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	..	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Killarney.
5	9	26	7	54	1,925	7	33	4	8	35	4	20	Total.

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

Name of Gaol.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	1	1		1			24					
Berlin							6					3
Beileville	1					2	26				1	1
Brantford		3					26					2
Brampton		1					2	1				
Brockville		2		1			10					
Bracebridge							3				1	
Cayuga		1					9					
Cornwall	1			1			9					
Cobourg		1					11					2
Chatham	3			4	2		19					1
Goderich	1						3					
Guelph	1						10					
Hamilton		15		7	1	1	52		4			
Kingston				1	3	4	10					
London	4	1		2	4	2	38	1				
Lindsay	1			1			9					
L'Orignal	1						3					
Milton				1			5					
Napanee												
Ottawa		4		6		4	75					
Owen Sound						4	19					1
Orangeville				1			6			1		
Perth				2			2					
Picton	1	1					8					
Pembroke						1	11					2
Peterboro'	2	3		1	1	4	14					1
Port Arthur							3					1
Parry Sound												
Rat Portage				1			10					
Simcoe	1	1					6					
St. Catharies				1			8					
Sarnia	1				1	1	9					
Stratford				2			9					
Sandwich		3		2			32					6
St. Thomas				1		1	10					
Sault Ste. Marie		1					6					1
Toronto	3	44		14	45	22	297				1	
Walkerton	2	2					8					
Woodstock	1						9					
Welland		1		1			16					
Whitby		1					11					
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay												
Little Current							1					
Manitowaning												
Mattawa					4	2	2					
Minden												
Haliburton												
Sudbury							7		1		1	2
Huntsville												
Fort William					2		1					
Bruce Mines												
Burk's Falls							1					
North Bay			2			1	13					2
Killarney												
Total	25	86	2	52	63	49	869	2	5	1	4	25

—*Continued.*

during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	Name of Gaol.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	43	2	116	Barrie.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	13	2	35	Berlin.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	91	Belleville.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	7	2	108	Brantford.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	13	1	34	Brampton.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	27	...	108	Brockville.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	15	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	74	1	108	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	9	1	59	Cornwall.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	22	....	78	Cobourg.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	83	Chatham.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	20	1	31	Goderich.
....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	8	....	48	Guelph.
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	32	....	49	24	400	Hamilton.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	30	1	132	Kingston.
1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	44	2	195	London.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	38	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	11	L'Orignal.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	13	4	38	Milton.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	2	31	Napanee.
....	....	3	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	279	Ottawa.
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	40	2	99	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	43	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	53	Perth.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	20	Picton.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	9	....	40	Pembroke.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	2	93	Peterboro'.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	24	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	Parry Sound.
...	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	2	2	88	Rat Portage.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	2	35	Simcoe.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	31	St. Catharines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	39	1	88	Sarnia.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	59	....	83	Stratford.
....	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	11	....	123	Sandwich.
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	26	....	3	4	74	St. Thomas.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	30	Sault Ste. Marie.
....	....	8	1	12	1	1	....	112	....	155	7	1,919	Toronto.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	22	5	52	Walkerton.
....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	58	....	104	Woodstock.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	128	4	186	Welland.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	2	23	Whitby.
													Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	Little Current.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	22	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Haliburton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	11	88	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	Bruce Mines.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	Burk's Falls.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	12	7	62	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Killarney.
7	....	17	1	38	10	2	9	247	1	1,108	99	5,495	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status and habits

Name of Gaol.	Nationalities.						Religi-	
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.
Barrie	93	26	30	18	3	2	29	63
Berlin	40	7	3	4	4	14	14	12
Belleville	107	18	27	4	.....	4	65	34
Brantford	136	30	29	16	11	2	57	54
Brampton	70	45	27	15	6	4	29	67
Brockville	109	5	22	5	15	4	64	46
Bracebridge	73	14	15	8	2	.....	23	6
Cayuga	70	27	17	7	7	2	39	47
Cornwall	55	5	5	2	8	3	41	12
Cobourg	70	13	19	5	.....	1	34	27
Chatham	101	5	12	3	23	3	33	22
Goderich	22	10	11	7	1	.....	8	19
Guelph	45	13	10	11	.....	5	26	24
Hamilton	307	78	129	22	47	12	220	191
Kingston	111	21	43	4	5	4	98	58
London	278	75	72	33	36	3	129	165
Lindsay	37	6	9	.....	5	4	14	14
L'Orignal	21	1	2	1	.....	.....	16	3
Milton	67	90	80	21	13	3	73	136
Napanee	35	1	3	4	.....	1	5	19
Ottawa	369	13	61	7	18	20	358	67
Owen Sound	77	32	21	8	1	1	18	50
Orangeville	23	7	22	2	.....	.....	5	24
Perth	31	10	13	6	2	1	23	22
Picton	37	2	2	.....	1	.....	9	10
Pembroke	33	2	7	5	.....	7	38	5
Peterboro'	89	31	28	14	10	2	47	29
Port Arthur	14	7	5	6	.....	1	14	8
Parry Sound	14	1	1	1	2	.....	4	7
Rat Portage	64	14	19	8	3	18	44	30
Simcoe	49	4	9	2	4	.....	14	9
St. Catharines	42	8	4	3	1	1	16	14
Sarnia	100	8	13	10	10	7	27	27
Stratford	35	31	23	20	2	3	15	35
Sandwich	108	7	11	5	57	1	63	17
St. Thomas	62	11	7	3	21	2	24	12
Sault Ste. Marie	26	.....	3	3	6	5	23	5
Toronto	1,460	498	652	111	180	72	1,162	1,056
Walkerton	53	8	6	4	2	6	19	15
Woodstock	70	29	21	16	11	3	40	42
Welland	78	36	57	18	25	8	90	80
Whitby	28	8	5	1	.....	1	11	7
Lock-ups—								
Gore Bay	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Little Current	17	.....	1	.....	1	1	16	3
Manitowaning	22	1	.....	1	.....	.....	21	1
Mattawa	23	.....	.....	.....	1	3	23	1
Minden	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Haliburton	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sudbury	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	1
Huntsville	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	48	8	20	4	2	6	41	17
Bruce Mines	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Burk's Falls	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
North Bay	36	11	8	4	1	4	27	17
Killarney	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	4,898	1,281	1,588	453	547	244	3,229	2,635

No. 9.

of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

ous Denomination.			Social and Educational State.					Total number committed to gaol.	Name of Gaol.
Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.		
43	31	6	72	100	30	59	113	172	Barrie.
14	11	21	32	40	12	33	39	72	Berlin.
9	47	5	59	101	75	87	73	160	Belleville.
24	40	49	76	148	56	70	154	224	Brantford.
33	22	16	20	147	22	40	127	167	Brampton.
20	22	8	53	107	27	39	121	160	Brockville.
8	21	54	50	62	.....	32	80	112	Bracebridge
11	18	15	19	111	25	35	95	130	Cayuga.
17	8	.... ..	36	42	30	26	52	78	Cornwall.
13	30	4	30	78	22	34	74	108	Cobourg.
60	15	17	52	95	20	107	40	147	Chatham.
11	11	2	25	26	9	12	39	51	Goderich.
18	12	4	37	47	19	38	46	84	Guelph.
51	105	28	195	400	121	106	489	595	Hamilton.
20	16	1	48	140	37	24	164	188	Kingston.
113	68	22	157	340	62	251	246	497	London.
15	15	3	19	42	12	24	37	61	Lindsay.
3	3	.. ..	11	14	11	9	16	25	O'Orignal.
37	20	8	28	246	21	51	223	274	Milton.
4	14	2	15	29	11	20	24	44	Napanee.
33	17	13	224	264	184	130	358	488	Ottawa.
26	27	19	42	98	45	72	68	140	Owen Sound.
3	8	14	20	34	12	27	27	54	Orangeville.
11	6	1	35	28	15	29	34	63	Perth.
1	19	3	20	22	7	16	26	42	Picton.
6	1	4	17	37	28	22	32	54	Pembroke.
36	60	2	36	138	35	79	95	174	Peterboro'.
8	3	.....	7	26	4	11	22	33	Port Arthur.
3	3	2	9	10	6	15	4	19	Parry Sound.
19	3	30	38	88	39	18	108	126	Rat Portage.
4	17	24	33	35	15	44	24	68	Simcoe.
9	16	4	21	38	10	32	27	59	St. Catharines.
33	32	29	41	107	38	86	62	148	Sarnia.
28	25	11	50	64	25	49	65	114	Stratford.
24	57	28	73	116	37	95	94	189	Sandwich.
15	32	23	28	78	18	74	32	106	St. Thomas.
6	4	5	15	28	15	16	27	43	Sault Ste. Marie.
311	320	124	1,303	1,670	493	707	2,266	2,973	Toronto.
20	12	13	24	55	13	50	29	79	Walkerton.
23	27	18	38	112	57	47	103	150	Woodstock.
23	23	6	34	188	24	55	167	222	Welland.
7	13	5	16	27	5	16	27	43	Whitby.
									Lock-ups--
2	.....	1	3	2	2	1	4	5	Gore Bay.
.....	1	.. ..	5	15	20	.....	20	20	Little Current.
2	....	.....	11	13	12	1	23	24	Manitowaning.
1	1	1	7	20	22	11	16	27	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	1	2	Minden.
1	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8	5	11	16	Sudbury.
2	.....	8	2	8	.....	4	6	10	Huntsville.
6	.....	24	22	66	39	.....	88	88	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	Bruce Mines.
1	2	1	2	9	.....	.....	11	11	Burk's Falls.
12	8	.....	16	48	6	29	35	64	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Killarney.
1,200	1,269	678	3,234	5,777	1,856	2,840	6,171	9,011	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

Name of Gaol.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boiler Makers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Wagon-makers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie	....	....	1	2	....	1	8	6	....	3	....	2	....	2	1	....
Berlin	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	2
Belleville	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	15	....	1	....	....	3	3	....	....
Brantford	2	....	....	..	....	5	1	13	....	1	....	6	1	3	....	..
Brampton	2	....	1	1	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	1
Brockville	1	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	4	....	5	....	....
Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cayuga	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Cornwall	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....
Cobourg	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	8	....	....	....	1	1	5	..	....
Chatham	2	....	....	1	....	2	5	3	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....
Goderich	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Guelph	....	....	2	....	1	....	..	2	....	2	....	4	....	5	....	....
Hamilton	3	....	2	3	....	4	5	69	....	4	2	6	1	13	2	4
Kingston	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	8	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	....
London	8	....	2	4	2	13	12	15	....	8	....	1	3	16	2	15
Lindsay	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Milton	2	...	3	4	....	1	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....
Napanee	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	1	....	3	3	1	2	5	38	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....
Owen Sound	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....
Orangeville	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Perth	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....
Pembroke	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Peterboro	2	....	2	....	1	5	5	8	....	2	....	1	....	4	2	....
Port Arthur	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....
Rat Portage	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	5	....	....
St. Catharines	..	....	1	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	....
Sarnia	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	11	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	....
Stratford	1	2	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....
Sandwich	2	....	....	3	3	3	3	11	....	1	....	3	1	4	....	2
St. Thomas	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	16	....	1	....	....	....	5	1	2
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Toronto	38	2	18	14	7	33	63	106	....	31	3	35	29	53	4	20
Walkerton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	1	....	1	1	3	3	....
Woodstock	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	5	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....
Welland	1	....	3	2	1	2	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....
Whitby	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Huntsville	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....
Bruce Mines	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....
Killarney	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	71	5	47	51	18	97	140	383	....	69	5	93	45	181	18	46

No. 10.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dress-makers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunk-makers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and Licensed Victuallers.	Name of Gaol.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	19	1	....	1	1	....	Barrie.
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	Berlin.
2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	15	....	1	....	....	2	Belleville.
2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	13	1	....	1	....	....	Brantford.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	1	1	....	....	....	Brampton.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	Cornwall.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	2	1	....	....	Cobourg.
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	24	1	....	....	....	....	Chatham.
1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	1	Goderich.
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	Guelph.
4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	11	3	4	....	....	4	1	Hamilton.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	Kingston.
3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	10	40	....	1	2	1	1	London.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	L'Orignal.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	Milton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	Napanee.
17	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	5	11	....	....	....	....	....	Ottawa.
4	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	17	2	....	....	....	1	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	Perth.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Picton.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	Pembroke.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	Peterboro'.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	Rat Portage.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	1	....	....	....	Simcoe.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	1	1	St. Catharines.
4	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	1	....	....	....	Sarnia.
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	Stratford.
3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	26	....	....	....	....	1	Sandwich.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	....	....	....	....	1	St. Thomas.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
70	2	3	1	12	....	7	17	2	51	30	14	3	5	5	3	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	....	Walkerton.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	13	....	1	....	....	....	Woodstock.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	9	....	....	....	1	....	Welland.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Whitby.
																Lock-ups.—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Manitowaning.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	Haliburton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Killarney.
146	5	4	4	31	....	16	27	3	118	491	33	11	12	13	20	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

Name of Gaol.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stone-cutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Rope-makers.
Barrie	....	72	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	2	3	....	2	....	....
Berlin	....	24	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Belleville	4	72	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	7	....	....
Brantford	3	113	....	....	....	1	....	....	9	2	....	5	....	3	....	....
Brampton	....	103	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	2	....
Brockville	10	79	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	2	8	....	....	1	....
Bracebridge	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cayuga	....	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
Cornwall	....	48	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cobourg	2	55	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Chatham	....	68	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	4	....	....
Goderich	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guelph	1	26	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	....	283	1	....	3	1	....	....	15	8	2	6	....	4	4	....
Kingston	....	103	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
London	8	171	2	1	1	....	....	1	6	2	8	5	....	....	11	1
Lindsay	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
L'Orignal	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Milton	....	193	....	2	5	....	....	1	3	2	1	8	....	....	....	....
Napanee	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	36	255	....	1	5	3	....	....	....	7	2	12	....	18	....	....
Owen Sound	6	68	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....
Orangeville	....	18	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Perth	9	36	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	....	24	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peterboro'	....	68	1	....	1	....	....	..	5	....	....	11	....	8	3	....
Port Arthur	2	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....
Parry Sound	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rat Portage	....	82	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	....	21	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Sarnia	....	82	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Stratford	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....
Sandwich	....	66	1	....	3	2	2	....	1	2	1	5	....	....	....	....
St. Thomas	4	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	....	23	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Toronto	7	860	2	1	25	20	....	....	37	36	31	92	2	316	25	....
Walkerton	....	29	..	....	....	1	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	....	71	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	7	....	....	1	....
Welland	....	140	....	..	3	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	6	....
Whitby	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....
Lock ups—																
Gore Bay	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	8	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	17	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minden	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
Huntsville	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bruce Mines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	....	38	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Killarney	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	92	3,798	14	15	64	46	3	2	107	75	69	199	2	372	59	1

No 10.—*Continued.*

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watch-makers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	White-washers and Plasterers.	Wood-turners.	No occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Totals.	Name of Gaol.
....	2	15	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	11	1	172	Barrie.
1	....	5	4	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	5	72	Berlin.
....	....	7	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	160	Belleville.
2	....	7	8	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	9	224	Brantford.
9	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	167	Brampton
4	....	8	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	7	9	160	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	....	112	Bracebridge.
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	130	Cayuga.
2	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	78	Cornwall.
....	....	4	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	4	108	Cobourg.
1	....	5	2	....	2	....	2	1	2	1	....	2	6	147	Chatham.
1	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	51	Goderich.
....	....	6	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	10	5	84	Guelph.
6	....	27	6	....	8	....	2	1	3	1	1	11	56	595	Hamilton.
7	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	40	....	188	Kingston.
4	1	59	15	3	11	....	2	2	....	1	....	8	12	497	London.
....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	61	Lindsay.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	25	L'Orignal.
2	....	3	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	12	....	274	Milton.
....	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	44	Napanee.
1	....	27	3	1	1	....	6	1	....	1	....	11	2	488	Ottawa.
2	....	5	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	2	140	Owen Sound.
....	1	3	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	54	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	63	Perth.
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	42	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	15	....	54	Pembroke.
....	....	8	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	4	174	Peterboro'.
2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	33	Port Arthur.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	19	Parry Sound.
....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	4	126	Rat Portage.
1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	11	3	68	Simcoe.
6	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	4	59	St. Catharines.
6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	148	Sarnia.
1	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	114	Stratford.
1	....	8	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	18	6	189	Sandwich.
1	1	....	3	1	2	1	1	....	3	....	....	1	5	106	St. Thomas.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	43	Sault Ste. Marie.
30	16	298	52	1	84	1	33	6	4	38	4	189	82	2,973	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	79	Walkerton.
1	....	7	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	14	1	150	Woodstock.
8	....	3	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	12	222	Welland.
1	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	43	Whitby.
															Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	Gore Bay.
7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	Little Current.
1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	Haliburton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	16	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	Huntsville.
4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	21	88	Fort William.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	Burk's Falls.
2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	64	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Killarney.
127	23	555	129	10	123	7	63	15	25	47	9	568	289	9,011	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody

Name of Gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
				$ c.	c.
Barrie					10½
Berlin					8¾
Belleville					6½
Brantford					6
Brampton					7
Brockville	1				5½
Bracebridge	1	1	1		
Cayuga			1		10½
Cornwall					12½
Cobourg					9⅜
Chatham			1		6⅜
Goderich					9½
Guelph					11
Hamilton					7 7/10
Kingston					8
London					5 9/10
Lindsay					6¼
L'Orignal					7½
Milton					4 3/10
Napanee					10
Ottawa			1	47 00	5⅜
Owen Sound					11¼
Orangeville					7¾
Perth					7
Picton					7 9/10
Pembroke					7½
Peterboro'					12⅛
Port Arthur					11
Parry Sound					30
Rat Portage				66 00	13½
Simcoe					8
St. Catharines	1				9½
Sarnia	1	1			7
Stratford	2				6 1/10
Sandwich					10
St. Thomas					7⅞
Sault Ste. Marie					
Toronto	1	1	3		7½
Walkerton					8
Woodstock		1		200 00	8⅜
Welland					7⅞
Whitby					8⅓
Lock-ups—					
Gore Bay					30
Little Current					30
Manitowaning					30
Mattawa					30
Minden					30
Haliburton					45
Sudbury					45
Huntsville					
Fort William					12½
Bruce Mines					
Burk's Falls					30
North Bay					45
Killarney					37½
Total	7	4	7	313 00	

No. 11.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Name of Gaol.
Yes.	24	8	30	11	Barrie.
"	25	5	11	.....	Berlin.
"	38	7	21	8	Belleville.
"	24	6	23	1	Brantford.
"	25	4	10	.....	Brampton.
"	20	3	33	3	Brockville.
"	5	2	11	1	Bracebridge.
"	14	4	27	.....	Cayuga.
"	17	5	8	1	Cornwall.
"	24	5	16	3	Cobourg.
"	26	3	15	3	Chatham.
"	12	4	20	5	Goderich.
"	33	7	14	2	Guelph.
"	60	6	37	9	Hamilton.
"	53	9	27	9	Kingston.
"	57	9	44	11	London.
"	24	6	9	1	Lindsay.
"	18	6	9	4	L'Orignal.
"	23	4	21	3	Milton.
"	18	4	9	4	Napanee.
"	93	15	39	11	Ottawa.
"	32	6	30	7	Owen Sound.
"	23	4	23	9	Orangeville.
"	18	4	20	6	Perth.
"	22	4	7	1	Picton.
"	24	4	13	3	Pembroke.
"	18	4	27	10	Peterboro'.
"	22	5	15	.....	Port Arthur.
"	5	2	5	.....	Parry Sound.
"	7	2	14	.....	Rat Portage.
"	24	8	8	1	Simcoe.
"	40	8	10	2	St. Catharines.
"	10	5	27	4	Sarnia.
"	30	6	22	7	Stratford.
"	32	4	21	4	Sandwich.
"	16	4	18	1	St. Thomas.
"	34	7	7	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
"	270	19	186	111	Toronto.
"	24	8	13	.....	Walkerton.
"	32	5	35	11	Woodstock.
"	49	5	55	1	Welland.
"	25	6	10	2	Whitby.
					Lock-ups—
No.	5	2	1	.....	Gore Bay.
Yes.	5	2	4	.....	Little Current.
No.	5	4	5	1	Manitowaning.
Yes.	5	2	4	1	Mattawa.
No.	6	1	1	.....	Minden.
"	3	1	2	1	Haliburton.
"	6	1	5	1	Sudbury.
"	7	2	1	.....	Huntsville.
Yes.	12	2	9	1	Fort William.
"	5	.....	1	.....	Bruce Mines.
No.	7	2	2	.....	Burk's Falls.
Yes.	7	2	9	1	North Bay.
"	4	1	2	.....	Killarney.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of Gaol.	How Maintained.					Cost of food, fuel and Clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.		
						$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	172	82	90	3,521	3,699	1,890 03	2,317 10
Berlin	72	26	46	495	1,437	514 57	1,250 00
Belleville	160	74	86	2,547	2,967	800 00	1,550 00
Brantford	224	85	139	1,119	1,602	1,258 65	1,500 00
Brampton	167	21	146	273	1,499	432 94	1,150 00
Brockville	160	45	115	1,220	2,471	868 24	1,561 25
Bracebridge	112	112	.....	852	.....	.....	70 00
Cayuga	130	26	104	487	2,068	669 70	1,225 00
Cornwall	78	41	37	701	449	491 00	1,390 00
Cobourg	108	34	74	1,155	2,437	851 09	1,580 00
Chatham	147	44	103	1,342	1,543	572 37	1,638 00
Goderich	51	15	36	402	3,439	833 39	1,420 00
Guelph	84	35	49	651	1,592	1,107 76	1,350 00
Hamilton	595	110	485	1,695	5,905	1,626 36	3,140 63
Kingston	188	42	146	882	5,763	1,488 95	1,950 00
London	497	124	373	2,429	5,869	2,408 86	3,550 00
Lindsay	61	18	43	597	1,207	411 64	1,180 00
L'Orignal	25	13	12	450	1,813	375 74	1,166 00
Milton	274	30	244	556	2,592	290 84	1,016 00
Napanee	44	10	34	166	1,104	613 52	1,050 00
Ottawa	488	111	377	3,843	5,376	2,025 32	2,230 00
Owen Sound	140	44	96	1,244	4,456	1,996 40	1,750 00
Orangeville	54	8	46	459	4,814	711 47	1,300 00
Perth	63	11	52	367	3,398	566 54	1,620 00
Picton	42	22	20	350	512	267 73	850 00
Pembroke	54	23	31	908	1,798	390 00	1,306 50
Peterboro	174	21	153	1,269	5,595	1,424 47	1,350 00
Port Arthur	33	33	.....	1,969	.....	722 97	1,375 00
Parry Sound	19	19	.....	249	.....	119 55	450 00
Rat Portage	126	126	.....	1,383	.....	406 39	2,044 00
Simcoe	68	19	49	671	920	455 58	1,050 00
St. Catharines	59	31	28	670	1,150	810 28	1,490 00
Sarnia	148	37	111	1,015	3,156	1,154 41	1,550 00
Stratford	114	18	96	1,287	3,968	855 39	1,418 75
Sandwich	189	98	91	2,623	2,444	1,310 82	2,100 00
St. Thomas	106	25	81	668	2,152	243 91	1,870 00
Sault Ste. Marie	43	43	.....	942	.....	376 23	1,100 00
Toronto	2,973	556	2,417	12,695	43,439	15,302 49	13,475 00
Walkerton	79	28	51	874	1,282	681 13	1,375 00
Woodstock	150	30	120	448	6,661	1,729 02	1,750 00
Welland	222	38	184	632	5,882	1,226 60	1,854 00
Whitby	43	27	16	742	1,042	415 01	1,625 00
Lock-ups—							
Gore Bay	5	5	.....	52	.....	81 30	200 00
Little Current	20	20	.....	59	.....	66 80	200 00
Manitowaning	24	24	.....	250	.....	147 20	200 00
Mattawa	27	11	16	30	49	14 15	300 00
Minden	2	.....	2	.....	22	6 60	150 00
Haliburton	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
Sudbury	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00
Huntsville	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Fort William	88	88	.....	1,146	.....	380 66	610 00
Bruce Mines	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Burk's Falls	11	10	1	105	10	111 50	300 00
North Bay	64	58	6	884	11	.....	517 60
Killarney	2	2	.....	90	....	.....	150 00
Total	9,011	2,600	6,411	59,464	147,599	51,505 57	79,564 83

No. 12.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1892.

Expenditure.						Salaries of—				
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	Name of Gaol.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
326 26	4,533 39	12 88	13 47	26 35	800 00	956 85	235 00	325 25	Barrie.
.....	1,764 57	7 14	17 36	24 50	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
.....	2,350 00	5 00	9 69	14 69	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
148 20	2,906 85	6 28	6 69	12 97	650 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
23 45	1,606 39	2 73	6 88	9 61	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
102 12	2,531 61	6 07	9 75	15 82	800 00	511 25	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
.....	70 00	62		62	1 24	....	20 00	50 00	.....	Bracebridge.
10 50	1,905 20	5 23	9 42	14 65	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1,881 00	6 29	17 82	24 11	740 00	300 00	125 00	225 00	Cornwall.
49 38	2,480 47	8 33	14 63	22 96	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
81 55	2,291 92	4 45	11 14	15 59	800 00	430 00	233 00	175 00	Chatham.
34 35	2,287 74	17 01	27 84	44 85	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2,457 76	13 18	16 07	29 25	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
410 74	5,177 73	3 42	5 28	8 70	1,000 00	1,290 63	350 00	500 00	Hamilton.
549 57	3,988 52	10 84	10 37	21 21	800 00	800 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
322 51	6,281 37	5 49	7 14	12 63	750 00	1,800 00	700 00	300 00	London.
.....	1,591 64	6 74	19 34	26 08	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
62 70	1,604 44	17 53	46 65	64 18	600 00	366 00	150 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
36 80	1,343 64	1 20	3 70	4 90	500 00	366 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
100 00	1,763 52	16 21	23 86	40 07	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
162 17	4,417 49	4 48	4 57	9 05	650 00	1,030 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
125 00	3,871 40	15 15	12 50	27 65	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
180 00	2,191 47	16 51	24 07	40 58	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	Orangeville.
30 00	2,216 54	9 47	25 71	35 18	900 00	400 00	160 00	160 00	Perth.
32 00	1,149 73	7 13	20 24	27 37	400 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	Picton.
25 00	1,721 50	7 68	24 19	31 87	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
.....	2,774 47	8 18	7 76	15 94	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro.
92 00	2,189 97	24 69	41 67	66 36	600 00	400 00	175 00	200 00	Port Arthur.
.....	569 55	6 29	23 68	29 97	400 00	.....	50 00	.....	Parry Sound.
2 50	2,452 89	3 24	16 22	19 46	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
66 69	1,572 27	7 68	15 44	23 12	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
.....	2,300 28	13 73	25 25	38 98	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
40 50	2,744 91	8 07	10 47	18 54	650 00	500 00	250 00	150 00	Sarnia.
37 30	2,311 44	7 83	12 44	20 27	600 00	443 75	250 00	125 00	Stratford
205 03	3,615 85	8 02	11 11	19 13	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
. ..	2,113 91	2 30	17 64	19 94	600 00	920 00	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
13 85	1,490 08	9 07	25 58	34 65	600 00	400 00	100 00	.... ..	Sault Ste. Marie.
807 34	29,584 83	5 42	4 53	9 95	3,000 00	8,285 00	990 00	1,200 00	Toronto.
60 92	2,117 05	9 39	17 40	26 79	650 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
297 93	3,776 95	13 51	11 66	25 17	800 00	500 00	200 00	250 00	Woodstock.
100 00	3,180 60	5 97	8 35	14 32	600 00	900 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
79 29	2,119 30	11 49	37 79	49 28	800 00	450 00	175 00	200 00	Whitby.
									Lock-ups.
.....	281 30	16 26	40 00	56 26	200 00	....	.....	..... .	Gore Bay.
..... .	266 80	3 34	10 00	13 34	200 00	... .	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	347 20	6 13	8 33	14 46	200 00	....	. ..	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	314 15	52	11 11	11 63	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	156 60	3 30	75 00	78 30	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
....	150 00	.....	30 00	30 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.. ....	400 00	.....	25 00	25 00	400 00	.....	.....	.. ..	Sudbury.
.....	200 00	.....	20 00	20 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
20 00	1,010 66	4 55	6 93	11 48	350 00	.....	104 00	156 00	Fort William.
.....	200 00	.. ..	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	411 50	10 13	27 27	37 40	250 00	.....	50 00	..... .	Burk's Falls.
.....	517 60	.....	7 74	7 74	400 00	....	17 60	100 00	North Bay.
.. ..	150 00	.....	75 00	75 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Killarney.
4,635 65	135,706 95	6 23	8 83	15 06	32,245 00	30,479 98	9,428 60	7,411 25	Totals.

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abusive and obscene language	33	10	43
Arson	7	1	8
Assault	273	19	292
Assault, felonious	72	1	73
Bigamy	6	1	7
Breaches of the peace	21		21
Breaches of by-laws	31	1	32
Burglary	25		25
Contempt of court	115	1	116
Carrying unlawful weapons	18	1	19
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	5		5
Cruelty to animals	9		9
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	24	2	26
Deserting employment	7		7
Destroying and injuring property	52	2	54
Drunk and disorderly	1,422	503	1,925
Embezzlement	7		7
Escaping from or obstructing constables	32	1	33
Escaping from prison	3	1	4
Forgery	8		8
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	32	3	35
Gambling	4		4
Giving liquor to Indians	20		20
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	25		25
Housebreaking and robbery	83	3	86
Incendiarism	1	1	2
Indecent assault	51	1	52
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	31	32	63
Keeping houses of ill-fame	16	33	49
Larceny	813	56	869
Manslaughter	2		2
Misdemeanour	5		5
Murder	1		1
Perjury	4		4
Prostitution	1	24	25
Rape and assault with intent	7		7
Receiving stolen property	16	1	17
Seduction	1		1
Selling liquor without license	27	11	38
Shooting with intent	10		10
Stabbing	2		2
Threatening and seditious language	9		9
Trespass	238	9	247
Unlawful shooting	1		1
Vagrancy	944	164	1,108
Other offences not enumerated	85	14	99
Total	4,599	896	5,495

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1892.

Name of Gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	cents.
Barrie	172	7,220	1,890 03	26.17
Berlin	72	1,932	514 57	26.63
Belleville	160	5,514	800 00	14.50
Brantford	224	2,721	1,258 65	46.25
Brampton	167	1,772	432 94	24.43
Brockville	160	3,691	868 24	23.52
Cayuga	130	2,555	669 70	26.21
Cornwall	78	1,150	491 00	42.69
Cobourg	108	3,592	851 09	23.69
Chatham	147	2,885	572 37	19.84
Goderich	51	3,841	833 39	21.69
Guelph	84	2,243	1,107 76	49.38
Hamilton	595	7,600	1,626 36	21.39
Kingston	188	6,645	1,488 95	22.40
London	497	8,298	2,408 86	29.03
Lindsay	61	1,804	411 64	22.81
L'Orignal	25	2,263	375 74	16.60
Milton	274	3,148	290 84	9.24
Napanee	44	1,270	613 52	48.30
Ottawa	488	9,219	2,025 32	21.96
Owen Sound	140	5,700	1,996 40	35.02
Orangeville	54	5,273	711 47	13.49
Perth	63	3,765	566 54	15.04
Picton	42	862	267 73	31.05
Pembroke	54	2,706	390 00	14.41
Peterboro'	174	6,864	1,424 47	20.75
Port Arthur	33	1,969	722 97	36.71
Parry Sound	19	249	119 55	48.00
Rat Portage	126	1,383	406 39	29.38
Simcoe	68	1,591	455 88	28.65
St. Catharines	59	1,820	810 28	44.52
Sarnia	148	4,171	1,154 41	27.67
Stratford	114	5,255	855 39	16.27
Sandwich	189	5,067	1,310 82	25.87
St. Thomas	106	2,820	243 91	8.64
Sault Ste. Marie	43	942	376 23	39.93
Toronto	2,973	56,134	15,302 49	27.26
Walkerton	79	2,156	681 13	31.59
Woodstock	150	7,109	1,729 02	24.32
Welland	222	6,514	1,226 60	18.83
Whitby	43	1,790	415 01	23.18
Total	8,624	203,503	50,697 66	24.91

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	196	187	172
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	32	30
Number of re-committals - - -	26	35	36
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$4,275.23	$4,363.67	$4,533.39

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol, are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Barrie gaol on the 1st April. There were 23 prisoners in custody on that date—22 men and 1 woman. Of the former one was waiting trial for stealing cattle, one for shooting with intent, four were under sentence for larceny, one for cruelty to animals, two for being drunk and disorderly, ten for vagrancy and three were insane. The female prisoner was held on a charge of insanity.

On a former visit I recommended that six iron bedsteads be purchased for the gaol. They are very much needed and should be supplied without further delay.

The floors in the upper and lower corridors require repairing.

The premises generally were in good order.

The prisoners saw and split the firewood for the gaol and court house. Wood is used for heating purposes entirely. I was glad to learn that the county council are about to have the gaol supplied with town water.

Old people who are committed as vagrants must not hereafter be clothed in prison clothing; civilians' clothing must be provided for them.

I again inspected the Barrie gaol on the 15th November. There were 16 prisoners in custody—13 males and 3 females. The building was not in a very good condition. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were in commendable order, as also were the yards and water-closets. The latter have been placed in the gaol building and connected with the town system of water-works. The old water-closets in the yard have been removed and the pits filled up. The drainage is now very good, connection having been made with the town sewers. There is a good supply of town water.

I have again to urge that a supply of iron bedsteads be placed in the cells; and unless some steps are soon taken by the authorities to erect a poor house for the county of Simcoe, I shall be obliged to require the building of an addition to the gaol for the accommodation of the poor people who are sent there as vagrants, as we cannot allow the corridors and cells, which are intended for the safe keeping of prisoners, to be filled up with the class referred to above.

Berlin Gaol.

	1890.	1890.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	90	95	72
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	13	11
Number of re-committals - - -	35	37	31
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$1,767.91	$1,830.16	$1,764.57

Copies of my reports made upon this gaol to the Government, are here annexed :—

I inspected the Berlin gaol on the 12th May. Five prisoners were in custody —four males and one female.

The building was in very good order throughout. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and tidy. The water-closets were not in good condition and should be attended too and repaired as soon as possible. The ventilation of the gaol building is very good, but the drainage is defective. The water supply is from the town. The food supplies are under contract and are served in accordance with the gaol regulations. There are 12 suits of clothing in store in good order. With the exception of the surgeon's book, the gaol records are properly entered up. The discipline and management are well maintained.

I would recommend that a satisfactory system of sewerage be provided, and that water-closets be placed in the corridors of the gaol. Iron bedsteads also are badly needed.

One of the prisoners, who has been committed as a vagrant, is an old man who has seen better days, and is only placed in the gaol on account of poverty. He should be removed at once to the county poor house. Of the male prisoners, one was charged with frequenting a disreputable house, one was a vagrant, and one was under capias. The female was serving sixty days for prostitution.

In future when old people are committed to the gaol as vagrants they are not to wear the prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing, if they have not sufficient of their own.

I made a second inspection of the Berlin gaol on the 22nd November. There were four prisoners—three males and one female—all of whom were committed for vagrancy.

The general condition of the premises was good : the corridors, cells, beds and bedding, yards, etc., were clean and well ordered. There is good ventilation, but better drainage is required. The water supply is from the town system. A few more iron bedsteads are required for the cells, and water-closets should be placed inside the building. The books were written up to date.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	200	192	160
Greatest number confined at any one time	39	27	21
Number of re-committals - - -	38	30	16
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,415.15	$2,271.00	$2,350.00

Copies of my reports upon this gaol made to the Government are annexed :—

I inspected the Belleville Gaol on the 5th February, when there were 16 prisoners in custody—13 males and 3 females.

The males were committed for the following offences : 1 for manslaughter, 1 for horse-stealing, 3 for larceny, 2 for assault, and 6 for vagrancy.

One of the females was held as a lunatic, and the other two for vagrancy.

The general condition of the building was satisfactory ; the corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The yards and water-closets were also well kept. Good drainage and ventilation are provided. City water is now being supplied to the premises. The food supplies are obtained by contract. They are of good quality, and the dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations. There were 12 suits of prison clothing on hand in good order. The books were found to be correctly kept.

A water-closet must be placed in the women's yard for the use of the female prisoners; and closets should also be placed in the ends of the corridors, now that the city water service will be available for flushing purposes.

Some better provision ought to be made for the care of poor people who are committed to the gaol as vagrants. Either a county poorhouse should be erected, or an addition made to the gaol building for the purpose.

No prisoners committed as vagrants must hereafter be clothed in prison garb; suitable civilians' clothing must be furnished for them.

With the daily average number of prisoners to be looked after in this gaol the duties required of the gaoler are arduous considering the salary he is receiving.

I made a second inspection of the Belleville Gaol on the 31st October.

Twenty-one prisoners—16 men and 5 women—were in custody.

One of the males was under sentence to the penitentiary for fourteen years for rape, and 2 were awaiting trial on the same charge. The other prisoners were under sentence as follows: 2 for aggravated assault, 2 for larceny, 7 for vagrancy, and 2 boys, ten and eleven years of age respectively, awaiting removal to the Reformatory. These boys should be sent to the Industrial School at Mimico; they belong to the City of Belleville, and ought not to have been committed to gaol, their offence being a trivial one; they are bright, intelligent lads.

Two of the female prisoners were insane, 1 was under sentence for prostitution, and 2 for vagrancy.

The general condition of the gaol was very good. The beds, bedding, corridors and cells were in a well-kept condition, with good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is partly from the city water-works and partly from wells. The books were properly entered up. Discipline and management good. One prisoner was sick.

I have again to recommend that the court house and gaol be heated by hot water, that water-closets be placed in gaol, and that city water be made available for general use, as it is now only used for bathing purposes in the gaol.

The closets in the gaol yard must be dispensed with.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	343	294	224
Greatest number confined at any one time	34	23	23
Number of re-committals - - -	172	137	105
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,618.96	$2,801.50	$2,906.85.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Brantford Gaol on the 7th May. Eight men and one woman were in custody. One of the males was under sentence to the Central Prison for eighteen months for bigamy, 2 for assault, two for larceny, 1 for shooting with intent, and 2 for vagrancy. The female prisoner was insane.

This gaol is much out of repair, and requires a good deal of overhauling. An exercise yard for female prisoners is badly needed. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well kept. The yards also were in nice order. The drainage is bad, and should be put in proper condition as soon as possible. A good supply of city water is obtained.

In future when old people are committed to the gaol as vagrants they are not to wear the prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own.

I again inspected the Brantford Gaol on the 22nd October. There were ten prisoners in custody, all males. One was waiting trial for larceny, and one for indecent exposure; the others were all under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc.

The general condition of the building was very good. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and tidy. City water is supplied, and there is good drainage and ventilation. The quality of the food served to the prisoners was good; the supplies are obtained by contract. The supply of prisoners' clothing was in good order. The books were properly entered up, and the discipline and management well maintained. Since my last visit water closets have been placed in each of the day rooms, and the old closets in yard have been filled up. The drain pipes have been connected with the town sewerage system. Necessary repairs, whitewashing, etc., have also been done.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	217	145	167
Greatest number confined at any one time	17	11	10
Number of re-committals - - -	38	36	39
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,501.84	$1,419.15	$1,606.39

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I visited the Brampton Gaol on the 23rd April, on which date it contained three male prisoners. One was waiting trial for murder, one was under sentence of ten days for stealing a ride on the cars, and the third was a vagrant.

There are twenty-five cells, four of which are used for female prisoners.

The gaol building was in good condition generally, and the beds, bedding, corridors and cells were clean and in nice order. The spring cleaning had been completed: the walls had been kalsomined and the woodwork newly painted.

Iron bedsteads are much required to take the place of the wooden ones now in use. I made this recommendation on my last inspection, and I am sorry to find that it has not been acted upon.

I made another inspection of the Brampton Gaol on the 16th October, when there was only one male prisoner in custody, undergoing a sentence of twenty-five days for trespass.

The condition of the building was very good, and the beds and bedding were tidy. Good drainage and ventilation are provided. The yards and water-closets were in good order.

In former inspection reports I have recommended that iron bedsteads should be placed in the cells. This has not yet been done. I trust that the county council will now give the matter prompt attention, otherwise I shall be compelled to enforce the law in that direction.

I have also to recommend that a furnace be placed in the basement for heating the building, and that gas be introduced in place of coal oil for lighting. A furnace would be much more economical and safer, and the heat would be more equally distributed.

Water-closets must be placed at the ends of the day rooms for the use of prisoners.

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	178	164	160
Greatest number confined at any one time -	27	23	33
Number of re-committals - - -	83	67	61
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,171.27	$2,128.27	$2,531.61

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

I inspected the Brockville Gaol on the 28th January. There were 10 prisoners in custody on that date, namely, 5 males and 5 females. Of the former, 2 were committed as vagrants and 3 were awaiting trial for rape. One of the females was committed as a lunatic, and the remainder were vagrants.

It is very undesirable that the destitute poor should form so large a proportion of the inmates of the gaol. Other accommodation should be provided for them by the county, and I would strongly recommend that an Industrial Home or Poor House be established as early as possible. Unless this is done the erection of an addition to the gaol will become a necessity in order to make room for this class of inmates.

I found the corridors, cells, beds and bedding clean and well kept, and the condition of the gaol generally very satisfactory. The bath-room and water-closets were in good order and well supplied with water. The cost of rations for prisoners per day is 5¾c. each, which is very low compared with most of the gaols in the Province. The books were properly written up, and the management and discipline good.

I made a second inspection of the Brockville Gaol on the 27th September, when there were 9 prisoners in custody—7 males and 2 females.

Their offences were as follows: Larceny, 2; contempt of court, 1; assault, 2; drunkenness, 2; vagrancy, 2. One of the females, 25 years of age, is idiotic and should be removed to the asylum.

The beds, bedding, corridors and cells, yards and water-closets were all in satisfactory order. The drainage is good, and the water supply is from the town system.

Water closets having been placed in the day rooms of the gaol the old privy pits in the yards have been filled up. A water conductor should be placed between the gaol and court house to prevent the leakage of rain water into the stairway of the gaol. The stone wall is thus being destroyed. This should be attended to at once. I would again strongly recommend that the building be heated with hot water or steam, as the wood-burning stoves are obviously dangerous and inconvenient.

BRACEBRIDGE GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892
Prisoners committed during the year - -	91	85	112
Greatest number confined at any one time -	9	9	11
Number of re-committals - - - - - -	1	11	4
Total cost of maintaining gaol - - -	$450.00	$450.00	$70.00

Copies of reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Bracebridge Gaol on the 22nd April, when it contained 3 prisoners—all males.

The premises are not properly looked after; neither beds, bedding, corridors nor cells are kept as they should be. The gaoler lives at some distance from the building and consequently is not with the prisoners as much as he should be. The management and discipline are very defective as a result, and there have been several escapes, the last occurring quite recently. It may be that this condition of things is to be accounted for, to some extent, by the absence of the gaoler at the present time recruiting his health; but nevertheless, it is a condition that ought not to exist under any circumstances.

I am satisfied that the prisoner Walker, who escaped on the 12th instant, was assisted from outside the gaol by some person familiar with the place and its internal arrangements for the safe keeping of prisoners. This is one of the strongest lock-ups in the outlying districts, and with proper oversight, these escapes ought not to occur.

I made another inspection of the Bracebridge Gaol the 2nd September. This is a brick building, containing five cells, three for men and two for women. There were 2 prisoners in custody, 1 a vagrant and the other idiotic. The cells were not in a very cleanly condition. A new addition is being built to provide quarters for the keeper, and will be completed this fall, it is expected. The records were well kept.

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	184	215	130
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	30	27
Number of re-committals - - -	97	140	62
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,816.90	$1,957.18	$1,905.20

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Cayuga Gaol on the 28th June. There were then only two men in custody, one under sentence for 24 hours for assault, and the other man for 20 days for being drunk and disorderly.

The general condition of the building was satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors and yards were in good order.

There is good drainage and ventilation. Good discipline and management. Books well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikins of this department to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:

I made the second inspection of Cayuga Gaol, upon your request, on the 16th November, when I found seven male prisoners there, most of whom were committed for fraud or larceny, and three of them being Indians. The building was quite clean throughout.

Water is supplied by means of a force pump, and on account of its elevation the building has fine natural drainage facilities.

The management of the prison, both in discipline and in the bookkeeping, was all that could be desired.

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	100	64	78
Greatest number confined at any one time	17	10	8
Number of recommittals - - -	19	14	15
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,046.11	$2,132.00	$1881.00

Copies of reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I visited the Cornwall Gaol on the 5th March, and found only two prisoners in custody, one male and one female. The former was charged with incest, and the latter, his daughter, with infanticide. The general condition of the building was good, the beds, bedding, cells and corridors were well kept, and the water supply, ventilation and drainage were satisfactory.

The dietary was in accordance with the gaol regulations, and the food supplies, which are obtained by contract, were found to be of good quality. There were no complaints. The books were properly kept.

A few pairs of boots and shoes (assorted sizes) and a few suits of clothing are required for prisoners, and should be ordered immediately.

I recommended in former minutes of inspection that iron bedsteads should be procured and placed in the cells, but this has not yet been done. I would most strongly urge that this matter be attended to without further delay.

Upon this occasion I made careful enquiry into the quantity of fuel used for heating the Gaol, Court House, and County buildings, and became satisfied that a larger allowance should be made as the proportion to be borne by the Government; and I have recommended that, instead of one quarter of the cost of fuel being charged to the Government, as at present, the amount should be increased to one-third.

I made an inspection of the Cornwall Gaol on the 31st October.

There were then three male prisoners in custody—no females.

One was under sentence of death for murder, one for larceny, and the third was a lunatic duly certified.

The gaol was in good order in all respects, the beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean, and the drainage and ventilation good. The books were found to be correctly kept.

Iron bedsteads must be procured and placed in the cells as early as possible

COBOURG GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	129	103	108
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	17	16
Number of re-committals - - -	49	34	38
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,269.61	$3,331.16	$2,480.47

Copies of my reports made to the Government on this gaol are annexed.

I visited the Cobourg Gaol on the 20th February, finding fourteen males and one female in custody. One of the males had been committed as a lunatic, and the female was awaiting trial for infanticide. All the others had been committed for minor offences.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were found to be in proper order. The waterclosets for prisoners' night use are very defective in ventilation and should be put in better shape. The ventilation of the gaol generally is not good. The cell used as a dark cell is very defective in this respect, and not fit for use until some improvement is made. Iron bedsteads are badly needed and should be furnished as soon as possible.

Old and destitute people committed to the gaol must not be clothed in prison garments, but be supplied with civilians' clothing.

I again inspected the Cobourg Gaol on the 3rd October. On that day there were 10 prisoners in custody, viz., 9 men and one woman. The latter was serving one month in gaol for being drunk and disorderly. Of the male prisoners, 2 were sentenced for larceny, 1 for assault, 1 for being drunk and disorderly, and 2 for vagrancy; 1 was awaiting trial for rape, 1 for forgery, and one was insane. The latter had been duly certified and reported.

The general condition of the building is not good. It is very old and much in need of repairs.

The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards, etc., were clean and in good order. Water closets are being placed in the corridors for the use of the prisoners. The The drainage is very good, but the ventilation needs improving. New water tanks are being erected in the attic for the purpose of flushing the water closets.

The dietary is good as to quantity and quality. The food supplies are furnished by contract. There are eighteen suits of clothing on hand in good order. The books are properly kept.

At my last inspection I strongly recommended that iron bedsteads be substituted for the old wooden ones in use; also that the building should be heated by a furnace. Neither of these improvements has yet been made.

From the number of indigent persons who are committed as vagrants from time to time, I consider it advisable that this gaol should be converted into a County poor house and that a new gaol be erected, more convenient to the town, at an early date.

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year - -	225	199	147
Greatest number confined at any one time -	23	17	15
Number of re-committals - - -	19	16	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,637.58	$2,637.58	$2,291.92

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Chatham Gaol on the 24th June, when it contained 7 prisoners. Three were awaiting trial for indecent assault, 2 were under sentence for larceny, 1 for vagrancy and 1 for assault.

The building was in very good order throughout. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were properly kept. The yards, water-closets and premises generally were clean and tidy. The books were written up.

I beg to call the attention of the County Council to the necessity for a cellar or root-house, where vegetables and other supplies for goal use may be properly stored.

I made a second inspection of the Chatham Gaol on the 17th October. There

were 10 prisoners in custody—all males. One was waiting trial for abduction, 1 for highway robbery, and 1 for indecent assault. The others were under sentence: 1 for burglary, 1 for carrying fire-arms, 1 for injury to property, 1 for vagrancy, and 3 for being drunk and disorderly.

The building was in good condition. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean. The drainage and ventilation were good. The water supply is from the town system. The food supplies are furnished by contract, The prisoners' clothing was in good order. The books were well kept and the discipline and management good.

I have again to call the attention of the county authorities to the necessity for a root-house or cellar, for keeping vegetables and other supplies for the gaol use.

The wall on the west side against the court house offers an easy means of escape for prisoners, owing to the position in which the water pipes are placed. By climbing the pipe the wall could be readily scaled. This should be remedied at once.

I would strongly recommend that a furnace be placed in the gaol, being a safer and more economical means of heating than the wood-burning stoves now in use.

The old brick office has been removed during the year, greatly improving the appearance of the premises.

GODERICH GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	84	72	51
Greatest number confined at any one time -	24	20	20
Number of re-committals - - -	52	43	29
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2.492.76	$2,623.33	$2,287.74

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I visited this gaol on the 11th May, when there were 9 prisoners—8 males and 1 female.

Of the males, 1 was awaiting trial for bigamy, 1 was under sentence for illicit distilling, 2 for vagrancy, and 4 were committed as insane. The female prisoner was a vagrant.

This gaol is in a very poor condition and ought to be thoroughly remodelled as soon as possible. The water-closets are placed in the yards and are in a very unsanitary state. Good sewerage should be provided, and the town water laid on to the premises.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were in good order. The food supplies are obtained by contract, and the dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations. Ten suits of clothing in store in good condition. The books are well kept and discipline and management good.

In future, when old people are committed to the gaol for vagrancy, they are not to wear the prison garb, but suitable civilians' clothing must be provided if they have not sufficient of their own.

I instructed Mr. Aikins, of this Department, to make the second inspection of this gaol. His report is annexed:—

I inspected the gaol at Goderich, upon your instructions, late on the evening of September 12th, a very good time of the day to observe the facilities a county gaol has for taking care of the criminal class and the vagrant class. I found 9 prisoners in the gaol—7 males and 2 insane females, who have both been re-

ported. One of the males was committed for larceny, 1 for assault, 1 awaiting trial for stabbing, 2 vagrants, and 2 insane. This gaol is kept in as good a condition, both inside and outside, as is possible for the officials, when the circumstances are known. The water-closets stand now where they have stood for the past 25 years or more, and notwithstanding that they have been condemned by Inspectors, the council have taken no action to make a drain from them. The evening of my visit it was raining quite hard, and the smell arising from these places was very offensive. The same remarks may be made about the atmosphere of the gaol—it was musty and not unlike the air of the steerage apartments of an ocean liner. Soap and water will not remedy this, the fault is in the construction of the building. The gaoler was absent on leave when I visited the gaol. The turnkey informed me that the gaoler had been sick and had to engage a substitute, paying him $25, which the council had refused to reimburse. The books were very neat, clean and well kept.

GUELPH GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	89	74	84
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	33	14
Number of re-committals - - -	7	8	23
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,439.07	$2,436.12	$2,457.76

A copy of my report made to the Government is annexed :—

The Guelph Gaol was inspected by me on the 19th March, when I found the building clean and well kept and in good condition generally. The drainage and ventilation are good.

The gaoler's books were found to be well kept; but the surgeon's book is deficient, such particulars as the name of prisoner, the disease, and the treatment not being given.

The building is heated with hot water and lighted with gas.

There were 6 prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, namely, 4 males and 2 females, whose respective offences were as follows: Assault, 1; selling liquor without a license, 1; vagrancy, 2; insane, 1; imbecile, 1.

Poor people who are hereafter committed as vagrants must not be clothed in prison garb, but be provided with proper civilians' clothing.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows :—

In accordance with your instructions I made the second inspection of Guelph Gaol on July 8th, when I found in custody 8 male prisoners and 1 female, 2 of whom were committed as lunatics, 1 for disorderly conduct, 2 as vagrants, 1 on remand for rape, and 3 for larceny, one of the latter being eligible for the Central Prison. The general condition of the gaol was fair, the cells and corridors being clean and the water-closets in as good condition as is possible without means of flushing. The books used in this gaol are more varied than in most others, and show at a glance any information desired. In this respect they were quite replete and systematic.

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	941	707	595
Greatest number confined at any one time	64	46	37
Number of re-committals - - -	583	430	368
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$5,303.32	$5,365.75	$5,177.73.

Copies of my reports made upon this gaol to the Government are annexed :—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 6th May. The prisoners then in custody were six men and two women.

Of the men, 1 was committed for larceny, 2 for being drunk and disorderly, 1 for assault, 1 for trespass and 1 for vagrancy. The charges against the two women were drunkenness and vagrancy respectively.

The gaol building was in a good state of repair. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards and water-closets were in good order. The drainage and ventilation were good. The water supply is from the city system. The quantity and quality of food is as prescribed by the gaol regulations. There are thirty-six suits of good clothing in stock. Good discipline and management.

When old people are hereafter committed to the gaol as vagrants they are not to be clothed in prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own.

This gaol was again inspected by me on the 12th November, when there were 19 male and 6 female prisoners in custody. Of the former, 1 was awaiting trial on a charge of bigamy, 1 was under sentence for house-breaking, 3 for larceny, 1 for non-support of family, 1 for indecent assault, and the remainder for vagrancy and drunkenness.

Three of the females were awaiting trial for larceny, 2 were under sentence for being drunk and disorderly, and 1 for vagrancy.

During the season a new boiler was put in, and repairs made. The building is heated by hot water and lighted with gas. The premises were in good order throughout: the corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. The drainage and ventilation are good. If water-closets were placed in the ends of day-rooms, instead of in the yards, it would be a much more sanitary and convenient arrangement. There were thirty-five suits of clothing in store in good order. The books were well kept.

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	237	221	188
Greatest number confined at any one time	35	37	27
Number of re-committals - - -	28	19	12
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$4,286.48	$3,829.71	$3,988.52

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :—

The Kingston Gaol was inspected by me on the 21st June. Sixteen prisoners were then in custody. The books were well kept.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in the best of order. The outside water-closets are in a bad condition. The drainage and ventilation are defective and require immediate attention. In my last year's report I pointed out the necessity of building a house for the gaoler, and the improvement of the drainage and ventilation of the premises. I regret to find that no action has been taken in regard to these matters up to the present, and again bring them to the notice of the County Council in the hope that they will give them attention without further delay.

I again inspected the Kingston Gaol on the 28th September. The prisoners then numbered 19—9 men and 10 women. Of the former 3 were on remand, and the others were under sentence—1 for larceny and 5 for drunkenness. One

of the women was insane, and 1 sentenced for keeping a disorderly house. The remainder were vagrants.

The gaol was in good order, but the building requires considerable repairs which should have immediate attention. The roof is in a leaky condition, and new floors are required in different parts.

A new residence for the gaoler ought to be provided, and the apartments now occupied by him should be given to the turnkeys, as the apartments occupied by the latter are very damp and unhealthy, and the occupants are exposed to a very great risk of contracting disease in consequence.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order, as also were the water-closets and yards.

The drainage is being improved, and I trust will prove satisfactory.

The food supplies, which are obtained by contract, are of good quality, and are served according to the gaol regulations. There is a good supply of prison clothing. The books were found to be entered up properly.

I would recommend that electric light be introduced into the gaol as soon as it can conveniently be done.

London Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	754	579	497
Greatest number confined at any one time	56	45	44
Number of re-committals - - -	338	235	203
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$5,938.30	$7,305.80	$6,281.37

A copy of my report made to the government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected the London Gaol on the 9th May. Twenty prisoners were in custody on that day—13 males and 7 females—and their offences were as follows:—Assault, 1; larceny, 5; fraud, 1; rape, 2; aggravated assault, 1; vagrancy, 10.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean. The building is considerably out of repair. Drainage good and ventilation fairly good. City water is supplied. Water-closets are inside the gaol. There are thirty-six suits of clothing in good condition. Good discipline and management. Books well kept.

In future when old people are committed to the gaol as vagrants they are not to wear the prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by you I made the second inspection of London Gaol on September the 12th. Eighteen prisoners (10 males and 8 females) were in custody on that date, three of these having arrived while I was at the gaol. Four of the males were committed on a charge of rape, 1 for seduction, 1 for frequenting a disorderly house, 2 for assault, 1 vagrant and 1 for larceny. Three of the females were vagrants, 1 on remand for drunkenness, 1 for obtaining goods by fraud, 2 drunks and 1 for keeping a disorderly house.

This is a small number of prisoners for a city gaol, and altogether the prison population of this gaol has been less this year than for a number of years previous.

The interior of the gaol—corridors, cells, beds, etc.—was all neat and clean; the drainage system to the river is all that could be desired to keep the grounds in a sanitary condition, and the institution records shewed care and neatness in their management.

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	71	70	61
Greatest number confined at any one time	17	13	9
Number of re-committals - - -	6	5	5
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$1,901.62	$1,719.90	$1,591.64

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this gaol, a copy of which is annexed :—

As authorized by you I made an inspection of the Lindsay gaol, on the 13th July, 1892. There were in residence on that date, two male prisoners only, one of whom was committed as a lunatic, and the other for attempting poisoning. Although the gaoler was absent the turnkey showed me through the gaol, and I have to report that the premises throughout were in good order. The heating arrangements in connection with this gaol have been for some time found insufficient to heat the upper portions, and the attention of the gaol committee should be called to this defect, so that it may be remedied before the winter comes.

The books were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

I visited the Lindsay gaol on the evening of the 20th September, on which occasion there were only four prisoners in custody, viz., 2 males and 2 females. Both males were awaiting trial, the one for poisoning and the other for larceny. The females were committed for vagrancy and lunacy, respectively. The gaoler states that the heating apparatus is defective, in so much as there is not sufficient power to force the heat into the upper portion of the building, which in consequence of this defect cannot be used in cold weather. There is no change to note since the last inspection, and everything was in good order, and the books were properly kept.

L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	25	32	25
Greatest number confined at any one time	10	14	9
Number of re-committals - - -	4	3	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,597.35	$1,725.06	$1,604.44

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed ,—

I visited the L'Orignal gaol on the 6th February. There were 8 prisoners in custody on that date namely, 5 males and 3 females.

Of the former, 2 were committed for larceny, 2 for assault, 1 for being drunk and disorderly, and 1 as an idiot.

2 of the females were vagrants, and the other was a case of temporary insanity.

The general condition of the gaol was good ; the beds and bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well kept. The books were properly entered up.

I beg to call the attention of the County Council to my last report, containing certain recommendations which have not been carried out. It is important that the same should be promptly attended to.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:—

In accordance with directions, I visited the L'Orignal gaol, on the 31st August. Six men and two women were in custody. Of the former, 2 were under sentence—one for horse stealing and the other for damaging property. All the other prisoners were of a class more fitted to be cared for in a poor-house. The men are employed in breaking stone and cutting wood. The premises were in good order. A fresh coat of whitewash was being applied to the cells. The books of record were entered up.

MILTON GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	327	358	274
Greatest number confined at any one time	22	24	21
Number of re-committals - - -	31	49	35
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,208.13	$1,287.39	$1,343.64

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol to the Government is annexed:—

The Milton gaol was inspected by me on the 25th April. There were seven prisoners in custody—all males. One was awaiting trial for bigamy and forgery, the others were committed for vagrancy.

The general condition of the gaol was satisfactory; the beds, bedding, corridors, cells, yards, water-closets, etc., were in good order. The drainage and ventilation are good. The books were examined and found to be properly written up, with the exception of the surgeon's book, which does not give the names of prisoners treated, their diseases, or the medicines prescribed. The discipline and management are well maintained.

The cells are all supplied with iron bedsteads.

For its size this gaol ranks as one of the best in the province.

I instructed Mr. Aikens, of this Department, to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:—

I made the second inspection of Milton gaol, upon your request, on the 12th November. Four male prisoners were there on that day, three vagrants and one awaiting trial for bestiality.

The turnkey informed me that a large proportion of their gaol population is made up of tramps and municipal vagrants committed for one day, or a night, or a few days. On looking back over the register, and estimating the committals for three months of the past winter, I found that this latter class averaged about eleven per day. No stronger argument than this fact could be urged as a reason for the erection of a county poor house. The vagrants, both long and short term, at this gaol still wear the ordinary gaol clothing. The building has a water system of its own, which seems to answer all requirements. The interior of the building, with all its appliances, I found very neat and clean, and the same remarks may be said about the gaol books and records.

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	74	80	44
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	13	9
Number of re-committals - - -	28	29	24
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,315.11	$1,843.31	$1,763.52

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed:—

I inspected the Napanee gaol on the 22nd June. The prisoners then in custody, were three males and one female. One of the males was committed for vagrancy and the others for drunkenness. The female was held on a charge of forgery.

The gaol was found to be in good order throughout. The drainage is not as complete as it should be, and I would recommend that the drain be connected with the town sewerage system as soon as possible. The books are well kept, and the management is satisfactory.

I made an inspection of the Napanee gaol on the 28th September. There were three prisoners in custody, two males and one female. Of the former, one was under sentence for injury to property, and the other for vagrancy. The female was serving six months for vagrancy.

The general condition of the gaol was good. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding, yards and water-closets were clean and well kept. Both well water and town water are supplied. The books are written up.

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	717	551	488
Greatest number confined at any one time	48	57	39
Number of re-committals - - -	106	58	51
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$5,707.95	$4,726.04	$4,417.49

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

I inspected the Ottawa Gaol on the 8th February, when it contained 21 prisoners, 16 males and five females. The general condition of the building was very satisfactory. The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, were clean and well kept. The drainage and ventilation are good. The yards and water closets were also found to be in good order.

The dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations. An examination of the food supplies showed them to be of good quality. They are furnished by contract.

The prisoners were all well and made no complaints. There were 25 suits of clothing on hand in good condition.

Electric light has been put into the gaol since my last visit, and is a very great improvement and convenience. Iron bedsteads are badly wanted and should be supplied as soon as possible.

A desk with pigeon-holes, for the gaoler's office is also required for the proper keeping of his books, accounts, and prisoners' effects.

The prisoners had been committed for the following offences, viz: Males—murder, 1; larceny, 2; assault, 2; embezzlement, 1; indecent exposure, 1; drunkenness, 7; vagrancy, 2; Females—larceny, 1; keeping houses of ill-fame, 2; disorderly conduct, 2.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:

As directed by the Inspector of Prisons, I inspected the Ottawa Gaol on the 1st September. There were on that day 12 men and 6 women in custody. Of the former, 2 were on remand for assault; 2 were awaiting trial for larceny and murder respectively; 1 sentenced to the Central Prison for four months for

assault, 1 for exposing his person. The remainder were under sentence for larceny and vagrancy.

The women were all sentenced—2 for selling liquor without a license, 1 for larceny, and the others for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The gaol was in excellent condition, and cleanly and neat in all parts. The books, too, were well kept. The surgeon's book showed regular visits. Twenty more iron bedsteads have been supplied this year, making forty in all.

The desk and pigeon-hole fittings recommended in the Inspector's last report are much-required conveniences for the gaoler's office.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	151	135	140
Greatest number confined at any one time	31	29	30
Number of re-committals - - -	75	53	60
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$4,180.32	$3,841.83	$3,871.40

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I inspected the Owen Sound Gaol on the 23rd May. There were ten prisoners in custody on that day, namely, eight men and two women. Of the former, six were committed for vagrancy, one for selling liquor without a license, and one for assault. Both of the women were vagrants.

The general condition of the gaol was good. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were in good order. The yards were clean.

The drainage is very bad and should be attended to immediately. The ventilation is fair. City water is used. The dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations.

There are twenty suits of clothing on hand in good order. The books are well kept, and the management and discipline good.

When poor people are committed as vagrants hereafter they are not to be clothed in prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own.

I visited the Owen Sound Gaol on the 16th August. The inmates numbered 10—8 males and 2 females. Two of the males were charged with larceny, one with pocket picking and the others with vagrancy. One of the females was insane and the other a vagrant. The general condition of the building was good, and the yards also. The ventilation and drainage were very fair. The heating is by steam and the water supply is from the town waterworks.

A new sewer is in process of construction, which will insure excellent drainage when completed, and will make practicable the placing of water closets in the gaol corridors. There were eighteen suits of clothing on hand in good order, and the books were well kept.

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	65	66	54
Greatest number confined at any one time	21	31	23
Number of re-committals - - -	25	37	32
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,037.39	$2,161.69	$2,191.47

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I inspected the Orangeville Gaol on the 4th June. On that day it contained

11 prisoners—7 males and 4 females. The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, corridors, cells, yards and water closets were clean and in good order. Good drainage and ventilation are provided. Supply of water from wells. The dietary is according to gaol regulations, and the food supplies are obtained by contract. There are three suits of clothing in store in good order. Books well kept, and discipline and management good.

The wall surrounding the exercise yard requires to be pointed with cement, especially in the corners, as in its present condition prisoners could climb up the projecting stones with very little trouble, and thus make their escape.

Of the male prisoners, 2 are insane, 1 idiotic, and 4 vagrants. One of the females is insane and the remainder are vagrants.

Several of these prisoners have been occupants of the gaol for a number of years: For instance, two have been there for ten years, two for nine years, one for six years and one for five years, etc. This state of things cannot be expected to continue much longer, and provision should be made for the unfortunate class referred to by establishing a county poorhouse. If this is not done an addition will have to be built to the gaol for that purpose, as the cell and corridor accommodation of the building is required entirely for the classification of prisoners committed for crime.

In future any person committed to the gaol on account of destitute circumstances shall not be clothed in prison garb, but in ordinary civilians' dress.

This gaol was inspected by me on the 26th November. There were 12 males and 3 females in custody. One was waiting trial for larceny, eleven had been committed for vagrancy, two were insane, and one was an idiot.

The general condition of the building was satisfactory. The corridors, cells, etc., were in a clean condition. In accordance with the recommendation made at my previous visit, the County Council have had the walls surrounding the gaol yard cemented and repaired.

Of the vagrants in the gaol, two were blind (one fifty-five years of age and the other eighty-five years); one was a cripple and could not walk, and two were deaf and dumb. They were all proper subjects for a poor-house.

PERTH GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	88	83	63
Greatest number confined at any one time -	36	34	20
Number of re-committals - - -	36	27	22
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,943.97	$2.611.00	$2,216.54

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I visited Perth Gaol on the 31st May. There were 6 prisoners in custody—all males.

The building was in good condition generally. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards and water-closets were in good order. Water supply from wells. Food in accordance with gaol regulations. Clothing on hand in good order. The books are correctly kept.

I would strongly recommend that a building be erected in the gaol yard to be used as a wash-house, store-room and kitchen, dispensing with the kitchen in the basement now in use, as it is very unhealthy and very inconvenient for the gaoler. A small building outside would answer all the purposes above named.

There should also be provided a bath-tub, with facilities for bathing, a supply of hot and cold water. These improvements are very necessary, both for the comfort of the officers and the health of the prisoners. The cost would not be very great.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Perth Gaol on the 2nd September, when it contained 7 prisoners—6 males and 1 female. The female prisoner was held on a charge of threatening to shoot, and one of the males for indecent assault. All the others were under sentence for vagrancy. The books were found to be correctly kept. The corridors, cells, etc., as well as the premises generally, were in good order.

PICTON GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	45	27	42
Greatest number confined at any one time -	5	4	7
Number of re-committals - - -	27	13	24
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,060.10	$1,004.23	$1,149.73

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of this goal on the 12th March, when there were three prisoners in custody—all males.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, corridors and cells were well kept. Good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from wells. There were three suits of prison clothing on hand in good order. The books were found to be well kept, with the exception of the surgeon's book, in which no entry has been made since last August. The discipline and management appear to be satisfactory.

The suggestion made in my last report as to supplying iron bedsteads for the use of the gaol has not yet been acted upon, and I would now urgently request that this improvement be made as early as possible.

The three prisoners were under sentence for larceny, vagrancy and want of sureties to keep the peace, respectively. The vagrant had a badly frozen foot when committed to the gaol, and as he was a well known poor resident of the county the justice of the peace who sentenced him should not have imposed a penalty of hard labour, especially as the man has always had a good reputation and is perfectly willing to work when he can obtain employment. It was inhuman to demand hard labour from a man thus incapacitated.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	54	68	54
Greatest number confined at any one time -	15	13	13
Number of re-committals - - -	19	17	19
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,756.78	$1,644.91	$1,721.50

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I inspected the Pembroke Gaol on the 30th May. The prisoners then in

custody were 7 men and 3 women. The offences for which they were committed were: Assault, 1; drunk and disorderly, 1; shop breaking, 1; vagrancy, 5.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good condition. The yards and water-closets were all in a well kept state.

A new drain has been built lately which makes the drainage good. The water supply is from wells.

The food supplies are satisfactory in quality, and the dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations.

The books are properly kept, and the management and discipline good.

The floor at the entrance to the gaol yard requires renewing at once, as it is in a dangerous state. I recommended that it be taken up and that a concrete floor be laid in its place.

Iron bedsteads are much needed, and I trust that the council will see that they are supplied at an early day.

When any poor persons are committed to the gaol in future, simply through their poverty, they are not to be clothed in prisoners' garb, but must be provided with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Pembroke Gaol on the 1st September, when there were 11 prisoners—4 males and 7 females. One of the males was waiting trial for perjury, and one of the females for attempting to poison. All the others were under sentence for vagrancy, petty larceny, etc.

The gaol was found to be in its usual condition of good order. The books were written up.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	161	152	174
Greatest number confined at any one time	25.	21	27
Number of re-committals - - -	71	73	54
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,617.84	$2,569.29	$2,774.47

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected the Peterborough Gaol on the 14th January, and found 27 prisoners in charge. No less than 17 of them had been committed as vagrants, being destitute poor who had committed no crime and were only fit subjects for the care of an Industrial Home or Poor-house.

One of two things will have to be done in providing for such cases, viz: A Poor-house will have to be provided by the County, in which case the Government will contribute to the extent of one-fourth of the first cost of same; or a wing to the gaol will require to be erected, the expense of which would have to be borne wholly by the County.

I cannot allow the corridors and cells of the gaol to be occupied by the above-named class of inmates, the whole of the accommodation being required for the proper classification and care of prisoners. The Sheriff is requested to call the attention of the County Council to this matter at the earliest opportunity.

I found the gaol building, corridors and cells in good order, clean and well kept. The books were properly written up, and the general management of the gaol good.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you, I made the second inspection of the Peterborough Gaol for the year 1892 on the 20th September, on which occasion there were 15 prisoners in custody—13 males and 2 females. The males were committed for the following offences: Vagrancy, 7; horse-stealing, 1; forgery, 1; drunk and disorderly, 1; larceny, 1; insane, 1; burglary, 1; while one of the females was a vagrant and the other was sent up for keeping a house of ill-fame.

No change had taken place in this gaol since your last visit and everything appeared to be working satisfactorily. I examined the food supply, books, and every portion of the building.

Port Arthur Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	37	33	33
Greatest number confined at any one time	22	9	15
Number of re-committals - - -	3	1	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,950.67	$2,037.59	$2,189.97

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Port Arthur Gaol on the 29th August. There were only two prisoners—one male and one female. The male was under sentence for vagrancy, and the female for keeping a house of ill-fame. The number committed since the 1st October last was 26 men and 5 women.

The gaol is a good stone structure containing twenty cells. It is furnished with iron bedsteads, and well supplied with bedding and clothing. The building is heated by coal stoves and lighted with oil lamps. The old lock-up is used as a kitchen, bath-room, and workshop. The supplies are bought by contract. The cost per day per prisoner is 12c. I found the books well kept.

The grounds are about five acres in extent, and the Court House and Registry Office are on the same premises. The board fence forming one of the gaol yards requires renewing. Some repairs are required at the Court House, and the roof should be re-shingled. The outside wood-work should be repainted in the spring.

A small wooden house on the rear of the lot is occupied by the turnkey's father and mother. The soil is good and they have a well-cultivated garden.

Parry Sound Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	42	11	19
Greatest number confined at any one time	6	4	5
Number of re-committals - - -	9	..	1
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$711.60	$622.65	$569.55

I instructed Mr. Cameron to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

I inspected the Parry Sound Gaol on the 15th July. There was only one female prisoner; no males.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were neat and clean. The yards and water closets were also in a well-kept condition. Good drainage and ventilation.

There were eleven suits of clothing in good condition. The gaoler suggested that a gate should be placed at the side so as to facilitate going to and from the Court House.

The books were properly entered up.

Rat Portage Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	72	94	126
Greatest number confined at any one time	7	7	7
Number of re-committals - - -	20	14	26
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,434.98	$2,537.07	$2,452.89

A copy of a report upon this gaol made by me to the Government is annexed:—

I inspected the Rat Portage Gaol on the 20th August. There were then three male prisoners charged as follows: 1 for larceny, 1 for selling liquor without license, and 1 for drunkenness. The building was in good order throughout.

It was intended to build a new addition during the past year, but owing to the lateness of the season when the plans were completed, it was thought best not to proceed with the work until next spring. The addition will add ten cells to the gaol accommodation.

Simcoe Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	61	70	68
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	10	8
Number of re-committals - - -	26	25	26
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,706.04	$1,570.39	$1,572.27

A copy of my report upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected the Simcoe Gaol on the 20th June. There were only 3 prisoners —2 males and 1 female. The former were undergoing short sentences for larceny and trespass respectively. The female was under sentence of 12 months for trespass.

The general condition of the gaol as to order and cleanliness was good. Some excavating has been done in the basement, under the centre of the building, for the purpose of laying a drain; but having dug below the stone foundation, the structure is in a dangerous condition. This should be remedied as quickly as possible, either by carrying the stone foundation, under the gaol, lower down on each side of the drain, or by filling up the space between the walls with earth well pounded in.

I would suggest, however, that the first course be pursued, as the foundation would then be stronger, and the passageway made could be used for conducting pipes into the gaol for heating purposes.

In my report on this gaol last year I recommended the placing of a furnace in the basement, for heating the gaol and Court House by means of hot water or steam. This has not been done, but I trust the authorities will have it attended to at an early day without my having to call attention to it again. Half a dozen iron bedsteads are much required for the cells.

The corridors, cells, and bedding were found to be clean and in nice order.

The drainage is good and the ventilation fairly good. The books are well kept, and the management and discipline commendable.

I again made an inspection of the Simcoe Gaol on the 21st Oct. There were 4 prisoners in charge—3 men and one woman. Of the former, one was under sentence for conspiracy, one for fraud, and one for larceny. The woman was serving a term for vagrancy.

The beds, bedding, corridors, and cells were clean and in good order. The water supply is from wells. Drainage and ventilation are fairly good. Earth closets in the gaol yard are used. Some prisoners' clothing is required.

I have strongly urged in former inspection minutes the necessity for heating the gaol and Court House by means of a furnace; also the placing of half-a-dozen iron bedsteads in the cells. The kitchen requires to be enlarged, and the women's airing yard should be made more secure to prevent escapes. These improvements should be attended to at once.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	80	60	59
Greatest number confined during the year	14	15	10
Number of re-committals - - -	13	23	29
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,744.11	$2,438.62	$2,300.28

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed,—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 25th January, when there were five prisoners in custody—four males and one female.

One of the males and the female were committed for vagrancy and lunacy, respectively, and they have both been a long time in the gaol. These are fit subjects for the care of a county poor-house, and I trust that the city of St. Catharines will, without delay, make some arrangement with the county authorities whereby their poor may be cared for in such an institution. If such an arrangement cannot be made, then I would strongly advise the city to establish a city home for the poor, entirely independent of the county. Something of the kind will have to be resorted to, as the above class of individuals cannot be retained in the gaol from year to year.

It is very necessary that new locks be procured for the doors leading into the cells and corridors. This matter should be attended to at once, as the gaol is in an insecure condition with the defective locks now in use.

I would again urge the recommendation I made last year, that a furnace be placed in the basement of the gaol for heating purposes, at as early a date as possible. I found the corridors, cells, bedding, etc., clean and in good order, and the management and discipline good. The books are properly kept.

I inspected this gaol on the 16th September. There were then nine prisoners —seven men and two women. The offences with which they were charged were as follows: Larceny, 2; incendiarism, 2; vagrancy, 1; drunk and disorderly, 3; one had been committed as a lunatic.

The cells, corridors, beds and bedding were clean and in good order, and the books were properly kept. The building is lighted with gas and supplied with city water. Ventilation very good, but no drainage. Two of the prisoners, one a man who has been here for about six years, and the other a woman whose term extends over two years, should be cared for elsewhere. Some arrangement

should be made with the authorities of the county poor-house for the transfer of these poor people to that institution.

I have again to request that a furnace be placed in the basement of the gaol; also that a proper sewer be constructed so that water-closets may be placed in the building, and the privy pits in the yard be filled up with clean earth.

The plaster is off the ceiling in one of the day-rooms, and should be restored immediately.

SARNIA GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	236	284	148
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	30	27
Number of re-committals - - -	20	5	22
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,107 99	$3,618.00	$2,744.91

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I inspected the Sarnia gaol on the 26th March. There were 20 men and 2 women in custody, the charges against whom were as follows: Males—larceny, 8; drunk and disorderly, 2; lunacy, 1; vagrancy, 9. Females—assault, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1.

The corridors and cells were being white-washed and put in as good order as the old and dilapidated condition of the building will admit of. The ventilation and drainage are fairly good. The water supply is from the town system. The books are well kept, and the management and discipline apparently good.

The female department of the gaol is in a very unhealthy condition, the wooden sheeting and timbers being rotten, and affording a refuge for vermin. This portion of the building will have to be remodelled at an early day. In fact the whole institution should be overhauled and renovated.

I would strongly recommend that iron bedsteads be supplied, to replace the old wooden ones.

Old people who are committed to the gaol, hereafter, as vagrants, must not be clothed in prison garb; if they have not clothing of their own, the county authorities must see that civilians' clothes are supplied to them.

Owing to the number of poor people committed to this gaol, it will be necessary, if this state of things should continue, to build an addition to it for their accommodation. I should be glad to hear of steps being taken by the county authorities to provide a comfortable and respectable "home" for that class of unfortunate people.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

According to your instructions, I made the second inspection of Sarnia gaol on June 29th. Only five male prisoners were then in custody, two of whom were committed as lunatics, one for aggravated assault, one for drunkenness, and one vagrant. I was informed by the Sheriff that a gaoler had been appointed but had not yet assumed his duties. The recommendations in your last minutes of inspection were duly brought to the notice of the County Council, but, as yet, no action had been taken. Certainly the necessity for a thorough renovation is plainly evident to any observer. Some of the cells for females are positively a menace to health. The interior of the gaol, such as it is, was kept quite clean, and the books of the institution were kept in a satisfactory manner.

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	122	131	114
Greatest number confined at any one time	20	22	22
Number of re-committals - - -	51	53	57
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,507.08	$2,581.41	$2,311.44

A copy of report made by me upon this gaol to the Government is annexed:—

I visited the Stratford gaol on the 28th March. The prisoners then in custody numbered 19, viz., 17 males and 2 females.

The general condition of the building is satisfactory; the beds, bedding, corridors and cells are kept in nice order. The books were found to be properly entered up.

This is comparatively a new gaol, and one of the best in the province. But, unfortunately, here, as in many of the gaols, the accommodation provided for prisoners is at the present time largely taken up by old people, who, owing to their poverty, have been committed as vagrants. Of the 19 in custody, 15 were of the latter class. This state of things ought not to exist, and unless a suitable poor-house is provided for the care of such people, it will be necessary to build an addition to the gaol, where they can be kept entirely separate from the criminal class.

Hereafter prison clothing must not be used for vagrants; civilians' clothing must be provided for them by the county authorities.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

The second inspection of Stratford gaol was made by me, according to your instructions, on June 30th. Ten male prisoners and one female were then in custody. Of the males, six were committed for vagrancy, one for horse stealing, one for attempted murder, one for drunkenness, and one for forgery. The female was committed for larceny and prostitution, she is a young girl aged about 16, and I understood was to be sent to the Mercer Reformatory. The gaoler being absent, the turnkey conducted me through the gaol, which notwithstanding its splendid appointments and equipment, allowed a prisoner to escape, a day or two previous to my visit. This occurrence, I was assured, would not be repeated. The statistical books were well entered up to date.

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	151	210	189
Greatest number confined at any one time	19	22	21
Number of re-committals - - -	32	64	33
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,802.68	$2,900.00	$3,615.85

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:—

I visited the Sandwich Gaol on the 25th June. There were then 15 prisoners —13 males and 2 females. Of the male prisoners 1 was awaiting trial for forgery, and 1 for hooting with intent; 1 was sentenced to the Central prison for nine months for bringing stolen goods into Canada, 2 for false pretences, 1 for contempt of court, and for vagrancy. The 2 females were under sentence of thirty days for prostitution.

I was sorry to find that nothing had been done towards repairing the gaol in accordance with the plans which were submitted to me some time ago. I trust the matter will receive prompt attention, and that it will not be necessary to bring it to the notice of the County Council again. Repairs to the water-closets and the heating arrangements of the gaol are especially urgent.

I made a second inspection of the Sandwich Gaol on the 11th October. The prisoners in custody on that day were 7 males and 2 females. The female prisoners and 2 of the males were charged with insanity. Of the others, 1 was waiting trial for murder, one for breach of promise, and the remainder were under sentence for vagrancy. Repairs are needed upon the building, as recommended in my last inspection. I hope I shall not have to call the attention of the authorities to this matter again. There is only one yard for the prisoners; another should be provided. I found the corridors, cells, beds and bedding in good order, and the books properly entered up. The management and discipline are commendable.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	132	131	106
Greatest number confined at any one time	19	14	18
Number of re-committals - - -	30	46	39
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,219.67	$1,978.64	$2,113.91

A copy of the report made upon this gaol by me to the Government is annexed:—

The St. Thomas Gaol was inspected by me on the 9th May, when I found 14 prisoners in custody—13 males and 1 female. The offences for which they were committed were:—Drunk and disorderly, 2; threatening to use a knife, 1; larceny, 2; returned from the Central Prison, 1; disobeying summons, 1; trespass, 6. The female prisoner was committed for prostitution.

The gaol is well heated and lighted, and is supplied with city water. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good order. Good drainage and ventilation. The dietary is according to the gaol regulations. The supplies are obtained by contract. There are thirteen suits of clothing in store. The books are not well kept; no entries have been made in the dietary book since the 28th April last. I was unable to examine the other books, as they were locked up and the gaoler was absent. Good discipline and management appear to be observed.

During the last year an addition has been built for the gaoler and his family, and is a great improvement. Improvements have also been made in the interior of the court house and gaol to afford better office accommodation.

I made an inspection of the St. Thomas Gaol on the 20th October, when it contained 4 prisoners—3 males and 1 female. One of the males (a boy) was sentenced to the Industrial School, Mimico, for larceny; one for trespass, thirty days in gaol; and the third awaiting trial for shooting with intent. The female was charged with insanity.

Several improvements have been made in the gaol and court house during the year. A new residence has been provided for the gaoler; it is heated by hot water and supplied with water from the city system.

Everything pertaining to the gaol and premises was in a satisfactory condition. The books were well kept.

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	52	57	43
Greatest number confined at any one time	12	9	7
Number of re-committals - - -	2	4	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,911.43	$1,750.89	$1,490.08

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed :—

I visited the Sault Ste. Marie Gaol on the 18th August. There were three male prisoners in custody. Two were under sentence to the Central Prison for one year ; the other was serving a short sentence for being drunk and disorderly. This gaol is built of brick, with a yard about fifty feet square enclosed by a board fence. The gaol contains thirty-four cells, twenty-nine for males and five for females.

The drainage and ventilation were satisfactory, and the premises in good order generally. There was one dozen suits of clothing in good order. The books were well kept. Food supplies are purchased by contract, and the cost per prisoner per day is about 11 cents, including hospital diet.

New water-closets have been placed in the yard during last season, and general repairs have also been made.

TORONTO GAOL.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	3,984	3,371	2,973
Greatest number confined at any one time	246	213	186
Number of re-committals - - -	720	684	1,531
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$28,195.18	$39,139.12	$29,584.83

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Toronto Gaol on the 20th May. The prisoners in custody on that day numbered 132, namely, 89 men and 43 women.

The general condition of the building and premises was satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean.

The water-closets require repairing. There was no sickness among the prisoners.

The quality and quantity of food served is in accordance with the gaol regulations. There are seventy-five suits of clothing in store in good condition. Good discipline and management. The books were found to be well kept.

Iron bedsteads are very much required, as recommended in previous reports. I also called attention in a former report to the defective condition of coal-house roof ; this should be repaired without further delay. All departments of the gaol, such as bathrooms, kitchen, storeroom, bakery, etc., were in good order. There are 82 cells for females and 213 for males, besides the day-rooms and punishment cells.

I again inspected the Toronto Gaol on the 9th November. On that day there were 131 prisoners in custody, namely, 87 males and 44 females. The general condition of the building and grounds was very satisfactory. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The water-closets, yards, etc., were

also in a well kept condition. Tha ventilation and drainage are good. I examined the food supplies and found them of good quality, and served in accordance with the gaol regulations. There were seventy-five suits of clothing in stock, all in good order.

New water-closets have been put in during the past summer, and some iron bedsteads, recommended at my last inspection, have also been supplied.

I have to call attention to the necessity for some means of fire escape for female prisoners. In event of a fire occurring that side of the gaol premises would be badly off in that respect. A doorway could be made through the stone wall opening into the centre of the gaol on the upper landing, and an iron fire escape could be let down the side of the wall until it struck the landing in the centre of the building. This could be done at very little cost.

I found that the hot-water pipes in the women's workroom had burst. These should be renewed immediately.

The committals to the gaol this year were 398 less than last year.

Walkerton Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	85	88	79
Greatest number confined at any one time -	22	12	13
Number of re-committals - - -	2	5	18
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,626.50	$2,137.98	$2,117.05

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

At my inspection of this gaol on the 10th May it contained 5 prisoners—4 males and 1 female, whose offences were as follows: Vagrancy, 1; indecent assault, 1; on remand, 1; and larceny, 1.

I found the drainage very bad, in fact there is no proper drainage or sewerage. The water-closets are in the gaol yards, and having been moved from time to time as the pits became full, the situation is becoming not only very unpleasant, but, in my opinion, very dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the town. Steps should at once be taken to construct a sewer which would give good drainage facilities. A good supply of water should also be provided without delay. A half dozen iron bedsteads are very much needed.

A new kitchen, attached to the gaol, is under process of construction, the foundation having been built. This will be a great convenience when completed.

The flooring requires repairs in different places.

The general condition of the building is good. The beds, bedding, corridors and cells were clean. The ventilation is very good. The water supply is from wells. Food supplies are purchased as required, and the dietary is according to gaol regulations. There are 12 suits of clothing on hand in good order. The books were found to be properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this gaol. His report is annexed:—

I made the second inspection of Walkerton Gaol, upon your instructions, on September 14th. Two male prisoners were there on that day, one vagrant and one for larceny. The gaol has cell accommodation for 24. In compliance with your last report the council advertised for tenders to drain the yards and water-closets, but I was informed they had never been opened.

I found the books quite neat and complete in all respects.

Woodstock Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	230	205	150
Greatest number confined at any one time -	54	43	35
Number of re-committals - - -	124	102	75
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,936.68	$4,681.00	$3,776.95

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 9th May, and found 14 prisoners therein—9 males and 5 females. Two of the females are insane. All the others, male and female, were committed for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The gaol was in very good order generally. The beds, bedding, corridors and cells were properly looked after.

The drainage and ventilation are good. The water supply is from wells. The food supplies are furnished by contract, and are in accordance with the gaol regulations. There is only a small supply of gaol clothing on hand; more is required. The records, with the exception of the surgeon's book, are well kept. Good discipline and management are maintained.

I have again to call the attention to the advisability of laying hardwood floors in the cells in the upper corridors.

In future any poor people who are committed to the gaol, simply on account of poverty, are not to be clothed in prison garb. They must be provided with suitable civilians' clothing if they require it.

This gaol was inspected by me on the 21st November. There were 17 prisoners—15 males and 2 females. The males were committed for the following offences: Larceny, 2; drunk and disorderly, 1; vagrancy, 12. Of the females one was a prostitute and the other a vagrant. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The yards and water-closets were also in good condition. Drainage bad; ventilation very good.

To remedy the defective drainage a drain should be dug to the northwest corner of the gaol grounds, which will give sufficient fall to carry off the water. The present drain goes to the southeast corner of the grounds, and there is not sufficient fall to prevent the water from backing up into the cellar. It is also necessary that water-closets be placed in the gaol building. Considerable repairs, painting, etc., have been done during the past season. The books were properly entered up.

A residence on the premises for the turnkey is very much required, and I would recommend that a small house be placed near the front entrance to the gaol for his accommodation. I understand the material is nearly all on hand necessary for such a building, and there would be but little expense in connection with it.

Welland Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	222	206	222
Greatest number confined at any one time -	49	53	55
Number of re-committals - - -	65	69	101
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,895.15	$3,582.25	$3,180.60

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 27th June. On that day there were 2 men and 1 woman in custody. They were serving short sentences—the men for trespass and the woman for larceny.

The gaol was in very good order. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were in a well kept condition. The books were properly entered up, and the management and discipline commendable.

I instructed Mr. Aikins, of this Department, to make the second inspection of this gaol His minutes are annexed :—

I made the second statutory inspection of Welland Gaol, upon your instructions, on November 15th. Eight male prisoners were then in custody, 6 of them being vagrants, 1 for larceny and 1 for trespass. Altogether there is cell accommodation for about 50. Most of the prisoners had been out during the day working at the House of Industry, a short distance away.

The gaoler conducted me into the turnkey's apartments, so that I might see and judge of the suitability of the same, and the wisdom of asking any man to sleep and live in a room in which the sun or even ordinary daylight never shines. On each side and in front of the window brick or stone walls arise, completely obscuring the view. On further investigation, I ascertained that this state of matters can be entirely remedied with the use of prison labour, and there seems no good reason why the necessary authority should not be given to have it done.

The gaol is connected with the town water supply, has good ventilation and drainage. The books, with the exception of that of the gaol surgeon, in which no record had been made from the second of the month, were in a neat condition and entered up to date.

Whitby Gaol.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners committed during the year -	67	56	43
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	12	10
Number of re-committals - - -	29	21	19
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,358.38	$2,1 4.53	$2,119.30

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

The Whitby Gaol was inspected by me on 19th February. There were then 5 prisoners in custody, all males. Three were committed for vagrancy, one was awaiting trial on a charge of rape, and one was undergoing sentence for larceny.

With the exception of the water-closets the general condition of the building was satisfactory.

The food supplies were seen and found to be of good quality ; they are furnished by contract.

There were eight suits of prison clothing on hand in good condition. The books were properly entered, and the management good.

In my report of last year I recommended that iron bedsteads should be provided. These are very much needed and should be placed in the cells as early as possible.

The water-closets require cleaning and repairing. This work was also recommended to be done in my last report. The floor at the end of the male corridor, in the apartment used as a night water-closet room requires renewing. The kitchen and bath-room were in good order.

The entries in the surgeon's register should be made at the time he makes his visits, over his own signature.

One of the vagrants, an old blind man, upon whose person was found a large sum of money, should be provided for elsewhere as he cannot be allowed to remain in the gaol, the term of his imprisonment having expired. Old and destitute people who are committed as vagrants must not be clothed in prison dress, but in civilians' clothes.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:

I inspected the Whitby gaol according to your instructions on the 21st September, 1892, on which occasion there were 6 prisoners in custody, 5 males and 1 female. 4 of the males were vagrants and 1 insane, while the female was a vagrant. The gaoler was not at home. I was, however, enabled to make an inspection of the gaol, attended by the turnkey, and have to report that the premises were in good order and the books neatly and properly entered up.

Gore Bay Lock-up.

I inspected this Lock-up on 18th August. It is built of stone and contains five cells, three for males and two for females.

The ground enclosed by a board fence 12 feet high, is about fifty by one hundred feet. There is a Court House and Registry Office at this place, also constructed of stone. There were only four commitments during the year. A well was being dug to obtain a supply of water. The premises were in good order.

Little Current Lock-up.

The Lock-up at this place was inspected by me on the 17th August. It is a stone building surrounded by a board fence 12 feet high. The ground inclosed is about fifty feet square. The number of prisoners committed during the year was 19, two of whom were females. There are five cells, three for men and two for women.

Everything about the premises was in good order. The keeper's salary is $200 a year.

Manitowaning Lock-up.

I inspected this lock-up on the 17th August. It is a stone structure containing five cells, three for males and two for females. About four-fifths of an acre of land are enclosed by a board fence, giving an area of about fifty feet square. There is a stone residence for the keeper in front of the lock-up. The lock-up-keeper receives a salary of $200. He is also a painter by trade. He is furnished with a free house and fuel. There have been 17 prisoners during the year, 6 of whom were females.

Mattawa Lock-up.

There were no prisoners in the lock-up when I visited it on the 21st April, and since the 1st October there have only been 6 prisoners committed, all of whom were fined for misdemeanors and only detained in the lock-up over night. The keeper only sleeps on the premises when he has prisoners in charge. He does the cooking for them at his own house and carries it to the lock-up, for which he receives thirty cents per day for each prisoner.

There are two cells for women and three for men, and one room for the use of the keeper.

Minden Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed :—

On the 14th July, 1892, in compliance with your instructions, I made an inspection of the Minden lock-up. There was one man in custody convicted of being drunk and disorderly, and one other had been confined during the year on the ground of insanity. This lock-up, as I reported on my last visit, is quite unfit for a place of imprisonment, and appears to be principally used as a store-room by the keeper, who lives in the same building. This official is, however, about to remove to his own house close at hand, and promises that the lock-up will be straightened up and only used for the purpose for which it was intended.

Haliburton Lock-up.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this lock-up. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you, I made an inspectien of the lock-up at the village of Haliburton on the 13th July, 1892. There was one male in custody on the occasion of my visit, and there had been four other men incarcerated during the year, for short periods. No change has been made to the building since my last visit, and it is still unfit for the purpose for which it is intended.

Sudbury Lock-up.

Since the burning of this lock-up in the spring, prisoners of importance have been sent to North Bay. Preparations are being made for rebuilding, and it is hoped that the new lock-up will be ready for use by the end of the year.

Huntsville Lock-up.

I inspected the Huntsville lock-up on the 22nd April, and found it empty of prisoners.

The premises were in satisfactory order with the exception of the outside gate leading into the yard, which I ordered to be repaired. The beds, bedding, corridors, and cells were clean and neatly kept. Only two prisoners have been committed since last October. There were eight prisoners in 1891 and five in 1890.

The new furnace which was put in last fall heats the building comfortably. There are five cells for men and two for women. Prisoners are not kept in this lock-up for any length of time, but are sent on to Bracebridge for trial and sentence.

Fort William Lock-up.

I made an inspection of this lock-up on the 30th August. The number of persons committed during the year was 82, of whom 7 were females. The building contains ten cells for men and two for women. It is a frame structure two and a half stories in height, and has a good cellar. The court-room occupies the first flat, and the officers' and jurors' rooms are on the second flat.

There are two yards for prisoners, enclosed by a board fence twelve feet

high. The building is heated by coal and wood-burning stoves, but a furnace should be placed in the basement for heating all the apartments in the building. Water for general use has to be brought from the river at a cost of 20c. per bbl. The premises were in good order throughout.

The cost per prisoner per day is about 12c., and the consumption of fuel per year is 8 tons of coal and 25 cords of wood. This is the most economically managed lock-up in the province.

I have recommended the Public Works Department to have the building supplied with Babcock's fire extinguishers, as it is without any means of protection from fire at present.

Burk's Falls Lock-up.

I inspected this lock-up on the 2nd September. It is a two and a half story frame building, with an acre of ground. There are two gaol yards, protected by a wooden fence twelve feet high. The lock-up contains five cells for men and two for women. I found everything about the building in good order. There was only one prisoner on this date. He had been committed for contempt of court. There have been ten prisoners since the 1st October last. The books were properly kept.

The woodshed which was built last season required some fixing, owing to the earth having washed away from the posts. This was ordered to be attended to

North Bay Lock-up.

An inspection of the North Bay lock-up was made by me on the 21st April There were no prisoners on that date. The building was clean and in good order and the books were written up to date. The management is good. The hot air furnace put in last fall for heating the lock-up and the Court House has not, proved sufficiently large for that purpose, and the Court House has to be separately heated by stoves when required. A well is being sunk this season to supply water for domestic use.

A small frame building is required, about 16 ft. by 24 ft., to be used as a storehouse and workshop, and should be provided at an early day.

From the number of female prisoners committed to this lock-up from time to time, I am of opinion that a matron should be permanently appointed. As the population of the town is increasing, there will in all probability be a corresponding increase in the number of prisoners in custody.

Magnetawan Lock-up.

I inspected this lock-up on the 1st September. It is a block building one story high and about 16 feet square. There is no fence around it. The building has not been used for a number of years, there being apparently no necessity for it. I have therefore recommended that it be handed over by the Government to the village authorities.

Killarney Lock-up.

This lock-up was visited on 17th August. It is a one story block building, with one-third of an acre of ground, enclosed by a board fence 12 feet high. There were no prisoners. Twelve suits of clothing on hand. Everything was in good order. The keeper, who lives with his son, receives $150 a year.

There is no acting constable or acting magistrate in the locality.

I have recommended that this lock-up be handed over to the authorities of the village of Killarney.

CENTRAL PRISON.

In presenting this, the nineteenth annual report of the Central Prison, it is gratifying to note that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners as compared with previous years. The year has been marked by the good health enjoyed by the prisoners, and their good behaviour. Peace and quietness have prevailed under the able management of the warden, and his efficient staff of officers.

A considerable improvement has been made during the past year upon the buildings and grounds. Wells have been sunk upon the premises to supply an additional quantity of water. A large and handsome building has been erected for the accommodation of the broom industry carried on by Messrs. Nelson & Sons. The old broom shop has been enlarged and fitted up for the manufacture of binder twine. New and valuable machinery for the purpose has been placed in the building, and a supply of raw material purchased. We expect to manufacture a large quantity of twine during the winter and have it ready for the market in time for next harvest.

The several industrial departments have been fairly prosperous and remunerative with the exception of the north shop for the manufacture of woodenware, which, owing to the suspension of work by the Brandon Manufacturing Company, has been closed for the greater part of the year. It is now in running order again under the management of Mr. Noxon.

Most of the clay remaining in the brick-yard from last season has been manufactured into brick, and in compliance with the recommendation I made in my last report it has been decided by the Government to discontinue this industry at the prison.

From the conservatory a large quantity of plants and flowers have been distributed or supplied to the different public institutions in the province, for their grounds and green-houses.

A large amount of industrial work has been performed by the prisoners during the year in the different departments requiring much attention and care, and necessarily demanding much of the time of the warden and officers. The most important object, namely, the discipline and reformation of the prisoners has not been lost sight of. The active duties of the day in the several industrial departments is followed by a careful training of the mental faculties of the prisoners at night school for four nights each week; while their spiritual welfare is looked after on the Sabbath day, in Sunday School and at other religious services.

Owing to the increased expenditure necessary for carrying on industrial work at the Central Prison I have again to call attention to the urgent necessity for rearranging the management at the commencement of the year, and the adoption of rules for governing the industrial working of the institution. As regards purchasing supplies, and disposing of goods manufactured, it is not possible to successfully carry on operations in industrial work at the Central Prison without separating the industrial department from the maintenance department, keeping the accounts of each department entirely distinct.

The expenditure for industrial work for the past year, was $49,257.85, while the cash receipts were $57,731.75. The stock remaining on hand at the end of the year amounted to $46,373.72. Outstanding accounts at the close of the year, $51.985.04. Expenditure for maintenance during the year was $60,701.87.

Last year we were enabled to make quite a reduction in the number of staff officers at the Central Prison and consequently a considerable saving in salaries while at the same time we were enabled by a revision of the salaries of the staff to give a slight increase of wages to nearly all the officers.

For the coming year an increased expenditure will be required on account of introducing the binder twine manufacture and the resuming of the work in the north shop, both of which will require an additional foreman. I am in hopes of meeting this increased expenditure without asking for a larger amount than was placed in the estimates last year.

The cost per day for the prisoners' maintenance was 10½ cents.

In my notes of inspection together with the reports of the warden, surgeon, teachers of the night school, president of the Prisoners' Aid Association and the superintendent of the Sunday School will be found detailed statements of the operations of the prison during the year. All the officials have been courteous and attentive to their duties in maintaining law and order.

The health of the prisoners has been good as will be seen by the report of Dr. Aikens, the medical attendant. The sanitary and general condition of the buildings and grounds was never more satisfactory. The tables and statistics show the number of prisoners, cost of maintenance, expenditure in industrial departments, etc., during the past year.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Central Prison on the 29th September. On that day there were 278 prisoners in custody.

The general condition of the buildings and grounds was satisfactory. The cells, beds and bedding were found to be in a neat and tidy condition. The institution has good drainage and ventilation. The water-closets, yards, etc., were in good order. The quality of the food supplies was good. The dietary of the sick prisoners in hospital was in accordance with regulations. The dispensary, library, etc., were in nice order.

I examined the books in the warden's department, and also in the bursar's and storekeeper's departments.

About two million of bricks are being manufactured this year which will use up all the clay on hand, and brickmaking will be discontinued hereafter.

During the past summer, a new brick building 60x200 feet has been erected, to be used for the manufacture and storage of brooms. The building in which this work has previously been carried on is being enlarged and put in shape for the manufacture of binder twine. The machinery and raw material are now being placed in the building. There has been considerable improvement made to the grounds by planting trees, laying out flower beds etc. The prison buildings have been painted and renovated during the year; new drains have been constructed.

The wooden ware industry which has been carried on for some time in the north shop has been suspended for the present by the withdrawal of the Brandon Manufacturing Company.

While engaged in this inspection I talked with the prisoners and gave them an opportunity to make any statement they desired, but found little or no complaint among them.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October).	352	341	337
Committed during the year	714	671	598
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys	..	1	..
Recaptured	1	2	..
Total number in custody during year	1,067	1,015	935
Discharged on expiration of sentence	688	641	626
" " payment of fine	16	8	4
" by remission of sentence	14	6	2
Transferred to common gaol as unfit for labour	..	3	1
Died in the Prison Hospital	1	1	1
Transferred to the Industrial School, Mimico	..	1	0
" " a lunatic asylum	3	3	6
Removed to the Kingston Penitentiary	..	3	1
Convictions quashed	3	5	1
Pardoned	..	4	8
Escaped	..	4	2
" from Bailiff in transit	..	1	..
Total discharges, deaths, etc	726	678	652
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept)	341	337	283

This record, so far as the number returned to the common gaols, and the number of deaths is concerned, is a good one.

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shewn in the following summary :

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Sentenced direct	522	503	416
Transferred from common gaols	193	171	182
	715	674	598

The next table shows the periods of sentence passed upon

Sentence.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
One month and under	.....	.....	15	6	7	11	17	171	125
Over 1 month and up to 2	.....	.....	10	2	35	16	23	101	127
Over 2 months and up to 3	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91
Over 3 months and up to 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38	.....
4 months	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53	60
5 "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10
6 "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199
7 "	.....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4
8 "	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6
9 "	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15
10 "	1	4	6	.....	4	.....	3	1	4
11 "	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....
12 "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69
13 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
14 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2
15 "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3
16 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1
17 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
18 "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11
19 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
20 "	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2
21 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....
22 "	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	2
23 "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20
24 "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11
30 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*2½ years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
*3 "	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	2
*3½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*4 "	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....
*4½ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*5 "	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767
Average period of sentence each year	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.

*Boys transferred from Reforma

the prisoners received into the prison since its opening :—

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	SENTENCE.
140	81	51	22	191	1	46	29	37	24	One month and under.
105	88	76	42	148	64	45	88	46	84	Over 1 month and up to 2.
95	118	128	75	128	189	160	118	129	113	Over 2 months and up to 3.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Over 3 months and up to 4.
43	61	66	52	45	62	79	64	73	69	4 months
9	14	31	20	13	12	21	8	18	12	5 "
151	203	213	213	180	190	217	220	189	164	6 "
5	6	3	7	1	5	3	3	1	1	7 "
5	4	3	12	6	3	4	11	9	3	8 "
9	18	21	20	15	23	24	13	19	9	9 "
1	5	1	4	1	2	.....	2	11	.....	10 "
2	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	1	7	1	11 "
67	75	101	69	62	61	67	78	67	67	12 "
.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	13 "
2	1	.....	4	.....	6	3	3	1	.....	14 "
3	2	7	1	2	5	7	1	8	7	15 "
2	1	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16 "
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 "
13	13	24	17	23	16	29	26	21	17	18 "
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19 "
2	2	4	3	3	6	2	....	2	.....	20 "
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	21 "
.....	7	3	1	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	22 "
5	13	19	11	17	21	20	20	12	12	23 "
10	8	8	10	20	15	8	24	18	14	24 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	36 "
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2½ years.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	*3 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3½ "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	*4½ "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5 "
669	723	761	594	862	699	739	715	674	598	Totals.
4 28-30 Months.	6 18-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 8-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	6 26-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 6-30 Monshs.	7 2 30 Months.	6-13 Months.	Av'age period of sentence each year.

tory owing to incorrigibility.

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as those sentenced during the year:—

Nationalities.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	333	6,104
Irish	73	1,906
English	77	2,052
United States	57	1,334
Scotch	36	601
Other countries and unknown	22	408
	598	12,405

Religious Denominations.		
Church of England	176	4,413
Roman Catholic	210	4,315
Presbyterian	80	1,407
Methodist	95	1,592
Other denominations, etc	37	678
	598	12,405

Civil Condition.		
Married	175	3,854
Single	423	8,551
	598	12,405

Social Habit.		
Temperate	108	2,513
Intemperate	490	9,892
	598	12,405

Educational Status.		
Could read and write	462	9,427
Could read only	33	1,075
Could neither read nor write	103	1,903
	598	12,405

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 18.06 per cent. of the commitments; in 1891, the percentage was 17.35, and in 1889, 20.

The totally uneducated men represent 17.22 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 15.66 per cent. in 1891.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For the year 1892 compared with the previous year—

Service.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1891.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1892.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	cts.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	786 76	4.39	2 28	639 60	3.85	2 00
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	8,089 67	45.108	23 45.6	6,475 72	38.85	20 20
Flour, bread etc	4,718 28	26.25	13 65	5,062 35	30.24	15 72
Butter, etc	340 81	1.90	98	381 62	2.27	1 18
Groceries	2,842 11	15.756	8 13	2,308 87	13.79	7 17
Fruit & Vegetables	2,150 52	11.90	6 18	1,935 31	11.55	6 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,210 06	28.78	14 96	6,110 12	36.54	20 00
Fuel	6,677 59	37.10	19 29	5,116 36	30.55	15 88
Gas, Oil, etc	1,404 13	7.812	4 06	1,316 15	7.86	4 08
Laundry, soap and cleaning	2,123 45	11.816	6 14	2,363 37	14.112	7 33.8
Furniture and furnishings	628 40	3.50	1 82	393 36	2.35	1 22
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2,653 19	14.763	7 67	2,183 63	13.04	6 78
Repairs and alterations	1,179 34	6.559	3 41	586 58	3.5	1 82
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc	622 59	3.458	1 80	738 20	4.41	2 28
Water supply	2,376 16	13.236	6 88	2,204 61	13.16	6 84
Library, schools and religious instruction	938 85	5.222	2 72	713 95	4.25	2 21
Miscellaneous	2,706 71	15.05	7 82	2,372 83	14.16	7 36.7
Salaries and Wages	20,507 01	113.785	59 17	19,799 24	118.02	61 37
Totals	65,955 63	366.39	190 53	60,701 87	342.50	189 45

Average number of prisoners 1891, 345; Average number of prisoners, 1892, 321.

Manufacturing Operations.

A statement of the amount expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed:—

	1891.	1892.
Carpenter and cabinet shop	$ 155 07	$ 173 47
Tailoring shop	4,680 15	4,005 03
Shoe shop	4,341 76	3,874 01
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....
Broom shop	953 85	1,043 09
Brickyard	5,988 60	1,875 62
Stationery, advertising and printing	148 95	67 70
Miscellaneous	1,591 28	706 71
Salaries and wages	12,685 06	11,960 18
North shop	1,734 69	1,624 61
South "	12,709 64	14,673 89
Machine shop	15,346 71	8,287 89
Paint "	435 75	817 13
Repairs "	62 43	56 97
Brickyard well	.....	79 35
Manufacturing expenditure	$60,833 94	$49,257 85
Maintenance expenditure	65,955 93	60,701 87

The revenue of the various industries is shewn in the following summary:—

	1891.	1892.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners	$ 9,510 79	$ 9,939 34
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	12,802 50	10,156 85
South " " "	13,355 14	19,563 50
Brickyard sales	5 20	3,207 88
Tailoring shop, sales	6,859 18	5,814 14
Shoe " "	3,563 07	4,495 56
Carpenter " "	187 23	700 55
Blacksmith's shop, sales	.....	.....
Machine " "	10,708 82	8,700 33
Miscellaneous	282 84	899 55
	$57,274 77	$63,047 70

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:—

	1891.	1892.	
In the broom shop	18,830	19,326	days.
" woodenware shop	20,828	15,914	"
Total work in broom and woodenware shop	39,667	35,240	"

	1891.	1892.	
In the brickyard	16,056	8,835	days.
" tailoring shop	5,299	4,202	"
" shoe shop	2,401	2,295	"
" carpenter's shop	6,127	8,733	"
" tinsmith and engineer's shop	.....		
" south shop	5,705	5,580	"
In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory	9,186	15,096	"
Number of days of productive labour	84,441	79,981	"
" " domestic work	14,638	14,485	"
Total number of days worked	99,079	94,466	"

The proportion which the number of days of productive labour bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :—

1891.

Total stay of prisoners	125,850 days.
Number of days productive labor	84,441 "
Proportion	67.09 per cent.

1892.

Total stay of prisoners	117,215 days.
Number of days productive labour	79,981 "
Proportion	68.24 per cent.

It will be seen from the above summary that there was a considerable falling off in the aggregate number of days of productive labour during 1892, due to the smaller prison population : but the percentage they bear to the total days' stay of the prisoners is higher than in the previous year.

Transfer of Prisoners.

A statement shewing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaols to the Central Prison is appended.

When Transferred.	Number Transferred.	Prisoners' fare to the Prison	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October, 1691	27	52 50	66 45	21 00	139 95
November, 1891	47	108 05	68 35	26 45	202 85
December, 1891	64	162 50	89 10	41 00	292 60
January, 1892	53	111 40	76 90	31 75	220 05
February, 1892	51	152 55	85 05	37 00	274 60
March, 1892	48	102 50	95 80	27 25	225 55
April, 1892	50	169 35	100 90	43 00	313 25
May, 1892	58	146 15	84 50	36 00	266 65
June, 1892	53	147 45	94 70	45 00	287 15
July, 1892	54	169 05	82 10	41 25	292 40
August, 1892	41	168 10	186 00	40 75	394 85
September, 1892	42	133 95	95 85	39 50	269 30
Totals	588	1,623 55	1,125 70	429 95	3,179 20
Average expense incurred per prisoner		2 76	1 91	73	5 40
Preceding year		2 62	3 47	73	6 83

Discharged Prisoners.

Summary showing the amount paid for return fares for discharged prisoners, the number and destination thereof, during the year ending September 39th, 1892.

Where Sent.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount paid.
		$ c.
Alton	1	2 25
Belleville	7	19 20
Brockville	13	67 60
Buffalo	17	53 65
Brantford	17	33 15
Barrie	3	6 00
Berlin	4	8 00
Bracebridge	4	16 40
Burk's Falls	1	5 45
Brampton	5	3 00
Colborne	2	5 60
Chatham	15	77 00
Cobourg	10	17 50
Cornwall	4	26 80
Cayuga	5	15 25
Collingwood	2	5 70
Chapleau	1	13 55
Chicago	1	10 00
Clifton	1	2 60
Detroit	35	180 50
Dutton	1	4 15
Dunnville	2	6 20
Drumbo	1	1 90
Fenelon Falls	1	3 15
Guelph	4	6 00
Gravenhurst	3	10 50
Grand Rapids	1	10 25
Goderich	1	4 10
Hamilton	55	66 00
Hyde Park	1	3 65
Holland Landing	1	1 50
Holland Centre	2	6 20
Ingersoll	8	23 15
Kingston	27	109 85
Kemptville	1	7 00
Kincardine	1	4 55
Kinmount	1	3 20
London	31	105 40
Lindsay	4	8 20
Montreal	7	46 55
Madoc	1	3 65
New Market	1	1 05
North Bay	4	27 40
Napanee	3	10 05
New Rowell	1	2 45
Moorfield	1	2 70
Milton	1	1 00
Ottawa	29	193 20
Owen Sound	6	21 70
Otterville	1	2 85
Orangeville	1	1 45
Pembroke	11	84 55
Peterborough	4	9 60
Port Union	2	1 50
Perth	1	5 85
Picton	2	6 60
Simcoe	5	18 00
Carried forward		

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—*Continued.*

Where Sent.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount paid.
		$ c.
Brought forward		
Sault St. Marie	4	33 00
St. Thomas	8	29 20
Stratford	3	8 30
Sandwich	2	10 50
St. Marys	1	3 05
Susp. Bridge	5	13 00
Sarnia	11	44 55
St. William	1	3 45
Sudbury	7	65 80
St. Catharines	5	10 75
Shelburne	1	2 00
Seaforth	1	3 65
St. Ola	1	3 85
Saginaw	1	7 45
Troy	1	8 70
Windsor	10	52 25
Welland	17	44 40
Wiarton	1	4 50
Woodtsock	21	54 60
Walkerton	1	3 65
Whitby	2	2 00
Total		$1,802 95

REPORT OF WARDEN.

CENTRAL PRISON, 1892.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.

SIR,—The statistical tables forwarded in advance of this furnish all the information as to the movements of this prison during the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1892.

As compared with 1891, the number of prisoners held was eighty one less. If this may be accepted as an indication of diminution of crime, it is very gratifying, but not being in possession of the full particulars of how many were convicted for offences within the Province during the year, I am unable to determine whether the decreased number received within the Central Prison represents the true condition of a lessened number of criminals or not, but it at least indicates that.

There is no circumstance connected with the liberation of the six hundred and fifty-two who passed through the prison, calling for special remark, other than that two escaped, one of whom was groom, the other cowman, and both took a mean advantage of the privileges granted them, and in violation of their solemn promise given that they would not do so. The one death was that of a man who was in a dying condition when received.

The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good considering the physical wrecks so many of them are when admitted. Out of an average of three hundred and twenty-one daily in custody, the number under treatment in the hospital was less than one per cent. This sustains what is claimed for the prison, that in its every department, of cell accommodation, dietary, employment and workshops, the utmost regard is had to every particular in all that pertains to physical and moral culture.

The fiscal year has been an exceptionally busy one. When it was decided to discontinue brickmaking as an industry, other employment for the prisoners thereat engaged had to be provided, and when the manufacture of binder twine was determined upon, buildings suitable for it had to be erected. The shop heretofore used for broom making being convenient to the machine shop engine, which is of sufficient power to do all that is at present required of it, and also to run the twine machinery, it was decided to build a shop for the broom industry, and use the old one for the cordage. The new shop is two hundred feet in length, sixty feet wide, four floors, consisting of a basement the full size of building, ten feet from floor to joists, ground floor for storage of materials, fifteen feet from floor to ceiling, the workroom, twelve foot ceiling, and sufficient storage space within the roof for ten thousand dozen brooms. With the exception of laying the brick and stone and putting on the slates, all the work of excavation, bricklayers help, the carpenter, painting and glazing and steam-fitting, was done by prison labor, the whole completed within six months, commenced in January, and the other industrial pursuits carried on at the same time. For an outlay of fifteen thousand dollars expended on material other than the brick, which was supplied from the prison yard, bricklayers wages and slating, a building valued at a fair estimate to be worth twenty-eight thousand dollars has been added to the prison premises, and erected entirely under the supervision of the prison staff.

The alterations on what was formerly the broom shop, a building one hundred and sixty feet long by eighty feet wide, two floors, to fit it for the binder twine industry, involved the building of foundations for an additional twenty-seven 12x12 posts to support the upper floor for the machinery, the raising of the

entire upper floor to a level and splicing the posts, many of them being decayed, laying a cement floor throughout, raising the walls three feet, putting on a new roof covered with slate, with dormer extension, to give the required light, and laying the workroom floor, the upper one, with maple. The expenditure for lumber, cement, lime and sand, slating, iron, etc., has been about five thousand dollars. The work has all been done by prison labor, with the exception of part of the bricklaying on the walls and the slating. The value of the alterations may be estimated at not less than nine thousand dollars.

During the winter a well thirty feet diameter and twenty-five feet deep was sunk in the brickyard, and a supply of from fifteen to eighteen thousand gallons per day of the purest water obtained. To increase this to equal the consumption of the prison, which for all purposes averages about twenty-three thousand gallons daily, a second well was put down but it proved dry; another one is under way, from which there is reason to expect a good supply. The expenditure on this work apart from the prison labor has been about fifteen hundred dollars. When the work is completed, which will be during the coming winter, by connecting the two wells, a sufficient supply of water for all purposes will be provided, for an outlay of about two thousand five hundred dollars, of a quality superior to that supplied by the city waterworks, and at a cost but little over one year's supply as heretofore. It is difficult to determine the exact value of the prison labor expended on this work, since it was done in part by prisoners at irregular times, but an average of about ten have been employed for about eight months.

Other improvements on the premises include the renewal of the whole of the steam heating pipes connecting the boiler room with the main building, the cell houses, and kitchen, at a cost for material of about eight hundred dollars, the work being done by prison labor under the supervision of the engineer. Extensive alterations were made on the greenhouses, of a permanent and durable character. In the one having a cellar, the joisting and floor were entirely decayed, this was replaced by using the old iron rails as joists, and building the spaces between with brick arches, and covering these with a cement floor. Then the wooden benches in three of the houses were completely rotted with the damp, and were replaced by using the old iron rails, as stringers to carry the cross bars which were cut out of the best parts of the old steam pipe lifted from the yard, and these being covered with the refuse slate taken off the buildings, made permanent, strong, and indestructible benches, costing nothing but the prison labor. New sewers were laid for the broom shop. One of the wooden turntables was replaced with a longer one of iron, and a new brick wall built round the pit. Alterations were made on the stables, the north and machine shops, all entailing considerable prison labor. The entire premises are now in excellent order, and while the labor expended on them cannot be included as revenue, like the returns from the several industries, yet the value of the prison premises is increased by that much, and may be estimated at forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

The industrial pursuits of the prison shew what may be regarded as fairly satisfactory returns in revenue, being represented by proceeds from sales of manufactured goods and receipts for the labor of prisoners employed in the broom-making and wood-working shops, amounting to fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents paid to the Provincial Treasurer, and an increase of the outstanding accounts over the amount at the close of last year of five thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-five cents, a total of sixty-three thousand and forty seven dollars and seventy cents. The suspension of the north shop industry on the 30th of June, without intimation by the contractors, lessened the revenue by at least two thousand six hundred dollars from that source.

Viewed from a financial standpoint, the operations of the prison come far short. That is, of its being a self-sustaining institution, but the industries give a return in their influence for good upon the prisoners physically and morally, which cannot be estimated by a money standard. During the past year I have the most gratifying assurance from a number who received instruction and training as tradesmen during their detention, which so effectually changed their trend of life from following crime to that of mechanical pursuits, many of whom hold good, and in not a few instances responsible positions. Go where I may they make themselves known to me, and the correspondence with them is both extensive and gratifying. The incorrigible and irreclaimable criminal, and there are many such, for whom the cumulative system of sentence is most desirable, neither appreciate the varied industries of the prison nor love its discipline, hence their fear of becoming subject to them, but the youth or man who is brought by these, aided by the secular and religious teaching to call into play the better and heretofore submerged part of his being, not only avail themselves of the opportunities offered, but are grateful for them.

Not the least important factor in this direction is the ornamentation of the grounds within and without the premises. From a very small beginning in 1884 the greenhouses have grown to conservatories in which not a few have been trained as gardeners, while the effect of the beautiful grounds, and the flowers on the lawn inside the walls, during the summer months, cannot do otherwise than have an influence for good upon the prisoners. From the greenhouses were supplied plants for the Normal School grounds valued at fully $300, also the flowers and other plants for the prison grounds and vegetable gardens, to the value of not less than $750. Then at date of writing greenhouse plants amounting to $1,960.50 have been sold to the Agricultural College at Guelph, and the Asylums at Kingston, London and Hamilton, also for the Provincial Exhibit at the World's Fair plants to the value of $2,000 have been selected, while there will still be left in the greenhouses young plants worth $3,000. Associated with this branch of the prison industries is the product from the garden and fields, from which all the vegetables and small fruit required for the use of the prison are obtained, and the six cows pastured. The value of the roots, fruit and fodder may be estimated at $2,367.80, in addition to which there is the full supply of milk for the officers and prisoners. Hogs to the value of $929 have been raised and sold, and the proceeds applied towards the maintenance of the conservatories. Prior to the introduction of the culture of plants and ornamentation of the grounds, the swill and refuse from the kitchen brought $72.00 a year, considerably less than the cost of the milk supply.

I direct attention to this branch of the prison work for the first time, since it has attained to a point when it may fairly be classed as one of the industries of the prison, besides being at the same time an important agency in the reclamation and elevation of the men brought under its influence. While it may also very properly be claimed that extensive as the conservatories are and the collection of plants in them, and the prison grounds within and without the walls made beautiful, there has been no expenditure of money other than the proceeds from the one source mentioned.

Remark is sometimes made in the newspapers suggesting that part of the proceeds from the labor of the prisoners should be given to them. This has been done for several years, and as far as practicable, the system has been introduced in the several industrial pursuits, to fix a stint of work at what is considered reasonable and fair, then pay the prisoners for their overwork. It cannot be effected in all departments, and there are a very considerable number who will do no overwork; nay, who will not even do the stint, if they can get out of it.

Notwithstanding this there was paid for surplus work during the past year one thousand nine hundred and fifty two dollars and eighty nine cents in sums ranging all the way from eleven cents to upwards of one hundred dollars, and in many cases they have been enabled to contribute toward the support of their families. In all cases when a prisoner desires to do this, every facility so far as practicable is afforded him to do so. It is the intention in the future where it has not so far been in operation, to extend this, since it is recognized to be just toward those to who wish to earn something, as well as an incentive to diligence and good conduct, and its effect upon many has been productive of the best and most encouraging results.

The interest in the Sunday services and in the week day evening classes has throughout the year been as marked as formerly, and I have pleasure in testifying to the healthy influence exerted thereby upon the prisoners, and their appreciation of the untiring efforts of Mr. Cassels and his staff of assistants, the several clergymen who take the afternoon services, and the Rev. Father Walsh whose devotion to his duty and love for his flock has been productive of so much good among them.

The discipline has been well maintained with a very largely diminished number of mis-conduct reports, and that with the abolition of dark cell confinement. For the fiscal year ending September, 1891, I had to investigate and deal with 1,449 offenders, reported for misconduct and infraction of the prison rules, while for the year just closed the number fell to 836. In consequence of the increased duties in supervising all the industries, and the building operations, interviews with myself by prisoners during working hours, except in special cases, have been suspended, but in lieu thereof a part of the Sunday forenoon has been regularly devoted to that branch of my work, and 1,726 interviews with them have been held through the year at that time. May I add, that while the utmost available and possible effort is directed to place before the men who come under our charge and tuition, the best example at our command for the elevation of their moral character in all that is therein implied, the management of the prison has no sentimentality about it, firm adherence to the rules governing their conduct, considerate treatment with due regard for their physical and mental capacity, diligence and close attention to their work is required from all the prisoners, and silence enforced at all times; beyond this nothing that is irksome or calculated to occasion restivness is permitted, and the internal operations of the prison are free from any hostility on the part of the prisoners toward the disciplinary and industrial staff. This is due to the fact that the officers and employees, recognizing the responsibility resting on them, so deport themselves that their influence is toward the betterment of those under their instruction, and in harmony with all efforts for their moral improvement.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks for the many obligations under which your courteous consideration and assistance at all times have placed me, and to the Honorable and Provincial Secretary for the uniform kindness with which he has always received me, and the pleasure I have derived from meeting him in consultation upon matters connected with the management of the prison.

The disciplinary and industrial staff have my commendation for the faithful discharge of their several duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,

Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Remaining in custody 30th September, 1891	337	
Committed during the year	598	
		5
Discharged on expiration of sentence	626	
" " payment of fines	4	
" " remission of sentence	2	
" " conviction quashed	1	
" " pardoned	8	
Transferred to County Goal	1	
" " Kingston Penitentiary	1	
" " Asylum for Insane	6	
Died in Prison Hospital	1	
Escaped	2	
	652	
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1892	283	
		935

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOLS.

Nature of Sentence.

To Central Prison	416
" Common Gaol	182
Total	598

Social Condition.

Married	175
Single	423
Total	598

Education.

Read and write	462
Read only	33
No education	103
Total	598

Ages.

Under 18	30
From 18 to 20	51
" 20 " 30	266
" 30 " 40	117
" 40 " 50	69
" 50 " 60	40
" 60 " 70	20
Over 70	5
Total	598

Nationalities.

England	77
Ireland	73
Scotland	36
Canada	333
U. S. A.	57
Other Countries	22
Total	598

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	176
Roman Catholic	210
Presbyterian	80
Methodist	95
Baptist	21
Lutheran	12
Congregational	3
Pagan	1
Total	598

Habits.

Temperate	108
Intemperate	490
Total	598

Sentences.

One month and under	24
Over 1 month up to 2 months	84
" 2 months " 3 "	113
" 4 "	69
" 5 "	12
" 6 "	164
" 7 "	1
" 8 "	3
" 9 "	9
" 11 "	1
" 12 "	67
" 15 "	7
" 18 "	17
" 23 "	12
" 24 "	14
" 36 "	1
Total	598

Average duration of sentences, 6 months, 13 days.

Crimes.

Assault	24
" indecent	12
" and robbery	7
" Constable	5
" doing bodily harm	8
" aggravated	4
" and drunk	1
Arson	2
Assault with intent to rob	2
" and disorderly	1
" aggravated on wife	2
Abusive language	3
Bigamy	3
Burglary	6
" and robbery	1
" " assault	1
" " larceny	18
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	4
Cruelty to animals	3
Carrying a revolver	1
Criminal assault	1
Cattle stealing	1
Drunkenness	21
" and disorderly	16
" " vagrancy	1
Disorderly	3
Desertion and larceny	1
Embezzlement	5
Escape from County Gaol	1
Forgery	5
False pretense	9
Felonious wounding	9
Felony	1
Fraud	2
Housebreaking and Larceny	8
Housebreaking	5
Horse stealing	3
Indecent exposure of person	4
Indecency with male	2
" gross	1
Inmate of disorderly house	1
" house of ill-fame	3
Injury to property	2
Incorrigible	1
Keeping disorderly house	3
" house of ill-fame	2
Larceny	208
" from person	2
" and drunk	1
" " recieving	2
" of money	7

Larceny of diamonds	1
" of chickens	2
" and assault	1
" of horse and buggy	2
Neglect to support family	1
" " wife	1
Robbery	1
Receiving	6
" stolen goods	1
Selling liquor without license	2
" " to Indian	3
Shop breaking	1
Shopbreaking and larceny	4
Seduction	1
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	1
Tresspass	3
" on G. T. R. property	1
Unlawful wounding	5
Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Vagrancy	118
" and larceny	1
" " assault	1
Wife beating	1
Total	598

Occupations.

Agent	1
Bartender	2
Bookbinder	..
Blacksmith	9
Barber	7
Butcher	11
Bricklayer	2
Boilermaker	4
Baker	2
Brakesman	4
Broker	1
Brass finisher	1
Cigar maker	7
Carpenter	15
Clerk	10
Commercial traveller	3
Cook	5
Cooper	1
Currier	1
Confectioner	2
Druggist	1
Doctor	1
Drover	1
Engineer	2
Engine driver	1

Fireman	3
Farmer	7
Florist	1
Gardener	2
Groom	5
Glove maker	1
Hatter	3
Harness maker	4
Hack driver	1
Labourer	326
Laster	1
Moulder	9
Miller	1
Marble cutter	1
Machinist	5
Painter	16
Plumber	1
Plasterer	2
Pedlar	2
Polisher	3
Porter	3
Printer	4
Sailor	12
Shoemaker	21
Student	1
Salesman	1
Spinner	1
Stonemason	3
Storekeeper	1
Scalemaker	1
Steamfitter	2
Soldier	1
Stonecutter	3
Solicitor	1
Tailor	35
Trimmer	1
Tinsmith	3
Teamster	5
Trunkmaker	1
Telegraph Operator	1
Varnisher	1
Waiter	5
Weaver	1
Waggonmaker	1
Woodcarver	1
Total	598

Counties and Districts.

Addington	1
Algoma	4
Brant	27

Bruce	1
Carlton	30
Dufferin	1
Essex	30
Elgin	9
Frontenac	18
Grey	7
Hastings	9
Huron	1
Haldimand	4
Halton	2
Kent	20
Lambton	9
Lincoln	6
Leeds	12
Lanark	3
Lennox	1
Middlesex	40
Muskoka	1
Northumberland	11
Norfolk	3
North Bay	6
Ontario	6
Oxford	34
Prince Edward	2
Peterborough	5
Perth	2
Peel	6
Penetanguishene	1
Rat Portage	5
Renfrew	2
Stormont	10
Simcoe	12
Victoria	7
Wentworth	67
Wellington	7
Waterloo	8
Welland	33
York	135
Total	598

Industrial Department.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing on October 1st 1891, and ending September 30th, 1892.

North shop, woodworking	15,914
Broom shop	19,326
South shop, woollen mill	5,580
Machine shop, tinsmith, blacksmith, carpenters and helpers, and machinists and helpers	8,733
Tailor shop	4,202

Shoe shop	2,295
Brick yard	8,835
Bricklayers, laborers and excavators making permanent improvements	9,263
General work in yard	712
Mercer Reformatory	1,412
Farm laborers in garden and farm	3,709
Total	79,981

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of Domestics employed from 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

October, 1891	1,421
November, "	1,074
December, "	1,167
January, 1892	1,442
February, "	1,247
March, "	1,178
April, "	1,334
May, "	986
June, "	1,300
July, "	1,074
August, "	1,275
September, "	987
Total	14,485

RETURN

Shewing the number of days prisoners were in Hospital, confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed from 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

Months.	Hospital.	Confined in cells and under punishment.	Unemployed, bad weather and waiting for materials.	Unfit for work, sick in cells and convalescent.
October	75	129	248	121
November	60	89	218	121
December	109	10	163	67
January	118	1	502	128
February	121	8	154	57
March	103	84	16	53
April	80	1	58	27
May	73		116	35
June	98		109	76
July	54	6	145	58
August	83		360	108
September	66		83	69
Total	1,040	328	2,172	920

Central Prison Hospital.

Annual Return of the Medical Department of the Central Prison, shewing the average number of patients in Hospital per day for each month from 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

October, 1891	1.67
November, "	1.60
December, "	3.58
January, 1892	3.06
February, "	4.48
March, "	4.38
April, "	4.40
May, "	5.09
June, "	3.90
July, "	1.32
August, "	1.93
September, "	2.16
Average per day for the year	3.13
Number of patients in Hospital on September 30th, 1892	2

RETURN

Shewing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Date.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	334	321	328	345	352	367	326	298	301	294	296	284
2	329	321	327	342	352	361	324	297	299	292	291	287
3	330	323	333	343	352	360	324	299	297	292	289	284
4	330	325	332	347	351	359	320	298	303	291	287	284
5	327	325	333	344	357	359	312	302	303	292	287	283
6	330	323	333	344	352	359	318	301	301	297	286	282
7	333	322	337	343	352	359	311	300	305	296	286	280
8	333	322	332	342	352	359	314	300	303	303	285	279
9	333	320	332	342	357	359	315	301	300	300	289	283
10	333	317	330	342	354	358	315	295	300	300	286	279
11	333	317	327	350	353	358	312	300	290	297	291	279
12	332	322	329	347	356	354	312	295	290	293	287	277
13	333	322	329	346	353	354	313	297	287	300	281	281
14	331	325	324	350	353	352	312	291	290	299	281	279
15	330	325	322	349	353	351	310	391	390	300	278	281
16	333	324	330	349	360	356	310	290	285	301	278	276
17	330	321	328	349	359	345	310	287	292	301	281	283
18	330	324	331	349	351	347	310	291	296	300	280	283
19	330	323	336	352	364	350	309	291	296	302	281	279
20	329	323	336	352	364	350	306	289	296	298	280	280
21	327	327	338	350	364	352	312	288	293	306	280	278
22	327	327	337	356	361	349	310	288	294	306	278	277
23	330	332	336	259	360	351	308	292	292	308	279	277
24	329	331	340	359	359	348	308	291	295	308	277	275
25	329	334	339	359	358	349	306	296	294	305	278	275
26	329	331	337	358	368	346	305	293	294	302	278	275
27	326	336	337	356	364	346	301	299	292	301	284	274
28	325	339	336	355	364	343	299	296	288	304	284	274
29	324	339	334	356	364	339	304	296	294	298	287	278
30	322	334	334	353	.....	335	298	295	295	296	284	283
31	321	.....	347	353	.....	331	.....	398	.....	296	287	.....
	10,212	9,775	10,329	10,841	10,365	10,896	9,334	9,145	8,855	9,278	8,796	8,389

Total number for the year	117,215
Highest any one month	10,896
" " day	368
Lowest " month	8,389
" " day	274
Average per month	9,768
" " day	321

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison, from 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.

Industrial department	79,981
Domestic "	14,485
Sick in Hospital	1,040
Sick in cells and convalescent	920
Confined in cells and under punishment	328
Unemployed, inclement weather, lunatics, unfit for work and waiting for material	2,172
Sundays and holidays employed	18,289
Total	117,215

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

To *the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., of Ontario, Toronto.*

SIR,—I have the honor to report that work in the Central Prison Sunday School has been carried on with encouraging results during another year.

The average attendance of scholars for the year ending 30th September, 1892, was 190. The average attendance of teachers during the same period, 23.

In addition to the regular Sunday services we have been privileged to hold special services on Caristmas day, New Year's day and Good Friday, and we believe that the men have profited by our ministrations.

The Warden, Deputy Warden, Sergeant and other officers have uniformly been courteous and obliging in all matters affecting the school.

Yours respectfully,

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Superintendent C.P.S.S.

31st October, 1892.

REPORT OF THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1892.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a statement shewing the work of material aid of the Prisoners' Aid Association for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Total number discharged from the city prisons during the year, 1,938. The number assisted by the Association, 506. Employment found for 128. Provisions given to 75 families. Rent paid for 15. Articles of clothing given, 183. Assisted with tools or other material, 36. Railway fares paid to homes or where employment could be obtained for, 51. Articles of furniture given, 81. Loans to discharged prisoners, $166.83. Repaid during year, $114.92. The agent and Bible woman have made 227 visits to the prisons, and 520 visits outside in the interests of the prisoners and their families.

The reports that follow will give full information regarding the spiritual and educational work of the Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. BLAKE.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1892.

STATEMENT of receipts and disbursements of the Prisoners' Aid Association, Toronto, from October 1st 1891, to September 30th, 1892.

Receipts.

To	Government grant	$1,000 00
"	City of Toronto grant	600 00
"	County grants	290 00
"	Grants for cabs	700 00

To	Collected at annual meeting	6 08
"	Loans returned	115 02
"	Subscriptions	407 00
"	Central Bank dividend	21 46
"	Wm. Gooderham, legacy and interest	579 00
		$3,718 56

Disbursements.

By	aid and loans to discharged prisoners	$717 33
"	Central Prison Night School—salaries and supplies	401 00
"	Cabs for ministers and teachers	415 25
"	Literature, hymns, etc	89 30
"	Fuel, light and water	171 95
"	Taxes and advertisements	49 81
"	Salaries	728 50
"	Printing, stationery and postage	171 68
"	Interest and repairs on Simcoe street property	741 45
"	Bank interest and sundries	101 96
"	Building Society's stock (Gooderham legacy)	491 63
		$4,079 86

CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL—SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

It affords me pleasure to present you with the Annual Report of the school at the Central Prison.

The school is held on four evenings of the week, the senior classes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings being under my charge, and the junior classes on Wednesday and Friday evenings being under the charge of the assistant teacher, Mr. Madden. The annexed table will shew the number of men on the school roll for each of the several months, as well as the number in the several classes.

From 1st October, 1891, to 30th September, 1892.	No. on Roll.	1st Primer.	2nd Primer.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.
October	94	21	6	20	32	15
November	87	18	8	18	27	16
December	85	21	7	20	25	12
January	99	22	10	16	32	9
February	88	26	11	11	31	9
March	94	19	13	16	37	9
April	89	21	12	15	33	8
May	81	23	12	18	32	6
June	85	23	12	17	30	3
July	88	21	12	12	30	3
August	41	18	11	12	.....	.....
September	67	18	10	16	22	1

The pupils for the most part evince a lively interest in their studies and are anxious to learn, and take great pains in their work, so that the results are, in many cases, creditable to the men themselves and gratifying to their teachers.

We are in possession of many testimonies from these men as to the benefits they derive from the Night School, and we have good reason to believe that in awakening and arousing their intellectual activities, their spirit and moral tone are improved, and through their reading lessons, and the books thus placed within their reach, thoughts and aspirations are enkindled that, we trust, will lead to a truer and nobler life.

I give a short extract from a letter written by one of the men in the 3rd book class. "When I came here I could not write much in English, nor could I read." (He now writes very fairly and reads quite well). "I am very thankful to you for all which you have done for me, for you have awakened in me a desire to give up the filthy habit of using tobacco and strong drink, the latter I have not only given up while here, where I cannot get any, but for the remainder of this my earthly pilgrimage, and I have tried to get others to do the same, and in the last twelve months I have obtained signatures to 125 pledge cards against the use of tobacco, strong drink, and filthy language. If you had not told us that

story and shewn us your colors I might not have come to that conclusion, not to touch, taste, or handle any strong drink, and by Divine help to get others to do the same. I was sentenced in November, 1890, to twenty-three months in the C.P. for obtaining money under false pretences. I have now about three weeks more to put in, and by God's help I shall never again take a dishonest penny, for I believe that I can make my living better honestly the rest of my life."

I desire to thank Mr. Massie, the warden, for the deep interest he manifests in the work, and also the deputy warden, Mr. Logan. Guard Hartly also renders valuable assistance.

Thanking your Association for the interest you have ever shewn in this good work and for your promptness in furnishing all necessary supplies of text books, stationery, and other repuisites when needed.

I have the honor to remain,

yours respectfully,

JAMES BODDY,

Principal Central Prison School.

To the President and Members of the Prisoners' Aid Association, Toronto.

Toronto, October 29th, 1892.

CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL—JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

To the Prisoners' Aid Association :—

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to forward to you the Annual report of this department of the Night School at the Central Prison.

The school continues to be regarded, by the men in attendance as a great privilege and a rare opportunity of improving their imperfect and deficient education. Not only has there been a great increase in the number attending during the past year, but there has also been a greater interest taken in the work. It is easily seen from the regularity in attendance and the interest taken in the work that the men value the school very much. Many, when leaving, express thanks for what they have learned and for other benefits they have derived from the school.

The following table will show the number on the roll for each month, and the number in each of the several classes:

From October 1st, 1891, to September 30th, 1892.	No. on Roll.	1st Primer.	2nd Primer.	2nd Class.	Average.
October	47	21	6	20	35 7/8
November	44	18	8	18	39 1/4
December	50	21	9	20	43 1/7
January	48	22	10	16	41 3/7
February	53	27	11	15	39 3/8
March	48	19	13	16	39 4/5
April	52	21	13	18	40 3/8
May	54	23	13	18	44
June	61	25	16	20	39 3/5
July	52	27	13	12	38 1/4
August	54	28	14	12	36 4/7
September	44	18	10	16	36

This shows a large increase in attendance over that of last year. For the year just ended there have sixty-three enrolled in the first primer, forty-six in the second primer, and fifty-five in the second reader, and the average attendance for the year is over forty. Of the sixty-three admitted to the first primer class, thirty-nine (or about 62 per cent.) were unable to read or write. These being admitted to the school from week to week require special attention at first, and it has been found necessary to manage the first class very largely by individual teaching. The results, in nearly every case, have been most encouraging and satisfactory.

The school is held on Wednesday and Friday evenings for the first and second classes, and during the past year school has been held ninety-five evenings for these classes.

The warden, Mr. Massie, and the deputy warden, Mr. Logan, deserve praise for the interest they take in the work and for the willing and cheerful assistance they have rendered. The guards also have rendered valuable assistance, and especially guards Reid and Hartly, who have the more immediate charge of the men attending the school.

Thanking the Association for the kind attention given to the school and for the liberal supplies provided,

I am,

very respectfully yours,

J. H. MADDEN,
Assistant Teacher, Central Prison Night School.

Toronto, October 5th, 1892.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1892

Sir,—The report from the medical department of the Central Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1892, represents that the most important feature of the year has been the marked improvement in the health of the prisoners.

Ever since the opening of the prison there was reason to believe that the air in the upper part of the corridors was not what it should be, and of late years I had become satisfied that this impurity of the air gave rise to inflammations in the region of the back, part of the mouth and throat, such as in the tonsils, pharyns, larynx, ear, etc., besides preventing the very highest tone of animal health.

The Warden readily assented to the proposed remedy, and with his usual intelligent energy gave instructions for carrying it out; but some hinderances stood in the way, and it was not until the summer of 1891 that our views were completed, as indicated in last year's report.

The result of this perfect ventilation on the physical tone of the prisoners has been highly satisfactory: sickness has much lessened, there being less than one per cent. of the whole number in the hospital, and those not in the hospital are at work of some kind, as the Warden has no loungers about the premises.

The corriders in which are the cells of the prisoners, excepting a few in the basement of the main building, are about three or four feet above ground, have no basements, are concreted, splendidly lighted, and the air is now continuously pure during the whole of the night as well as by day.

The institution is now a sanitarium as well as a prison. The prisoners nearly all increase in weight and color during their stay with us; and during the year I think I have noticed less mental irritability than formerly.

The following list indicates the applications made by prisoners at work for treatment, the diseases of which they complained, viz :—

Disease.	Number of Applications.	Disease.	Number of Applications.
Abrasions	19	Hernia	9
Abscesses	19	Indigestion	139
Acne	36	Inflammations—various, mild	27
Ague and aguish	23	" of bursæ	2
Albuminuria	8	" of hand	6
Alpeceia	4	" of curvical glands	11
Anœmia	1	" of hand	1
Anorexia	42	" of finger	1
Aphthæ	6	" of knee joint	4
Aphonia	1	Influenza	43
Asthma	3	Insomnia	16
Balanitis	3	Insanity	10
Bladder, irritable	6	Laryngitis	1
Boils	18	Lumbago	17
Buboes	5	Masturbation	4
Burns and scalds, slight	22	Nervousness	13
Cancer or pancreas	1	Neuralgia	99
Catarrh, naso-pharyngeat	188	Œdema	6
Complaining of pains without any corroborative evidence of trifles and malingering.	787	Otorrhœa	4
Conjunctivitis	39	Palpitation, cardiae	1
Constipation	239	Pediculi pubis	14
Contusion and small wounds	92	Phymosis	1
Cramps, abnormal	95	Pirigo, capitis	4
Coughs and colds	384	Pruritus	22
Deafness	9	Rhematism, mild, and rheumatic neuralgia	63
Debility	40	Ringworm	2
Dermatitis	13	Scabies	20
Diarrhœa, (mostly from constipation)	137	Sciatica	1
Diphtheria, slight	1	Scrofula	3
Dysentery	5	Sore throat (simple)	135
Ear-ache	16	Spermatorrhœa	25
Eczema	9	Spine, curvature of	1
Epilepsy	18	Sprains	24
Eruptions—various, cutaneous	30	Strabismus	1
Erysipelas, mild	1	Structure of urethra	17
Erythema	15	Syphilis, primary	4
Feet, tender	21	" secondary	14
Feverish	4	Teeth extracted	48
Fistula in ano	1	Teeth extracted and replaced	15
Fractures of small bones	3	Toothache	52
Goitre	2	Ulcers	78
Gonorrhœ and gleet	43	Urethritis	3
Hæmatemesis	1	Veins, varicose	2
Hæmoptysis	9	Vomiting	4
Hæmorrhoids	44	Warts and corns	10
Headache	140	Worms	6

THE number of prisoners admitted into Hospital, and diseases for which they were treated.

Disease.	Number Admitted.	Disease.	Number Admitted.
Anæmia	1	Neuralgia, severe	2
Anorexia	1	Pains, alleged	2
Burn	1	Phymosis	1
Conjunctivitis	2	Pharyngitis	8
Contusion of testicle	1	Pleurisy	
Contusion of abdomen, severe	1	Ponigo capitis	2
Coughs and colds	5	Rheumatism	6
Cramps, abdominal	1	Scald	2
Debility	5	Spinal curvature	1
Deruratitis	1	Sprain, ankle	1
Diarrhœa	4	Stricture of urethra	3
Dislocation of patetta	1	Syncope	1
Dysentery	1	Tonsillitis	6
Epilepsy	2		
Feverish	9	Wounds	2
Glass, broken, swallowed	1	Vomiting	1
Hæmorrhoids	1		
Headache	1	*Operations—*	
Hæmoptysis	2	For hæmorrhoids	2
Inflammation of foot	3	Amputation of toe	1
" of cervical glands	1		
" of knee joint	1		
Lumbago	3	Death, from cancer of panereas and adjoining parts, causing chronic jaundice	1

AVERAGE number of patients in the Central Prison Hospital per day for each month in the year.

Month.	Number in Hospital.
October, 1891	1.67
November, "	1.60
December, "	3.58
January, 1892	3.06
February, "	4.48
March, "	4.38
April, "	4.40
May, "	5.09
June, "	3.90
July, "	1.32
August, "	1.93
September, "	2.16
Daily average for the year Being less than one per cent. of the prison population.	3.13
Number of patients in the Hospital September 30th, 1892	2.
The average in the Hospital for the previous year was 4.46 per diem.	

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS, M.D.

THEODORE F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

In submitting this, the twelfth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, I am pleased to state that there has been a steady decrease in the number of inmates of both departments, as compared with past years.

During the year considerable improvement has been made upon the building and grounds. The old and rusted steam-pipes in the basement, used for heating the building, have been removed and replaced with new ones. The floors and ceilings have been repaired, The fence surrounding the airing yards has been strengthened and repaired. These are the only changes worthy of note since my last report.

As usual, the general health of the inmates has been good, as will be seen by the report of the attending physician, Dr. King.

The usual industrial work, namely, laundering, sewing and knitting, has been carried on during the year.

The educational, moral and spiritual training of the inmates has received the careful attention of the officers and others during the year. In the report of Mr. W. H. Howland will be found a full statement of the work undertaken by means of the Sunday school and other religious services, and it is gratifying to notice in that report, as well as in the report of the Superintendent, Mrs. O'Reilly, the marked reformation in the inmates, not only while confined in the institution, but after they have gone out, which is attributed to the efforts put forth by the kind friends who have interested themselves in this work.

The revenue derived from the industrial work during the past year amounts to $2,303.81.

Industrial Refuge for Girls.

My remarks on the Reformatory, so far as regards the decrease in numbers and the results, will apply equally to the Refuge Branch, as will be seen by the reports and statistics furnished by the Superintendent, Mrs. O'Reilly, the teacher, Miss Elliot, and Dr. King. The girls in the Refuge are employed at light housework, sewing, knitting, and in attending school.

The officers and attendants have been courteous and attentive to their duties, and have maintained good discipline and order.

Reformatory.

	1891.	1892.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	84	70
" " since admitted	117	100
" " transferred from Refuge	....	....
Total number in custody during the year	201	170
Discharged on expiration of sentence	122	95
" by order of the court	....	.....
" " Governor-General	1	4
" on payment of fine	2	1
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	....	.....
" Refuge for Girls	6	5
Died	....	1
	131	106
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	70	64

Refuge.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	43	51
" " since admitted	25	10
" " returned from apprenticeship	3	3
Total number in residence	71	64
Discharged on expiration of term	6	6
Apprenticed by order of Inspector	14	10
Transferred to Reformatory	....	1
Died	....	1
	20	18
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	51	46

Maintenance Expenditure.

For year ended 1892, compared with previous year.

—	Total expenditure for year ending 30th September, 1891.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th September, 1892.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	156 94	2 34	1 22	166 27	2 83	1 47
Butcher, meat and fish	1,980 76	30 27	15 47	1,570 28	26 71	13 89
Flour, bread and meal	1,244 07	18 67	9 72	1,243 73	21 15	11 00
Butter	679 71	10 21	5 31	594 42	10 11	5 26
Groceries	3,103 03	46 61	24 24	2,613 44	44 46	23 12
Potatoes and vegetables	250 28	3 75	1 95	215 11	3 65	1 90
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1,510 75	22 69	11 80	2,083 07	35 44	18 43
Fuel	2,279 49	34 24	17 81	2,800 43	47 65	24 78
Gas, oil, candles and matches	542 33	8 13	4 23	515 99	8 76	4 56
Laundry, soap and cleaning appliances	628 76	9 44	4 91	719 94	12 23	6 37
Furniture and furnishings	580 03	8 71	4 53	366 63	6 23	3 24
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,023 92	15 38	8 00	1,244 47	21 17	11 01
Repairs and alterations	687 88	10 32	5 37	438 95	7 46	3 88
Printing, postage, advertising and stationery	293 26	4 40	2 29	288 36	4 90	2 55
Water supply	520 61	7 80	4 06	610 24	10 38	5 40
Library, schools and religious services	469 41	7 04	3 66	402 54	6 82	3 55
Unenumerated	779 76	11 70	6 09	1,275 78	21 71	11 29
Salaries and wages	10,169 41	152 79	79 45	9,574 85	162 98	84 75
Total maintenance expenditure	26,900 40	404 50	210 11	26,724 50	454 64	236 45
Manufacturing operations				1,331 13		
				28,055 63		

Average number of Inmates in 1891—128.
Average number of Inmates in 1892—113.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following summary shows the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom :—

Sewing Department.

No of days worked 94.

Total revenue	$121 52	
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines	50	
Net revenue		$121 02

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 12.78 cents.

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 6,626.

Total revenue	$1,922 89	
Less cost of materials and water	720 09	
Net revenue		$1,202 80

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 18.15 cents.

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 2,128.

Total revenue	$227 50	
Less cost of material	60 00	
		$167 50

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 7.87 cents.

Making up Clothing for Inmates

7,712 days at 30 cents per day	$2,213 60	
Clothing for inmates on discharge	328 02	
Total		$2,146 62

The gross and net earnings of the different branches were :—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch	$121 52	$121 02
Laundry "	1,722 89	1,202 80
Knitting "	227 50	167 50
Total revenue	$2,271 91	1,491 32
Making clothing for inmates, etc		2,641 62
		$4,132 94

Minutes of Inspection.

I made an inspection of this Institution on the 13th October.

There were 111 inmates on that day, viz.: 64 in the Reformatory and 47 in the Refuge. The former were employed in the usual occupations provided for them such as laundry work, sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, house cleaning, etc. Two were on the sick list.

All the girls in the Refuge attend school a certain number of hours each week day. They are also taught to do house-work, cooking, sewing, knitting, cleaning, etc. They are apprenticed with private families as soon as opportunity occurs.

All the different departments—dormitories, school-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, sewing-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets—were in good order; beds and bedding clean and well kept.

The books were properly written up.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Toronto, November 14th, 1892.

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain,

Inspector of Prisons, etc:—

Sir,—I beg to submit to you the twelfth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

No material change has taken place in the Reformatory since I had the honor of forwarding to you my last annual report.

The general health of the inmates has been good, no serious outbreak of disease having occurred.

On the 28th of May a woman died of consumption, she had been an invalid from the time of her entrance six months previous.

Many of the women when they came in were so deliberated from the effects of intemperance and other causes that they were not able for hard labor until the nutritious food, the regular hours, and the cleanliness they were obliged to observe, built them up physically, this together with a daily average of four feeble minded women considerably reduced the number of those capable of performing an ordinary day's labor.

I am glad to notice that every succeeding year the inmates are more easily controlled, more amenable to reason and apparently more anxious for their own reformation. Their conduct for the past year may be considered satisfactory. On referring to the record of punishments I find that the number of women punished was 33, the cases numbered 57, some of these women being punished many times. Their punishment consisted of being locked in a cell with a diet of bread and water. They are never confined in a dark cell except in extreme cases.

I feel again called on to notice the short terms that have been passed upon inebriates. This class have been sentenced on an average for a term not exceeding five months. This is altogether too short a time for the Reformatory discipline to have any effect. A number of these victims of intemperance are earnestly desirous of reforming, but long indulgence has so weakened their will power that when at liberty and thrown again among their old associates they cannot or will not resist temptation, these women when in the Reformatory do not appear to have any great craving for liquor and many of them have told me that they dreaded going out to face the temptations ready to meet them, it is to be regretted that they are not given the full term the law allows, that their good resolutions might have time to be strengthened. Knowing the danger that besets an inmate on her discharge from the Reformatory of returning to the same environments that caused her downfall, every effort was made by the lady teachers of the Sunday School, by Miss Zinkam the painstaking officer appointed by the Prisoner's Aid Association and by the members of the Reformatory staff to provide situations for those about to be discharged who had no home or respectable friends to receive them, and who were anxious to lead good lives.

This past year 95 were discharged by expiration of sentence. The following list wil shew how they were disposed of:—

Returned to parents or relatives	44
Situations provided by Miss Zinkham, Prisoners' Aid Ass'n.	14
" " Members of Reformatory staff	8
" " Sunday School teachers	2
Went to Convent of Good Shepherd	2
Obtained situations for themselves	3
Went to Industrial Refuge, North Toronto	1
" Sacred Heart Orphanage Sunnyside	1
" Salvation Army Rescue Home	1
Returned to old life	19
	95

There has been a large falling off in the number of infants in the Reformatory during the year, last year there was a daily average of 7 $\frac{81}{365}$, this year 1 $\frac{314}{366}$.

Infants in Nursery, October 1st, 1891	6
Brought in by mothers	3
Total	9
Taken out by mothers	7
Sent to Infants Home	1
" House of Providence	1
	9

The nursery is now closed for the first time since April, 1884.

A fourth of those received during the year were wholly illiterate; about a fifth were entered as being able to read, but the majority of those were not able to do so intelligently. During the winter months classes were held for those who were willing to learn to read and write. The experience of twelve years has taught me that it is time wasted to try and force women to learn to read and write who have no desire to do so.

The lady teachers of the Sunday school, under the wise superintendence of W. H. Howland, Esq., have been constant in their attendance every Sunday morning. Clergymen, members of the Ministerial Association have held a service regularly on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening of each week. The ministrations of Rev. Father Walsh, of St. Michael's College, has been successful; he has been regular in his attendance and untiring in his efforts for the improvement of his spiritual charges.

The inmates are always willing to attend all the religious services, and I can bear testimony to the good effects these services have upon the conduct of the women while in the Reformatory. The fact, also, that the recidivists are less in proportion than in any preceding year, shews the beneficial effect of these services.

The following list will show how the women were employed in laundry department.

Articles laundried for Central Prison.....	92,784
Patrons and Reformatory.....	70,361
	163,145

Sewing.

Articles made and mended.....	2,376

Hand Knitting.

Mitts for Reformatory for boys.....	151 pairs.
Socks and stockings.....	934 "

All the old steam-pipes in the basement of the Institution were replaced by new ones; several of the floors and ceilings were repaired.

The fences enclosing the airing yards were strengthened by having new posts put in.

The refrigerator in use at present is most unsatisfactory, the ice used was far in excess of what should be necessary in one properly constructed.

The woodwork of the Institution is badly in need of paint both inside and outside.

The library books, having been in constant use for twelve years, require renewing.

The grounds and garden were kept in excellent order.

The staff remains the same as last year.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

In accordance with your request of last year I have asked Miss Elliott to prepare a report of the Refuge, which I beg to enclose.

I have visited the Refuge daily, all reports of misconduct and breaches of discipline were submitted to me, no punishment was administered without my sanction.

I invariably found every child diligently employed in some useful way. No time is allowed to be wasted over either work or study. I consider that according to their capacity the children have made marked progress in their classes during the year.

I agree with Miss Elliott that a number of children's books are required, so that these girls may have some opportunity of cultivating a taste for good reading. I am often surprised to see the neat sewing, good knitting and darning even the small children do.

I desire to emphasize what Miss Elliott has said about the necessity of continued protection for vicious and feeble-minded girls after they leave the Refuge so that they may be placed beyond the possibility of transmitting their physical and moral taints to posterity.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

Mrs. M. J. OReilly, Superintendent of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women and Industrial Refuge for Girls:—

MADAM,—In accordance with your request I submit the following report of the *Industrial Refuge for Girls* for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Number committed to Refuge before 1st October, 1891	147
" transferred from Reformatory " "	35
" committed from 1st October, 1891 to September 30, 1892	6
" transferred from Reformatory " " "	4
Whole number since opening	192
" " now in Industrial Refuge	46

Average age at entrance	12½ years.
" length of time in Refuge	2⅓ "

Number committed at 10 years and under	45
" " 11 " to 13 years	82
" " 14 " 18 "	65

Daily Routine.

Kitchen girls rise	6	a.m.
Rising bell	6.20	"
Breakfast bell	6.45	"
Preparation "	8.30	"
Prayer "	8.40	"
School "	9	"
Dinner "	12	m.
School "	2	p.m.
Sewing "	3	"
Supper "	5	"
Study "	7	"
Retiring "	8	"

CLOTHING MADE BY THE GIRLS.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	112	Pillow cases	38
Chemises	59	Sheets	73
Drawers	73	Shirts	42
Dresses	112	Towels	73
Hand-knitted Stockings	168	Unenumerated	56
Nightdresses	27	Total	665

In the Refuge many of our girls receive the only advantages of school they ever had or ever will have. We endeavor to cultivate a desire for reading, and to aid us in this we need a library especially adapted to the young. A few years ago fifty volumes were purchased; these need to be replaced and some more added.

The benefits of industry, the dignity of labor, the unswerving fidelity to duty, the virtues of honesty and truthfulness are diligently inculcated in our girls. Our efforts are often strengthened by the success of those who are now respectable women, and who were once as wayward and careless as many of those now with us. Instances might be cited from letters which have come to us during the past years from scores of girls of the benefits and advantages received by them while in the Refuge.

In school the girls are divided into junior and senior grades. The former comprises those in the I. and II. readers, the simple rules in arithmetic, arabic and Roman notation. In the senior grade are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, composition, history, and geography. When you call to mind the average length of time in the Refuge is less than two and a-half years, and the last three to six months are spent in the kitchen for special instruction in cooking, you will observe that we cannot take them very far in these studies.

With few exceptions the girls committed to the Refuge may be classified according to ages.

From the township municipalities come the little girls—23½%—varying in ages from three to ten years. These young wards of the state, who have been neglected, deserted or orphaned by parents, should be placed in private families on the boarding-out system, which has been successfully carried out in the United States, Great Britain and Australia. Not one of the little ones has been found vicious or refractory. Some are brighter than others, yet all have been taught to read and write and to use their hands deftly at sewing, knitting and housework, and would amply repay their guardians for the necessary outlay in their years of helplessness.

Exceptions.

During the year a little girl of nine years of age was committed for housebreaking. Since the close of our official year another child of ten years for housebreaking and larceny. Though not companions in crime, both are children of respectable, law-abiding citizens. Surely children — girls — ought not to be charged with such crimes. Who has not read of the boy who trespassed and stole apples; his father was summoned and ordered to make compensation. He did so, and more also; he chastised his son and looked after him better in the future. This boy afterwards became Lord High Chancellor of England—Lord Eldon.

Between the ages of eleven and fourteen years many girls are committed to the Refuge from the girls' and orphans' Homes of our towns and cities, where they have proved unmanageable and vicious, and are unfit for adoption or apprenticeship. So far as we can trace their histories they are the offspring of drunken and dissolute parents, or waifs of whom no record can be found. One of these set fire to the Home which sheltered her rather than do some task. A few days after her entrance here, to avoid work, she picked the palms and fingers of both hands until they looked as if coated with fish scales. Another girl of this class took the fleshy part of her arm in her mouth, and by suction drew the blood to the surface, which in a few days turned black and blue, like a bruise from a blow of a club. I need not mention more of these typical cases of a class which society should protect itself against. Their language and habits are more vicious than their actions. Legislation should be enacted to transfer these girls to some place of detention as soon as their term expires in the Refuge.

You will be gratified to learn that of the sixty-five girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, 60% were transferred from the Reformatory; of these "transferred" only four, so far as we can learn, returned to their former habits of life.

In concluding I wish to express my indebtedness to you for your continued sympathy, counsel and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

MATILDA C. ELLIOTT,
Teacher and Housekeeper in Refuge.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1891	70
" " since received	100
	170
Discharged by expiration of sentence	95
" " order of His Excellency the Governor-General	4
" " payment of fine	1
Transferred to Refuge	5
Died	1
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1892	64
	170

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	73
" to Common Gaols	27
	100

Nationalities.

Canada	55
England	14
Ireland	20
Scotland	1
United States	10
	100

Religious Denominations.

Baptists	4
Episcopalians	26
Methodists	22
Presbyterians	14
Roman Catholics	34
	100

Social Condition.

Married	32
Single	68
	100

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	52
Intemperate	48
	100

Education.

Read and write	55
Read	19
Neither read nor write	26
	100

Ages.

Under 18	19
From 18 to 20	11
" 20 to 30	38
" 30 to 40	8
" 40 to 50	12
" 50 to 60	7
" 60 to 70	5
	100

Occupations.

Charwoman	8
Dressmaker	1
Housekeeper	13
Laundress	5
Milliner	1
No occupation	16
Pedlar	1
Prostitutes	6
Seamstress	4
Servants	45
	100

Crimes.

Assault	1
Arson	1
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	1
Burglary	1
Child desertion	1
Drunk and disorderly	13
Fraud	1
Frequenting	1
Housebreaking and larceny	1
Indecent exposure	1
Inmate of disorderly house	3
Inmate of a house of ill-fame	2
Keeping a disorderly house	6
Keeping a house of ill-fame	5
Larceny	10
Larceny and bringing stolen goods to Canada	1
Larceny and drunkenness	1
Manslaughter	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences	2
Prostitution	3
Selling liquor without licence	2
Unlawful wounding	1
Vagrancy	41
	100

Sentences.

For 1 month...	4
" 1 month and under 2 months	2
" 2 "	2
" 3 "	4
" 4 "	3
" 5 "	1
" 6 "	55
" 11 "	1
" 12 "	8
" 19 "	1
" 23 "	8
" 1 year and 360 days	4
" 1 " " 364 "	3
" 2 years	3
" 3 " and 10 months	1
	100

Counties from which Inmates were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and subsequently Removed.	Total.
Algoma, District of	1		1
Brant	1		1
Bruce	1		1
Carleton		4	4
Elgin	1		1
Essex	3		3
Frontenac	4	1	5
Grey	5		5
Kent	6		6
Lambton	1		1
Leeds and Grenville	3		3
Lennox and Addington	1		1
Perth	1		1
Peterborough	2		2
Middlesex	4		4
Nipissing District		1	1
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2
Norfolk	1		1
Ontario	1	1	2
Oxford	1		1
Simcoe	2	1	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1
Victoria	2		2
Wellington	2		2
Wentworth	8		8
Welland	1		1
York	19	18	37
Total	73	27	100

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	1,903
" for stock	224½
Shirt making for Central Prison and suits for County gaols	94
Laundry, city and Central Prison	6,626
	8,847½

Domestic Labor.

Corridor and house-cleaning	1,859½
Cooks	367½
Bakery	586
Dining-room	586
Laundry (inmates and staff)	2,727¼
Learning to sew	15½
" knit	378½
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	709½
" " " washing own clothing	214½
Nursery (attending infants)	208½
Nurse (hospital)	59½
	7,712¼

Daily average number of infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Day of Month.	October, 1891.	September.	December.	January, 1892.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
2	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
3	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
4	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
5	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
6	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
7	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
8	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
9	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
10	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
11	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
12	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
13	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
14	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
15	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
16	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
17	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
18	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
19	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
20	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
21	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
22	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
23	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....
24	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....
25	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....
26	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....
27	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....
28	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....
29	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....
30	5	3	1	1	.....	1	2	2	1	1	2	.....
31	4	.....	1	1	....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Total	180	93	65	31	29	31	48	62	48	31	38	24

Total, 680; Average per day, 1 $\frac{344}{366}$; Average per month, 56$\frac{2}{3}$.

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Day of Month.	October, 1891.	November, 1891.	December, 1891.	January, 1892.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.
1	70	72	77	71	71	64	58	55	55	54	54	59
2	73	72	77	70	71	64	57	55	55	54	54	59
3	74	72	77	70	71	64	56	55	55	54	53	58
4	73	71	78	70	71	66	56	55	54	54	55	57
5	73	70	78	70	72	66	56	58	54	53	54	62
6	74	73	77	70	72	66	56	58	54	51	54	62
7	73	73	77	70	71	66	56	56	53	53	54	62
8	73	72	77	73	71	66	56	56	52	52	54	62
9	72	72	77	73	71	66	56	56	54	53	54	64
10	72	72	77	72	71	67	55	56	53	51	57	64
11	72	72	77	72	71	27	55	58	52	51	61	63
12	72	72	77	72	70	67	54	58	51	54	61	63
13	72	73	77	71	69	64	54	60	51	53	61	63
14	72	73	77	70	67	64	56	60	51	53	60	62
15	72	73	74	72	67	63	56	60	53	53	60	61
16	72	73	74	70	67	62	56	60	53	53	60	66
17	72	73	74	70	68	62	56	60	53	53	60	66
18	72	74	72	70	68	62	56	59	53	53	60	66
19	72	74	72	70	68	61	55	59	51	53	60	66
20	72	74	71	70	68	61	55	56	51	52	60	66
21	73	74	71	70	68	61	56	56	51	52	60	66
22	73	71	68	70	68	61	56	56	50	54	60	66
23	73	71	68	70	68	60	56	56	53	54	60	65
24	73	71	68	70	68	60	55	56	53	54	60	65
25	73	73	68	70	67	60	55	56	53	54	60	65
26	73	74	66	70	67	60	55	56	53	54	59	65
27	71	76	68	70	66	59	54	56	53	54	59	65
28	73	77	68	70	64	59	56	57	53	54	59	63
29	73	77	67	71	64	58	56	56	53	54	59	63
30	73	77	71	71	.....	58	55	56	54	54	59	64
31	72	.....	71	71	.....	58	.....	56	.....	54	59	64
Total	2,247	2,191	2,273	2,189	1,995	1,942	1,669	1,767	1,584	1,649	1,800	1,897

Total	23,203
Average per day	68 $\frac{145}{365}$
" " month	1,933 $\frac{7}{12}$
Lowest number	50
Highest "	78

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Annual Statistical Report for the Year ending September 30th, 1892.

Number of inmates, 1st October, 1891	51
" " since admitted	10
" " returned from apprenticeship	3
	—64
Discharged by expiration of sentence	6
" apprenticeship	10
Transferred to Reformatory	1
Died	1
Remaining in Refuge 30th September, 1892	46
	—64

Sentences

Direct to Refuge	6
Transferred from Reformatory	4
	—10

Nationalities.

Canada	7
England	2
United States	1
	—10

Religions.

Church of England	4
Methodist	2
Roman Catholic	2
Presbyterian	2
	—10

Education.

Read and write	3
Read	2
Neither read nor write	5
	—10

Counties.

Essex	1
Haldimand	2
Lennox and Addington	1
Norfolk	1
Oxford	1
Victoria	1
York	3
	—10

Ages.

Seven years	1
Nine "	2
Ten "	1
Fourteen years	4
Fifteen "	2
	—10

Offences.

Bringing stolen goods into Canada	1
Destitute	2
Fraud	1
House-breaking and larceny	3
Incendiary	1
Without proper control	1
Vagrancy	1
	—10

Sentences.

Six months	2
One year	1
Five years	1
Indefinite	
	—10

Daily average attendance of the Refuge during the year ending 30th September, 1892.

Date of Month.	October, 1891.	November, 1891.	December, 1891.	January, 1892.	February, 1892.	March, 1892.	April, 1892.	May, 1892.	June, 1892.	July, 1892.	August, 1892.	September, 1892.
1	51	49	49	48	49	47	47	48	48	48	46	44
2	51	49	49	48	49	47	47	48	48	48	46	44
3	51	49	49	48	49	47	47	48	48	48	45	44
4	51	49	49	48	49	46	47	48	48	48	45	44
5	51	49	49	48	50	46	47	49	48	48	45	44
6	51	50	48	48	49	46	47	48	48	48	45	44
7	50	50	48	48	49	46	47	49	48	47	45	44
8	50	50	48	48	49	46	47	49	48	47	45	44
9	50	50	48	48	49	46	47	49	48	47	45	44
10	50	50	48	48	49	46	47	49	48	47	45	44
11	50	50	48	48	48	46	47	49	48	47	45	43
12	50	50	48	48	48	46	47	49	48	47	45	43
13	50	50	48	48	47	46	47	49	48	47	44	43
14	50	50	48	48	47	46	47	49	48	47	44	44
15	50	50	48	49	47	46	47	49	48	47	44	44
16	50	49	48	49	47	46	47	49	48	47	44	44
17	50	49	48	49	47	46	47	49	48	46	44	44
18	50	49	48	49	47	46	47	49	48	46	44	44
19	50	49	48	49	47	48	47	49	48	46	44	45
20	50	49	48	49	47	48	47	49	48	46	44	45
21	50	49	48	49	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	45
22	50	49	48	50	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	45
23	50	49	48	50	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	46
24	50	49	48	50	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	46
25	50	49	48	50	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	46
26	50	50	48	50	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	46
27	49	50	48	50	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	46
28	49	49	48	50	47	48	48	49	48	46	44	46
29	49	49	48	50	47	47	48	49	48	46	44	46
30	49	49	48	49	.....	47	48	49	48	46	44	46
31	49	.....	48	49	.....	47	.....	49	.....	46	44	.....
Total	1,551	1,482	1,493	1,513	1,386	1,452	1,420	1,514	1,440	1,448	1,378	1,337

Total ..... 17,414 Average per month ... 1,451⅙ Highest number 51
Average per day... 47 12/366 Lowest number 43

REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, ANDREW MERCER FEMALE REFORMATORY.

We are thankful to be able to record for another year the satisfaction we feel in having been able to carry the messages of help, comfort and strength, through the Gospel of Jesus Christ, for women who are confined in this Institution and to the children in the Refuge.

We have an average attendance of fifteen teachers, who have made it convenient to leave home on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, and who have received ample reward in the gratitude and good results which have resulted from the work. We cannot help calling attention to the remarkably small number in the Institution, the attendance at the Protestant school being about forty-three during the year. When we consider that this is the only institution of its kind in the Province of Ontario. the number certainly tells a story, and the lesson we draw from it, confirmed by the number of letters we are constantly receiving from those who have gone out, is that the work of the Institution and its officers, combined with the work of the Sunday School and the loving sympathy of the teachers, are effecting a real reduction in the number of female offenders against law and morality, for which we thank God.

We have also to express our opinion, that the work recently undertaken by the Prisoners' Aid Society of employing a Bible woman to visit the Reformatory and to obtain situations for the women, visit them and keep track of them after they are sent out, and the provision of a simple residence where they can remain for two or three days when out of a situation, or to which they can come to as a home on their evenings out, has been a benefit and value which we can scarcely estimate.

We desire to express our thanks to Mrs. O'Reilly and Mrs. Coad and all the officers of the Reformatory for their sympathy, kindness and practical help in all our work. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. HOWLAND,
Superintendent, Sunday School.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lady Superintendent, Sunday School.

E. Y. SAMES,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Toronto, October 1st, 1892.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my twelfth annual report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

The Reformatory for Females.

The past year has been one of unusual freedom from sickness in the Institution. The Hospital has been almost continuously unoccupied. One occupant of the Hospital, viz., M—— B——, died on the 28th of last May, after suffering for some time from a combination of consumption and syphilis. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of death from natural causes. The year closed without an occupant in this department.

The Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

The staff has been singularly free from both death and serious illness the past year.

The Syphilitic Ward.

The number of cases treated in this department the past year is less than usual, there being only nine in all during the entire year, and four in at the close of the year. One of the number was the inmate who died from the disease complicated with consumption referred to elsewhere. The annual number of syphilitic cases have diminished in a marked degree, as may be seen by the record of the past five years, viz. :—

September 30th,	1888.	31 cases.
"	1889	25 "
"	1890	16 "
"	1891	12 "
"	1892	9 "

The Lying-in Department and Nursery.

There has been a great falling off in the number of occupants of this department, and very trivial ailments among the babes and mothers, and no deaths. Several women are in the Institution who will require to be transferred to this department shortly.

Presentations for treatment during the year, excluding hospital cases.

Diseases.	Number.	Diseases.	Number.
Abrasions, contusions, cuts	16	Insect bites	2
Abscess	18	Insomnia	1
Acne	4	Irritable bladder	11
Amenorrhœa	15		
Anæmia	3	La Grippe	22
		Lumbago	1
Bilious	133	Lupus	6
Boils	3		
Bronchitis	7	Malingerers and frivolous	26
Burns	6	Menorrhagia	5
		Metrorrhagia	2
Cancrum Oris	3	Menopause	1
Catarrh	3		
Cephalalgia and headache	16	Neuralgia	9
Colds	68		
Congestion, kidneys	10	Pains, alleged and simple	74
do liver	3	Pediculæ	2
Conjunctivitis	5	Phthisis	31
Constipation	78	Phlebitis	1
Corneitis	2	Pregnancy, disorders of	7
Corns	1	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	28
Cramps and colic	21		
Cough	30	Rheumatism	41
Chancroids	11	Ringworm	1
		Ruptured Bursæ	2
Diarrhœa	27		
Dysmenorrhœa	2	Sore throat	59
		Sprains	3
Earache	5	Synovitis	7
Eczema	3	Syphilis	22
Erythema	5		
		Teeth extracted	11
Febriculæ	38	Toothache	22
Fits	4	Tumors	1
Hæmorrhoids	5	Ulcers	1
Housemaid's knee	2	Urticaria	3
		Uterus, erosion and conges. of	4
Incontinence of urine	1	" prolapse	5
Indigestion	45		
Inflammation of head and face	13	Varicose veins	2
" upper extremities	3		
" lower extremities	3	Weakness, depression after hard drinking, general debility and want of appetite	111
" glands	4	Worms	2
" kidneys	1		
Insanity	5		

Monthly record of cases other than hospital cases.

Months.	Casual or ordinary cases presenting.				Syphilitic ward.	
	Total cases seen.	Daily average of cases.	Total cases sick.	Daily average of sick.	Total inmates.	Daily average.
October, 1891	82	2.64	23	.74	4	3.22
November "	98	3.26	47	1.56	3	3.00
December "	88	2.83	25	.80	3	2.58
January, 1892	49	1.58	15	.48	2	2.00
February "	126	4.34	63	2.17		2.93
March "	111	3.58	32	1.03	4	3.00
April "	77	2.56	29	.93	3	3.00
May "	103	3.32	41	1.32	5	3.74
June "	102	3.40	48	1.60	4	4.00
July "	107	3.45	15	.48	5	4.28
August "	120	3.87	34	1.09	5	4.03
September "	115	3.83	36	3.20	4	4.00

Industrial Refuge for Girls.

For the first time in a period of 12 years I have to report the death of an inmate of the Refuge, E—— W——, a little girl of fragile constitution and unfavorable family history, who was nurtured from her admission to the time of her death, on the 6th of February last, from pneumonia.

The health of the girls generally has been good, and great improvement is noticed in the physical and mental condition of those who have been inmates for a long time. Many arrive who have the appearance of having been destitute of proper nourishment and evince great neglect on the part of someone, but a few years' residence conforms them to healthful, gleeful and useful girls, qualified to become useful members of society.

Refuge presentations for treatment during the year.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Abrasions, cuts and punctures	2	Erythema	3
Abscess	4	Fabriculæ	3
Acne	1	Frivolous	3
Amenorrhœa	1	Goitre	2
Anæmia	2	Inflammation, head and neck	3
Bilious	10	" upper extremities	2
Boil	1	" lower extremities	2
Burns	8	Iritis	10
Cancrum Oris	1	Indigestion	2
Cold	1	Neuralgia	1
Congestion, kidneys	1	Pain	1
Constipation	2	Pneumonia	3
Contusion	1	Sore throat	23
Corea	3	Sprain	3
Corneitis	15	Tooth extracted	1
Cough	4	Toothache	3
Curvature of spine	2	Typhoid fever	9
Diarrhœa	2	Weakness, want of appetite, etc	22
Eczema	1	Worms	3

I am pleased to be able to report that I have no fault to find with the sanitary condition of the premises. The health of staff and inmates will bear favorable comparison with those of public institutions generally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

In submitting this, the thirty-third annual report upon the Reformatory for Boys, as in the case of commitments to the gaols, Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, I am pleased to report a decrease in the number of inmates, the total number committed during the year being 252, as compared with 264 last year. The number remaining in the institution on the 30th September last was 168, as compared with 185 on the same date last year, being a less number than any year since 1876.

The buildings and grounds were in good condition, considerable work having been done upon them during the year, such as repairing and painting buildings, constructing roadways, sewers, sidewalks, and beautifying the grounds. The boiler house and machine shop, which were destroyed by fire last spring, have been rebuilt; the Protestant Chaplain's house has been completed; also the bakery and kitchen. Steam-heating for preparing feed for the cattle, and pigs placed in the stables; new land broken up to put under crop, etc. There have been a few changes in the staff of officers during the past year, some having retired from the service and their places filled by others. The boys are employed at work on the farm, in the garden, in the stables, in the tailor, shoe and machine shops, general house work and cleaning, sewing, knitting, laundry work, in bakery and attending school, the details of which are fully set forth in the reports of the Superintendent, the Protestant and Catholic Chaplains, teachers, school inspector, farm instructor, and foremen of the different industrial departments.

The health of the boys has been good during the year, as will be seen by the Surgeon's report. The sanitary conditions of the buildings and premises could not be better. The educational, moral and spiritual welfare of the boys is carefully attended to by the officers, the Catholic and Protestant teachers, and chaplains of the institution. During their hours of recreation the boys enjoy themselves in their play-room and play-grounds, military drill and band music. A number of them are becoming quite proficient as musicians, playing their several parts very creditably.

As to the location of the Reformatory, its surroundings and disadvantages, I still hold the same views I expressed in my report of last year. The management and discipline of the institution have been well maintained by Mr. McCrossonand his efficient staff of officers. My surprise is, that handicapped as they are by the locality they are enabled to produce the good results which the reports and statistics show.

The cost of maintaining the institution for the past year, including the products of the farm and workshops, was $36,977.13.

I have again to allude to the necessity for some action being taken to amend the Dominion Criminal law so as to place the pardoning power in the hands of the Executive of the Province which would greatly facilitate the prompt discharge of inmates when so desired.

The summary given below shows the operations of the Reformatory during the year as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	210	201	185
Admitted during the year	63	63	67
Total number in residence	273	264	252
Discharged according to sentence	34	42	33
Transferred to Central Prison	4	1	1
" to Kingston Penitentiary	1	2	..
" to Hamilton Asylum	..	1	..
" to Industrial School	..	..	1
Reprieved	32	31	48
Died	..	1	1
Escaped	1	1	..
	72	79	84
In residence at close of the year (30th Sept.)	201	185	168

Copies of the minutes of inspection made by me upon this institution are appended :—

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Reformatory for Boys on the 2nd day of April. Since my last visit several structural improvements have been made, namely, the building of a bakery and kitchen, reflection cells, house for the Protestant Chaplain, stable, sheds, etc. The machine shop, blacksmith shop, and boiler house were destroyed by fire a few days previous to my visit, also a large quantity of tools, machinery, and farming implements. I went through the different departments and found them in good order. During the past winter about 1200 cords of wood have been taken from the 70 acres of land lately purchased. The ice houses have been filled with ice taken from the bay. I examined the provisions and found them satisfactory, the meat and bread being of good quality. I saw the boys at their mid-day meal, which was abundant and appetizing. An ample supply of milk is obtained from the cows kept on the premises, and the boys receive a liberal allowance daily. Good order prevailed throughout the institution. I ordered a new roof to be placed upon the building that was burnt, and such other repairs as were necessary to protect the walls, etc., until such time as the building would again be required for industrial purposes, when it can be furnished at a small expense. I ordered all the material damaged by the fire to be properly stored and all machinery and iron unfit for use to be sold as scrap iron. The new boilers which were put in last fall were not injured by fire to any great extent, and I ordered them to be properly covered to protect them from the weather until the building is repaired. The departments of the Bursar and storekeeper, and also the Deputy Superintendent were carefully inspected. The prisoners were all well.

This institution was again inspected by me on the 16th November. On that day there were 170 boys under charge, distributed and employed as follows :—

Carpenters' shop	1
Tailors	11
Engineers' room	7
Stables	4
Farm	4
Garden	4
Cooks and Bakers	7
Wash-house	8
Cleaners	15
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy	2
Teaming	5
Outside work	5
Play-room	27
Protestant school, senior	21
" " junior	25
Roman Catholic school	16
Hospital	4
Wing	2
Night duty	1
	170

All departments of the institution were in good order and the grounds well kept. The pumping station was in good working condition. The stables, outbuildings and stock were found to be in satisfactory order. A good crop of vegetables was obtained from the garden and has been carefully stored for winter use. The piggery will yield about 6,000 pounds of pork for the use of the institution.

The boys, with the exception of three or four in the hospital, were in good health, and appeared to be performing their various duties with alacrity and good nature. The carpenter shop and engine-room destroyed by fire last spring have been reconstructed during the summer.

A boiler for heating food has been placed convenient to the piggery. The system of drainage has been improved. One thousand seven hundred feet of fence has been erected around the premises. A new roof has been built over the boiler house at the main building. Eavetroughs and down pipes have been placed on the main building, and other buildings where necessary. The wood work has been painted in the main buildings, play-room, laundry, gate-house, Protestant Chaplain's residence, Superintendent's residence, and workshop. The road leading from the main highway to the institution has been much improved; sewers, drains and water-courses have been constructed. The grounds have also been improved.

I found the Bursar's Department and store-room in good order, and all the books properly kept. The institution is very ably managed by Mr. McCrosson and his deputy, Mr. Stedman.

Maintenance Expenditure.

For year ended 30th Sept., 1892, compared with previous year.

Service.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1891.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1892.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.	$ c.	c.m.	
Medicines and medical comforts	80 62	7½	39	172 28	2	97
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	2,157 67	22 3	10 52	2,060 47	22 4	11 57
Flour, bread, etc	2,558 25	24 0	12 48	2,392 30	26 0	13 44
Groceries	994 58	9 3	4 85	882 31	9 5	4 95
Provisions	257 86	2 4	1 26	197 15	2 1	1 11
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,949 30	46 4	24 14	3,960 55	42 8	22 25
Fuel	2,344 22	22 0	11 44	1,629 51	17 6	9 15
Light	882 63	8 3	4 31	966 98	10 5	5 43
Laundry, soap and cleaning	325 45	3 0	1 58	214 85	2 3	1 20
Furniture and Furnishings	658 34	6 2	3 21	1,081 36	11 7	6 07
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,612 44	15 1	7 87	2,234 72	24 3	12 55
Repairs and alterations	1,695 31	15 9	8 27	1,335 85	14 4	7 50
Printing, postage, stationery, advertizing	543 71	5 1	2 65	367 67	4 0	2 07
Chapels, schools and library	319 92	3 0	1 56	243 73	2 6	1 36
Workshops, tools, etc.	198 91	1 9	97	438 42	5 0	2 46
Recovering escaped boys	279 65	2 6	1 36	102 30	1 1	57
Rent of guards' cottages	559 96	5 1	2 73	464 28	5 0	2 61
Freight	210 60	2 0	1 03	203 22	2 2	1 14
Miscellaneous	1,119 52	10 5	5 46	1,217 19	13 1	6 84
Salaries and wages	16,807 26	1.57 6	81 99	16,811 99	1.81 6	94 45
Total	38,556 20	3.63 4	188 07	36,977 13	3.98 4	207 69

Average number of inmates in 1891—205.
Average number of inmates in 1892—178.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, PENETANGUISHENE.

Consulting the Statistical Tables it will be noticeable that the gradual decrease in our population, year by year, prevailing since 1883, still obtains; that this year is no exception to those immediately preceding, and that as compared with 1883, our numbers are now close on 100 less. That this reduction is not, in much degree, due to a decrease in the number of commitments the tables will shew, as, with the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, the average in this respect, for the past ten years has been fairly maintained. To what then must this diminution of inmates now in residence be attributed? Largely, if not altogether, it is owing to a decided increase, year after year during the period particularized, in the number of those released for good conduct, culminating this year in 48 being discharged on account of their good behavior and progressiveness, as against 33 by expiry of sentence, the former being close on 50 per cent. over that of the latter. Were the pardoning power, in relation to this Reformatory, vested, as it ought to be, in the Executive of the Province, a still more favorable shewing in respect to releases for meritorious conduct would have been observable. That this power may, in the near future, be exercised by the Provincial authorities, we have reason to be hopeful. This hope is based on the report of the deputation appointed by the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, consisting of Mr. W. H. Howland and Mr. J. W. Langmuir, who waited on the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, 3rd July last. These gentlemen say:—"Both Mr. Howland and I were greatly pleased to learn at our interview with Sir John Thompson that he approves of the Commissioners' recommendation that the pardoning, paroling and apprenticing power in reformatories for youths, should be placed in the hands of the Provincial Government and exercised by them without the intervention of the Dominion authorities." That effect be given to this recommendation with the least possible delay is earnestly to be desired.

On the present occasion, having regard to the necessarily comprehensive character of many of the annual reports forwarded since Confederation to your department, I will limit myself to the discussion of one only of the many important problems bearing on the reclamation of such juvenile delinquents who—as it may be viewed—have the good or bad fortune to be for a time subjected to reformatory treatment Many earnest minds are now, and have been, engaged in the solution of these problems, that one having reference to CLASSIFICATION and its application to reformatory inmates, ranking among the first. Before discussing its application it were well, from a practical standpoint, that the system itself be carefully considered, and the first question presenting itself in this connection is as to the basis on which classification should be conducted. Should age govern when the bad are being set aside? From my experience, age as a standard whereby to classify would be, decidedly, an unreliable one. This conviction is based on the fact that I have had in charge not a few boys under eleven years, taken from the slums of the cities, and who, from early childhood, were in daily and nightly contact with the most depraved of both sexes, consequently were familiarized with crime and immorality in its foulest aspects; and, as contrasted with these, numbers of lads here now and others that have passed out, ranging in age from 13 to 20, are, and were, comparatively, in character almost sinless. No! Age as a standard would in no way answer. The only remedy would be the complete separation, irrespective of age, of the vicious from the ordinary offenders, the latter class generally having drifted into crime through the neglect of parents, or through their own waywardness, or by being homeless, or worse through having dissolute parents, and this group it will be

satisfactory to learn represents over three-fourths of the inmates, past and present. Pursuing the idea of separation, we will presume that the vicious are to be kept by themselves and to be at no time permitted to come into contact with the better class of inmates. To accomplish this satisfactorily, distinct buildings and an almost entire staff of extra attendants, etc., would have to be supplied. Indeed to give full effect to the classification system, four independent institutions would be requisite. For the present we will, in fancy, content ourselves with two only, one for the very bad and depraved and one for the average delinquent. The latter, it may be presumed, are already provided for and that for the former class provision will at once be made. Let us, in imagination, decide that the vicious boys are now housed by themselves, and then speculate on the probabilities of their moral reformation and how it is to be effected. Will this herding, think you, contribute towards their emancipation from the bondage of sin or divert their tendency towards criminal practices? On what influences would hopes be based to work this reform? Where would that needful emulation requisite to stimulate healthy desire to attain a better state of feeling and action have birth in such a community? Where all alike are bad and vicious, where and by what process would the germ of goodness be generated? Unless it can be maintained with absolute certainty that the bad and vicious are hopelessly and irretrievably bad and vicious, then the adoption of this system of herding would be a serious, not to say, a terrible mistake. Theories are all very easily propounded on the platform and elsewhere, but the practical demonstration of them is not so easy of accomplishment. But, as a Merciful Providence never ordained that the bad and sinful should be herded together and that the good should congregate by themselves, this phase of the question need not be further discussed. Still, it is not denied that some advantage might be gained by a *judicious* system of classification founded upon the moral and mental condition of the inmates, at the same time I must confess that I am not convinced that a reformatory, with the proper structural arrangements and thoroughly equipped with all needful appliances, and, most important of all, intelligently officered, may not be efficiently worked without systematized classification.

Perfect classification, unless supernaturally guided, cannot be made with certainty, consequently in its application oftentimes many may be classed among the bad, who, if their hearts and the tendencies thereof could be ascertained, should be graded as of the better class. Had we the power to analyse the hearts of even the most vicious, or rather those in our fallible judgment so considered, we might perceive therein some modifying and recuperative process gradually developing, and it may safely be presumed, could this process be directed and fostered into continuous action, that a good condition of moral health would in the end be the result. It is not because the human heart detests the good that evil abounds, but rather because it has not been educated to understand and appreciate the solace and pleasure attendant on doing right. In the Providence of God all are subject to temptation from within and without, therefore it is incumbent on all, more especially those whose special mission it is to expend every effort in assisting the weak to resist their evil tendencies by forcing into activity the virtues of manfulness, self-denial and self-restraint. During the period of development surround a boy with a fence shutting out all outward temptation, what power of resistance will he have when the hour arrives which compels that he enter on the world's arena to fight the battle of life? The answer to this and the result of such unwise subjection may easily be conceived. The power to resist evil in greater or lesser degree, accordingly as it has been cultivated, lies with every one. To sum up: Having the conviction that to none is God's grace denied, that even in respect to the most hardened in vice, con-

version is possible, I would, therefore, unless well satisfied of the thorough efficacy to *all* of a complete separation of the different classes, hesitate at advising a resort to the classification system. In dwelling thus far, crudely and diffusely it must be confessed, on this question, I feel that I have trespassed on your patience and now consider that it is about time I should proceed to the discussion of matters more general in character.

Hitherto I have sedulously avoided discussing probabilities in relation to the possible number of youths who have been subjected to treatment in this Reformatory and who, when released, bore evidence by their after conduct to the efficacious and lasting character of this treatment. Many reasons actuated me in this avoidance. 1st. The difficulty of obtaining reliable data through there being no organized channels whereby to procure such ; and, 2nd. That were I, in the past, governed in my conclusions respecting the percentage of the permanently improved, giving consideration to the fitful and irregular manner in which information in this respect was obtainable, others as well as myself might be misled. It is to be deplored that some more direct means of acquiring reliable information regarding the movements of the lads after leaving here have not been provided, but we will comfort ourselves with the hope that in the important changes pending, this matter will not be overlooked.

For a considerable period, the result of a growing and more appreciative sentiment in favor of the institution on the part of discharged boys, a more regular correspondence is being kept up, either with the inmates remaining here and with whom they had "chummed," or with the instructors in whose immediate charge they had been, or with the chaplains and sometimes with myself. Through these means fairly correct data as to how many of those released are leading honest, industrious lives is reached, as not only do they report on their own condition, they dwell also on the well-doing or the ill-doing of others in their respective neighborhoods who may have preceded or followed them from here. From these sources as well as from many respectable people, here and there, interested in the institution, and also from those to whom boys have been apprenticed, information of a most encouraging character is from time to time received. Many are steadily employed and are earning good wages as mechanics ; some are in business for themselves, others are holding positions of trust in manufacturing and in commercial firms, and in some of the public institutions of the Province they also have representatives in positions where integrity and intelligence are pre-requisites. Not a few of them come here when taking their holidays, or when other opportunities permit, and this fact bears gratifying testimony that the memories connected with their sojourn here are not of an unpleasant character. From these also we have much that is comforting regarding numerous other lads who have passed out. Of course all are not doing as well as we would wish, but in summing up we have reason to be satisfied that a not inconsiderable majority of those who have served a term are so conducting themselves as not to discredit the efforts put forth by a paternal Government to ensure their mental, moral and physical improvement, and thus to successfully and honorably fight the battle of life.

The usual good order, progress and contentment have reigned throughout the year and, if it were possible, in more marked degree than in the years preceding. That this is so, is indicative that no relaxation of duty or carelessness of trust on the part of all having charge has been manifested. Credit is not sought nor is it due in this particular, as a conscientious sense of that duty and of that trust compels faithful performance in every phase and detail.

Owing to declining health, advanced years and other causes, some of the staff have, during the year, been retired. It will be satisfactory to learn that conse-

quent on this the staff has been strengthened, healthier and younger men in most cases filling the vacant posts and that through this we are in better condition to perform the work demanded.

Having already furnished you with all particulars respecting the fire which, on the evening of the 8th of March, destroyed the buildings known as the machine shop and the engine room and their contents, the steam boiler excepted, it is not necessary, beyond recording the fact of the occurrence in this report, to further dwell on the matter.

The reconstruction within certain limits as instructed, of the above, is progressing satisfactorily all the brick being done and the roofs on before the end of September. Was much pleased at receiving your further instructions regarding this work, conveying, after consideration, your desire that the buildings be fully completed and made ready for occupancy.

Many other works of a material character were entered on and finished up during the year, but, as these are already reported on and will be noted in your minutes of inspection, it is not necessary that they be referred to at length.

The past season, owing to a superabundance of rain, during the whole summer, was not favorable to farming operations, still the returns from that source were fully up to the average. The gardener's returns were of the usual satisfactory character.

Everything connected with the stables and piggeries is in the most satisfactory condition. The buildings are roomy and well ventilated and fully equipped, and the stock therein are thriving and productive. The improvement in our horned cattle noted in the previous reports still continues, and the young stock coming forward are so bred as that the milking qualities will be of the first order. Our pigs are also of the best breeds for porkmaking and we expect this year—besides carrying forward between 50 and 60 store pigs—to pack over 7000 lb. of pork.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,
Superintendent.

Dr. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

In residence 1st October, 1891	185	
Admitted during the year	67	
Total number during year		252
Discharged according to sentence	33	
Reprieved	48	
Died	1	
Transferred to the Central Prison	1	
" " Industrial School	1	
		84
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1892		168

Nationalities of the boys committed during the year, and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	50	1,495
English	8	193
Irish	4	77
Scotch	2	33
United States	3	159
Other countries	.....	24
Total	67	1,981

Religious denominations of boys committed during the year, and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September; also those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total commitments.
English Church	20	.....	616
Roman Catholic	24	.....	663
Presbyterian	7	.....	205
Methodist	12	.....	379
Baptist	3	.....	90
Other denominations	1	.....	28
Total	67	.....	1,981

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

1 at 7 years.	5 at 11 years.	12 at 15 years.
1 at 8 "	12 at 12 "	7 at 16 "
2 at 9 "	11 at 13 "	1 at 17 "
4 at 10 "	11 at 14 "	

Total ..... 67.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

2 years	4
3 "	19
3 " and 8 months	1
3 " and 11 days	1
4 "	3
4 " 1 month and 4 days	1
5 "	5
Indefinite period	6
" " not to exceed 5 years	2
" " " " 3 "	1
3 months and an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years	5
6 " " " " " " 5 "	2
1 year " " " " " " 5 "	3
2 years " " " " " " 5 "	5
3 " " " " " " 5 "	2
1 year " " " " " " 4 "	2
2 years " " " " " " 3 "	3
2 " " " " " " " 2½ "	1
4 months " " " " " " 4 "	1
Total	67

CRIMES for which the 67 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Assault	3
Assault and robbery	1
Arson	3
Forgery	1
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and larceny	3
Incorrigible	6
House stealing	1
Larceny	36
Malicious damage	3
Obstructing railway	1
Receiving stolen property	1
Shop-breaking and larceny	2
Vagrancy	5
Total	67

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 67 commitments were made during the year.

Algoma District	1	Oxford	1
Brant	2	Perth	2
Elgin	4	Peterboro'	1
Essex	1	Prince Edward	2
Frontenac	4	Renfrew	3
Grey	1	Simcoe	1
Haldimand	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2
Hastings	11	Thunder Bay	1
Huron	1	Victoria	2
Kent	1	Welland	3
Lambton	2	Wentworth	1
Lincoln	4	York	12
Middlesex	2		
Northumberland and Durham	1	Total	67

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 168 boys now in residence originally came.

Algoma District	2	Northumberland and Durham	2
Brant	7	Ontario	2
Bruce	2	Oxford	2
Carleton	3	Perth	3
Elgin	7	Peterboro'	1
Essex	5	Prescott and Russell	1
Frontenac	10	Prince Edward	2
Grey	7	Renfrew	8
Haldimand	1	Simcoe	4
Halton	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6
Hastings	11	Thunder Bay	1
Huron	2	Victoria	3
Kent	2	Welland	5
Lambton	6	Wellington	3
Leeds and Grenville	2	Wentworth	7
Lincoln	7	York	33
Middlesex	7		
Norfolk	2	Total	168

NUMBER of commitments since Confederation.

Commitments.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of Year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
"	1868	59	173
"	1869	47	170
"	1870	41	163
"	1871	48	155
"	1872	48	158
"	1873	31	130
"	1874	58	139
"	1875	71	173
"	1876	47	183
"	1877	75	195
"	1878	69	196
"	1879	57	206
"	1880	80	216
"	1881	96	250
"	1882	84	263
"	1883	58	245
"	1884	81	242
"	1885	51	220
"	1886	64	205
"	1887	60	192
"	1888	78	193
"	1889	85	210
"	1890	63	201
"	1891	63	185
"	1892	67	168

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

ORILLIA, October 8th, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to offer for your consideration, the fifth annual report of my inspection of the schools of the Reformatory for boys.

I have visited the schools twice during the present year, in May and again in October. At each visit I spent three full days—one day in each room.

Two of the teachers of 1891 are still there, viz.: Messrs. Ferguson and MacNamara. On the resignation of Mr. Murphy, Mr. MacPherson was appointed to the senior Protestant division. Mr. MacPherson holds a II. class Provincial Certificate, received a good training in professional work at one of the Provincial Model Schools, and according to his recommendations, has taught with success for many years.

Attendance.

There were in May 147 boys in attendance at school and 174 on the roll. In October there were 146 in attendance and 161 on the roll.

Classification.

Of the 147 boys in May, 16 were in part I. of the first book, 14 in part II, 56 in the II. book, 52 in the III, and 9 in the IV.; while in October there were 19 in the first part, 14 in the second part, 52 in the II. book, and 48 in the thir book and 12 in the fourth.

Progress.

So many matters must be considered, and so many obstacles must be encountered that a correct estimate of the progress of the boys cannot be made. So many boys go out and so many strange ones come in between any two of my visits, so many are bright and many are dull, so many are anxious to learn and so many are not, that to do justice the history of each boy should be given. However, I may say that the progress of the whole school for the last year was fully equal to that of any previous year. Messrs MacNamara and MacPherson make their own promotions; but in Mr. Ferguson's division, it has been my custom for the past four years to make the promotions, on examination, from his room into Mr. MacPherson's. During the past year, 19 pupils were promoted into the senior division. This fact will enable one to form an opinion as to the progress of the pupils.

Subjects Taught.

In each division, arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling and literature have, of course, most attention given them. At the same time grammar, composition, geography and history are not altogether neglected.

Proficiency of the Boys.

In each subject in which I tested the boys a fair state of advancement was shown, except in arithmetic. In each of the divisions the result was below my expectations.

Discipline.

In none of the rooms was the discipline bad. There existed a kindly feeling between the pupils and the teacher. When any grave misdemeanour occurs, the case is reported to the Warden, and he, of course, sees that the proper punishment is administered. This method implies that the report is taken for its face value, and that implicit confidence is placed in the judgment of the teacher. Unless this be done, very serious results will follow. If the boys be believed rather than the teacher, no penalty will follow, or at least no penalty proportionate to the magnitude of the offence. Thus it will be seen, in such cases, that the boys need have no fear of the consequences and may act accordingly.

Equipment of Rooms.

The only apparatus that needs attention is the blackboards. The one in Mr. MacPherson's room should be sand-papered and repainted. In each of the other rooms more blackboard is needed. If the plaster on each side of the partition between the rooms were painted each division would have sufficient.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC DAY

DR. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENTANGUISHENE, October, 31st, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I herein present to you my report as Protestant Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

All our services, both on Sabbath and week days have been carried on regularly throughout the year. Catechism classes have been held twice each month. The pastors of the English Church, and the Presbyterian Church, Penetang, have had regular access to the boys of their church twice each month. The library, such as it is, has been distributed each Monday morning. The officers of the Institution have rendered me cheerfully all the help I desired in my work.

The organist, Miss Jamieson, has rendered most faithful and efficient service during the year. Now, if this were all, we should probably have reason to congratulate ourselves. But when, looking upon all these things as the means of the moral and spiritual uplifting of those committed to our charge, one looks for fruit, I confess to a feeling of sore disappointment. Good impressions are made by the Truth, and by the Spirit of God, but the fear the boys have of each other makes it very difficult to bring the fruit to maturity. This weakness of the moral force, this lack of moral courage, is one of the penalties the transgressor has to pay for his bad conduct, and it is a serious embarrassment to his moral and spiritual betterment. I am led to believe that in such work as we have here, one works for the future, and must have patience until the seed is watered by the earlier and later rain. The seed is good. It cannot all be lost. One plants in these corrupt minds, the principles of a true manhood that will dominate the lives of many of them hereafter. I am led on to cherish this belief from the favorable reports that come to us concerning the boys that have gone out from us. The greater part of them are doing well. Herein lies the strongest evidence that I have discovered, that the work of this Institution, take all the departments together, pays the State a thousand-fold. If one-half, even of the boys that are sent here, are transformed into industrions, honest, God-fearing men, a grand work is done. We have positive information that much more than that number are living honest lives. How many of them are Christians I am not able to say, some of them, I think, are, so that taking all things into consideration we can conscientiously report progress.

We were much cheered by two visits from Sir Oliver Mowat, during the summer. He attended our services and had opportunities of seeing the boys and witnessing for himself how the services were conducted and what interest the boys took in them. We were also favored with an address by Rev. Dr. Potts, which the boys thoroughly appreciated. Also the evangelists Crossley and Hunter came over from Midland and held a very interesting service with the boys. Rev. Mr. Kingston, of the English Church, formed a confirmation class out the boys that he visits here, and nine of them were confirmed by the Bishop.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CARD,
Protestant Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 1st, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Boys in attendance September 30th, 1891	61
Boys admitted September 30th, 1891, to September 30th, 1892	19
Discharged through expiry of sentence	14
Liberated on account of good conduct	15
Died	1
Transferred to Protestant chapel	1

From the above table it will be observed that fifteen of the boys in my pastoral charge were released during the year and fourteen others were discharged through termination of their sentence.

The behaviour of my boys in general has been very good throughout, and their attention to instruction in the chapel all that could be desired. Their conduct at all times during Divine service and Sunday school has been such as to elicit unstinted praise from all who have had the opportunity to observe them. It is not in the nature of boys, whether free or in duress, to carry their heart on their sleeves, but sufficient evidence has been afforded me, although the manifestations are not external in character, that the labor given on their behalf has been productive of the most consoling results, and that the seeds of piety do not, in their case, fall on barren ground. Before coming here many of these poor lads have had the misfortune, through lack of home and parents—or what is even worse, to have had parents who wholly neglected the duties imposed on them—to be completely ignorant of Christian truth and the morality which it inculcates. In such cases to provide them with the opportunities to be taught their duty to God and their neighbor is a most meritorious work and to the one chosen to be the agent in the dissemination of this knowledge, on him no light responsibility rests. As chaplain, I place the influence of religion, the knowledge of its truths and doctrines as absolutely necessary to form the boys' hearts and be also the foundation stone on which they must build their future.

If men require the stimulus of promised reward to accelerate their efforts to attain success, how much more do giddy, thoughtless boys need such stimulus is a question easy to answer. In a small way, and at my own expense, I instituted a system of prizes for such as displayed the greatest proficiency in the catechism classes during the year. My experience in this direction has been such that I will, when the proper time arrives, make requisition on the authorities to be supplied with appropriate prizes to be apportioned to such of my boys who, by their knowledge of God's law and by the evidence they give of being governed by it, may merit recognition.

It is and has been our custom when giving instructions in Christian morality to excite the boys, even from what might be called a worldly standpoint, the virtues of manliness, self-control and unflagging efforts towards self-sustainment, believing that easy going piety alone will not enable them to make their own way in the world, and that our efforts in this line have not been thrown away, the many letters I receive from those who have gone out to fight the battle of life go far to satisfy me.

One of my boys, a dear little lad, was stricken during the year with peritonitis, which ended in death. He was called away May 14th, 1892. During his

illness and before dying he had all the consolations which our holy religion provides. Hitherto when a Roman Catholic inmate of the Reformatory died it was the custom to have the mass for the dead and the funeral services performed in the parish church. Convinced that these impressive solemnities would have a salutary effect on the fellow inmates of the departed, the consent of the Superintendent was sought to have the rites take place in the institution chapel. Consent being promptly given, the remains were carried to the chapel, all the Roman Catholic boys being in attendance. Their mournful attention during the sad ceremonial was most edifying, and their tear-stained faces whilst the requiem mass was sung gave proof of the sorrow felt for their comrade. The impressions made on them through being face to face with death and its terrors were, I have had ample evidence, month by month, of a most lasting character.

That they are equally responsive to brighter views of life and to cheering scenes proof is at hand, for in all my life I have not been in contact with a more joyous crowd than I found myself among on the annual trip to the islands. From the moment of starting in the morning until the shades of the evening prompted the homeward journey, the trip was enlivened by song, story and joke, and the harmless playfulness during the pic-nic on the island chosen for the purpose will live in my memory for a life-time; and that they duly appreciate such treats was evident, on returning to the institution, by the hearty cheers in full voice for the Reformatory and its officers.

In conclusion, I beg to say that every facility was afforded me throughout the year at all times to have access to the boys in my charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GIBBONS,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 24th, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the Protestant school for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

It will be observed that so far as the senior teacher's room is concerned, that the report is only in part, as I only assumed the duties of the position on the 1st of February, 1892.

Our aim has been to give the boys practical knowledge, such as will be beneficial to them in the ordinary affairs of every-day life. They have responded very fairly to the efforts put forth on their behalf.

The tabulated statements of attendance, etc., are enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. MACPHERSON,
Senior Protestant Teacher.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Number of boys in each class October 1st, 1891, and position of same on September 30th, 1892.

	Number in each class Oct. 1st,	Position on September 30th, 1892.							Gone
		1st Class.	2nd Jr. Class.	2nd Sr. Class.	3rd Jr. Class.	3rd Sr. Class.	4th Jr. Class.	4th Sr. Class.	
First Class	25	12	4	3					6
Second Junior Class	11		1	6	1				3
Second Senior Class	37			10	13				14
Third Junior Class	14					4			10
Third Senior Class	31					10	13		8
Fourth Junior Class								1	3
Fourth Senior Class								3	2

Educational status of boys received and boys discharged, etc., for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

	1st Class.	2nd Jr. Class.	2nd Sr. Class.	3rd Jr. Class.	3rd Sr. Class.	4th Jr. Class.	4th Sr. Class.	Total.
Discharged, etc	3	5	8	10	8	3	2	29
Received	18	7	10	2	2	3		42

Statement showing the educational status of boys received during the year, and their position at the end thereof.

	Number entered in each class during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1892.	Position in Each Class September 30th, 1892.							Gone out.
		1st Class.	2nd Jr. Class.	2nd Sr. Class.	3rd Jr. Class.	3rd Sr. Class.	4th Jr. Class.	4th Sr. Class.	
Senior Fourth Class									
Junior Fourth Class	3							3	
Senior Third Class	2						2		
Junior Third Class	2				1	1			
Senior Second Class	10			7	3				
Junior Second Class	7		4	2					1
First Class	18	15	1		1				1
Total	42	15	5	9	5	1	2	3	2

Report of Attendance

——	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1891.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1892.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1892.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1892.	Total.
Senior teacher's room :					
Aggregate attendance	.....	1941	3198	2016	7155
No. of days taught	.....	48	73	51	172
Average daily attendance, 41.6.					
Aggregate non-attendance	.....	465	669	482	1616
Causes.... At work	.....	364	563	412	1339
Causes.... Sickness	.....	47	48	56	151
Causes.... Under punishment	.....	54	58	14	126
Average daily non-attendance, 9.4.					
Assistant teacher's room :					
Aggregate attendance	5204	5035	4534	3259	18032
No. of days taught	76	73	72	51	272
Average daily attendance, 66.29.					
Causes.... At work	282	259	271	52	864
Causes.... Sickness	12	.....	56	74	142
Causes.... Under punishment	19	30	2	23	74
Aggregate non-attendance	313	289	329	149	1080
Average daily non-attendance, 3.97.					

Statement shewing the number of boys belonging to the Protestant School, Oct. 1st, 1892.

——	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior teacher's room	22	28	50
Junior " "	29	37	66

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 1st, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report as Catholic teacher for the year ending September 30th, 1892 :—

The changes this year followed on the same lines as last year, those coming in being in the lowest classes, while those going out were nearly all in the highest.

The total number is greatly reduced, leaving only forty-nine.

Could the teacher hold out to the boys the certainty that their industry, progress and good behaviour would lead to their being rewarded by a corresponding shortening of their time here, the beneficial results would be surprising, and

almost incalculable to the boys' welfare, as habits of application and industry formed and strictly adhered to while in school, where they are working wholly for themselves, would not be readily departed from afterwards. But until such promise can be made by the teacher, it will be vain to expect results such as are to be had in public schools.

The following subjects comprise the course, viz., reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, literature, language and composition principally, with some attention to geography, English and Canadian history and book-keeping.

Christian doctrine taught to all each day.

Statement of attendance, etc., enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,

J. McNAMARA,
Catholic Teacher.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

Report of Attendance.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1891.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1892.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1892.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1892.	Total.
Aggregate attendance	3922	3347	3133	2226	1262
No. of days taught	74½	65	71½	54	265
Average daily attendance	52$\frac{106}{149}$	51$\frac{32}{65}$	43$\frac{117}{143}$	42$\frac{32}{52}$	47¾
Aggregate non-attendance					
Causes.... At work	429	543	723	137	1832
Causes.... Sickness	88	14	64	49	215
Causes.... Under punishment	48	25	23	59	155
Average daily attendance	7$\frac{87}{149}$	8$\frac{32}{65}$	11$\frac{47}{143}$	4$\frac{37}{52}$	8$\frac{27}{65}$

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1891, and same September 30th, 1892.

	No. in each class Sept. 30th, 1891.	Position in Class September 30th, 1892.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior	4									4
Fourth Junior	5								2	3
Third Senior	11							4		7
Third Junior	9					1	3			5
Second Senior	15				3	7				5
Second Junior	8				6	1				1
First Senior	3		1							2
First Junior	6	1	2							3
Total	61	1	3		9	9	3	4	2	30

STATEMENT showing the Educational Status of boys entered during the year and same boys at end of year.

—	Number entered in each class during year ending Sept. 30th, 1892.	Position in Each Class September 30th, 1892.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Junior.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Third Senior...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Third Junior ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Second Senior .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Second Junior.	6	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 died
First Senior ...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Junior...	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19	3	1	5	2	1	4	1	1	1

Educational Status of boys received and discharged during year endin g September 30th, 1892.

—	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
Received	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	.....	19
Discharged.....	3	2	2	5	5	7	3	4	31

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1891, and in same classes September 30th, 1882.

—	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
September 30th, 1891....	6	3	8	15	9	11	5	4	61
September 30th, 1892...	4	4	5	11	10	7	5	3	49

REPORT OF SURGEON.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending September 30th, 1892. The sanitary condition of the Reformatory is good, and the boys have been enjoying fairly good health during the year.

We have had about the ordinary amount of sickness that might be expected in a family like ours, but no epidemic visited us during the past year.

One boy, Charles Smith, died of peritonitis on the 15th of May, which has already been reported.

During the fall of '91 and the spring of '92 we had a number of cases of pneumonia, but all made good recovery.

About the usual number of minor accidents, with one broken leg and two broken arms, make up the list of casualties for the year.

Quite a number of boys come to us with scrofulous affections, but leave us in a very much improved condition.

One boy sent us last year was certainly better fitted for some hospital than an institution like ours, and I reported the matter to the Warden in the following communication:—

PENETANGUISHENE, September 30th, 1892.

SIR,—In reply to your communication requesting a report on the condition of the boy William Palmer, I beg to say that on examination at the time of his admission he was found to be suffering from diabetes, and from the history he gave must have been suffering from the disease for some months. He was at once placed in the hospital, and has been kept under treatment since that time. I am pleased to say that he is much improved, but of course cannot say at this stage that it will be permanent.

I wish to add that I do not see the wisdom of sending such cases to the Reformatory, as this Institution is certainly not intended to be used as a hospital for such cases.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon.

THOS. MCCROSSON, ESQ.,
Superintendent.

In closing my report I would again suggest that it would be well to make some change in reference to the water supply for the Reformatory. Since the erection of the "Penetanguishene" summer resort, which is every season becoming more and more crowded, the water supply of the Reformatory is in danger of contamination. The outlet of the Penetanguishene Hotel sewer is but a short distance above the intake pipe of the Reformatory, and as westerly winds prevail the discharge from the sewer pipe is driven in the channel between Magazine Island and the mainland, past the Reformatory intake pipe. Of course, with the large supply of good spring water to be had this can be easily remedied.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon.

TO DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector of Prisons, Toronto.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AND

ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS

AIDED BY THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1893.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-third Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the year ending 30th September, 1892.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1892.

To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twenty-third Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1892.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

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HOUSES OF REFUGE.

There has been no increase during the year in the number of these Institutions receiving aid from the Province.

In many instances improvements have been made in the buildings and additional comforts have been provided for the inmates by the respective boards of management. The results of the efforts put forth by the ladies, who in most cases control and manage these institutions for the comfort and happiness of the aged and in many cases helpless inmates, are most gratifying. For particulars as to the number of inmates, condition of buildings, etc., see reports of my inspections.

Name of Refuges.	Locations.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1891.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending the 30th September, 1892.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on 30th September, 1892.
House of Industry	Toronto	84	70	154	41	13	100
House of Providence	do	228	174	402	204	25	173
Home for Incurables	do	105	50	155	19	30	106
Aged Women's Home	do	16	7	23	3	5	15
St. John's Hospital	do	18	180	198	167	10	21
Convalescent Home	do	22	392	414	392	3	19
The Church Home	do	11	7	18	2	4	12
House of Refuge	Hamilton	88	46	134	45	8	81
Home for Aged Women	do	22	5	27	2	2	23
St. Peter's Home	do	13	24	37	14	2	21
House of Industry	Kingston	49	76	125	71	5	49
House of Providence	do	88	78	166	58	22	86
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	54	27	81	14	6	61
Aged Men's Home	do	24	11	35	8	3	24
Home for Aged Women	do	17	7	24	2	3	19
Convalescent Home	do	3	19	22	19	.....	3
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	114	78	192	69	11	112
St. Charles' Hospice	do	69	31	100	10	7	83
Home for the Aged	do	28	18	46	13	5	28
Orphan's Home (Refuge Br.)	do	19	16	35	9	7	19
Home for Friendless Women	do	29	60	89	58	1	30
The Refuge of our Lady of Charity	do	119	107	226	96	1	129
House of Providence	Guelph	28	62	90	50	7	33
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	15	8	23	8	3	12
House of Providence	Dundas	103	94	197	77	9	111
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	21	5	26	7	3	16
The Widow's Home	Brantford	12	4	16	2	3	11
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	7	2	9	1	.....	8
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	22	13	35	12	1	22
House of Providence	do	16	59	75	52	3	20
Old Ladies' Home	Galt	5	2	7	1	2	4
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	16	55	71	55	4	12
Totals, 1892		1,465	1,787	3,252	1,581	208	1,463
Totals, 1891		1,349	1,762	3,086	1,537	200	1,349

The usual information obtained from each Refuge in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under :

Sex.

Male	1,477	
Female	1,775	
		3,252

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	1,727	
Protestant	1,525	
		3,252

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,051	
English	674	
Irish	1,191	
Scotch	173	
United States	47	
Other Countries	116	
		3,252

Previous Residence.

Received from Cities or Towns in which the Refuges are located	2,001	
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located	564	
Received from other Counties in the Province	619	
Emigrants and foreigners	68	
		3,252

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given:

Name of Refuges.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	154	37,021	240
House of Providence	do	402	115,895	288
Home for Incurables	do	155	37,675	243
Aged Women's Home	do	23	5,420	235
St. John's Hospital	do	198	8,615	43
Convalescent Home	do	414	9,636	23
The Church Home	do	18	3,974	220
House of Refuge	Hamilton	134	30,151	225
Home for Aged Women	do	27	8,200	303
St. Peter's Home	do	37	5,857	158
House of Industry	Kingston	125	19,874	159
House of Providence	do	166	38,808	234
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	81	22,308	275
Aged Men's Home	do	35	8,911	254
Home for Aged Women	do	24	5,608	233
Convalescent Home	do	22	1,734	79
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	192	42,494	221
St. Charles' Hospice	do	100	29,275	292
Home for the Aged	do	46	9,917	215
Orphans' Home (refuge branch)	do	35	6,211	177
Home for Friendless Women	do	89	11,159	125
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	226	44,368	196
House of Providence	Guelph	90	12,226	135
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	23	5,525	240
House of Providence	Dundas	197	38,476	195
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	26	5,775	222
The Widows' Home	Brantford	16	4,206	262
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	9	2,771	308
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	35	8,125	232
House of Providence	do	75	9,858	131
Old Ladies' Home	Galt	7	1,516	216
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	71	6,428	90
Totals, 1892		3,252	598,017	183
Totals, 1891		3,086	556,396	180

Names of Refuges.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of ¼ of such receipts provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1893.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	37,021	1,851 05	20,048 86		740 42	2,591 47
House of Providence	do	75,979	3,798 95	15,068 93		1,519 58	5,318 53
do (incurable ward)	do	39,916	5,987 40				5,987 40
Home for Incurables	do	37,675	3,767 50	23,174 24		1,883 75	5,651 25
Aged Women's Home	do	5,420	271 00			108 40	379 40
St. John's Hospital	do	8,615	861 50	7,506 20		430 75	1,292 25
Convalescent Home	do	9,636	963 60	8,322 32		481 80	1,445 40
The Church Home	do	3,974	198 70	885 93		79 48	278 18
House of Refuge	Hamilton	30,151	1,507 55	4,792 27		603 02	2,110 57
Home for Aged Women	do	8,200	410 00			164 00	574 00
St. Peter's Home	do	5,857	585 70	2,674 49		292 85	878 55
House of Industry	Kingston	19,874	993 70	1,822 13		397 48	1,391 18
House of Providence	do	38,808	1,940 40	7,293 27		776 16	2,716 56
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	22,308	1,115 40	13,719 41		446 16	1,561 56
Aged Men's Home	do	8,911	445 55	2,378 13		178 22	623 77
Home for Aged Women	do	5,608	280 40	1,368 70		112 16	392 56
Convalescent Home	do	1,734	173 40	1,207 55		86 70	260 10
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	42,494	2,124 70	9,352 58		849 88	2,974 58
St. Charles' Hospice	do	29,275	1,463 75	2,706 42		585 50	2,049 25
Home for the Aged	do	9,917	495 85	3,155 46		198 34	694 19
Orphans' Home (refuge branch)	do	6,211	310 55			124 22	434 77
Home for Friendless Women	do	11,159	557 95	4,025 09		223 18	781 13
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	44,368	2,218 40	7,000 00		887 36	3,105 76
House of Providence	Guelph	12,226	611 30	1,296 72		244 52	855 82
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	5,525	276 25	958 44		110 50	386 75
House of Providence	Dundas	38,476	1,923 80	6,255 23		769 52	2,693 32
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	5,775	288 75	2,574 34		115 50	404 25
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,206	210 30	768 12		84 12	294 42
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,771	138 55	381 36		55 42	193 97
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	8,125	406 25	1,439 62		162 50	568 75
House of Providence	do	9,858	492 90	753 00		197 16	690 06
Old Ladies' Home	Galt	1,516	75 80	916 98		30 32	106 12
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	6,428	321 40	2,573 69		128 56	449 96
Totals, 1892		598,017	37,068 30	154,419 48		13,067 53	50,135 83
Totals, 1891		555,301	31,196 60	145,617 43	48 00	13,605 44	45,850 04

The following table shews the cost of maintaining the refuges. Following are the separate reports upon each of the institutions named.

Names of Refuges.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
House of Industry	Toronto	37,021	9,399 49	12,938 72	22,338 21	60.33
House of Providence	do	115,895	14,451 63	11,445 55	25,897 18	22.37
Home for Incurables	do	37,675	6,682 66	15,637 98	22,320 64	59.24
Aged Women's Home	do	5,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Hospital	do	8,615	2,338 58	4,921 04	7,259 62	84.26
Convalescent Home	do	9,636	2,082 29	4,797 34	6,879 63	71.31
The Church Home	do	3,974	440 16	734 16	1,174 32	29.55
House of Refuge	Hamilton	30,151	4,467 61	3,032 19	7,499 80	24.87
Home for Aged Women	do	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Home	do	5,857	680 22	1,975 32	2,655 54	45.33
House of Industry	Kingston	19,874	1,578 06	1,621 78	3,199 84	16.10
House of Providence	do	38,808	3,528 47	3,218 57	6,747 04	17.38
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	22,308	6,096 55	9,410 19	15,506 74	69.51
Aged Men's Home	do	8,911	940 89	955 34	1,896 23	21.28
Home for Aged Women	do	5,608	723 12	950 29	1,673 41	29.84
Convalescent Home	do	1,734	360 73	413 53	774 26	44.64
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	42,494	3,652 54	6,914 69	10,567 23	24 86
St. Charles' Hospice	do	29,275	1,848 48	1,372 65	3,221 13	11.00
Home for the Aged	do	9,917	715 78	2,518 68	3,234 46	32.61
Orphans' Home, (Refuge Br.)	do	6,211	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless	do	11,159	1,072 76	3,186 39	4,259 15	38.16
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	44,368	4,510 00	4,230 00	8,740 00	19.69
House of Providence	Guelph	12,226	1,356 82	1,167 79	2,524 61	20.64
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	5,525	577 23	652 68	1,229 91	22.26
House of Providence	Dundas	38,476	4,540 26	3,203 65	7,743 91	20.12
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	5,775	519 39	1,377 14	1,896 53	32.84
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,206	283 03	422 91	705 94	16.78
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,771	304 34	173 56	477 90	17.24
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	8,125	856 59	906 14	1,762 73	21.69
House of Providence	do	9,858	1,110 00	202 75	1,312 75	13.31
Old Ladies' Home	Galt	1,516	217 62	507 23	724 85	47.81
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	6,428	1,323 41	1,437 29	2,760 70	42.94
Total, 1892		598,017	76,658 71	100,325 55	176,984 26	.....
Total, 1891		555,301	75,317 05	75,640 05	150,957 10	.....

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	84	
Admitted	70	
Total number of inmates		154
Discharged	41	
Died	13	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	100	
		154

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	142	
From the County of York and other counties	8	
Emigrants and foreigners	4	
		154

Sex.

Males	110	
Females	44	
		154

Nationalities.

Canadian	10	
English	65	
Irish	61	
Scotch	12	
United States	4	
Other countries	2	
		154

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	143	
Roman Catholic	11	
		154

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,289	35
From the City of Toronto	8,000	00
From inmates	243	00
Income from property belonging to the House	978	00
Subscriptions and donations	1,862	50
From other sources	9,025	36
	$22,338	21

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,399 49
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	462 75
Fuel, light and cleaning	7,216 37
Salaries and wages	1,325 00
Other expenditures	3,934 60
	$22,338 21

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 37,021 days at 5 cents	$1,851 05
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	740 42
	$2,591 47

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 13th May. There were then in residence 102 persons, namely, 72 males and 30 females, of all ages. The admissions during the year numbered 66; and 1,913 families received out-door relief (representing 7,543 persons). There were 14 deaths among the inmates during the same period. There is accommodation for about 112. Quite a number of the younger and middle-aged men do a considerable amount of work about the house and premises. Some of them have been in the Institution for more than a year, and should, I think, be able to earn their livelihood outside. The building is now heated with stoves which are unsatisfactory and a source of danger. I would recommend that a system of hot-water or steam-heating be introduced from the standpoint of comfort and economy. That class of individuals known as tramps are provided for in a separate building in rear of the main building. The dormitories, dining-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, basements, etc., were all in good order. The expenses of this Institution amount to about $22,000 a year for provisions, fuel, wages, etc. The city contributes largely towards its maintenance.

I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 19th November. There were 106 inmates—73 males and 33 females—of all ages. In addition to these about 30 tramps were cared for each night. At the present time the latter sleep in an outbuilding, prepared for summer use: they are supplied with blankets, and receive their breakfast in the morning. They do no work. A little later, when winter sets in, beds will be provided for them, and they will receive breakfast and dinner and will be required to cut wood for half a day.

No industrial work is undertaken in this Institution: the inmates simply look after the care and cleaning of the house and premises. The building was in good condition. It is supplied with gas and city water, and heated with coal stoves. A system of hot-water or steam-heating should be adopted as it would be much more economical, safer and secure a more even and comfortable temperature.

The Institution is managed by a board of forty gentlemen.

The city supplies funds for outdoor relief and transient tramps, and the government grant, proceeds from investments, donations, etc., maintains the inmates. The books were in proper order.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	228	
Admitted	174	
Total number of inmates		402
Discharged	204	
Died	25	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	173	
		402

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	314	
County of York, and other counties of Ontario	85	
Emigrants and foreigners	3	
		402

Sex.

Male	130	
Female	272	
		402

Nationalities.

Canadian	128	
English	33	
Irish	230	
Scotch	5	
United States	2	
Other countries	4	
		402

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	..	
Roman Catholics	19	
Other Religions (or not known)	383	
		402

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$10,976 73
From the City of Toronto	1,950 00
From inmates, in payment of board	2,531 39
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	6,897 33
From other sources	3,690 21
	$26,045 66

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$14,451 63
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,880 34
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,527 04
Wages	508 75
Ordinary repairs	1,342 01
Other expenditures	4,187 41
	$25,897 18

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 75,979 days, at 5 cents	$3,798 95
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,519 58
	$5,318 53

Incurable Branch.

Allowances for 39,916 days, at 15 cents	5,987 40
	$11,305 93

INSPECTIONS

I visited the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 24th November. The inmates on that day numbered 361, namely, 120 men, 202 women, and 38 children. The children were from two weeks to four years of age. At the age of four, or between four and five years they are sent to the Orphans' Home at Sunnyside.

The buildings and grounds were in their usual state of good order. The dormitories, dispensary, kitchen, laundry, nursery, school-rooms, chapel, and playroom were all clean and well kept.

The ward for incurables contained a large number of old and helpless people, many of them unable to leave their beds. The building is heated with steam and supplied with city water, and lighted with gas.

The Institution is well supplied with nurses and there is a good staff of medical attendants.

The books were found to be properly kept.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 20th May, when there were 359 inmates, viz., 110 men, 206 women, and 43 children and infants. Seventy-three deaths have occurred since the 1st October. There is no change in the premises to be noted since my last visit.

Every department was in good order and well managed. The books were found to be properly written up.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	105	
Admitted	50	
Total number of inmates		155
Discharged	19	
Died	30	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	106	
		155

Places Admitted From.

From City of Toronto	128	
From the County of York and other counties	27	
		155

Sex.

Male	75	
Female	80	
		155

Nationalities.

Canadian	41	
English	54	
Irish	34	
Scotch	20	
United States	2	
Other countries	4	
		155

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	154	
Roman Catholic	1	
Other religions	...	
		155

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,804 60
From the City of Toronto	2,000 00
From other municipalities	.... ..
Payments from inmates	3,643 52
Subscriptions, donations and income	16,318 85
Other sources	1,211 87
	$25,978 84

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$ 6,682 66
Clothing and furnishings	825 03
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,547 67
Salaries and wages	4,297 75
Repairs	385 73
Other expenses	6,581 80
	$22,320 64

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 37,675 days, at 10 cents per day	$3,767 50
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	1,883 75
Total	$5,651 25

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson of this department to make an inspection of this Institution. He reported as follows:

As instructed by you I visited the Home for Incurables, Toronto, on the 18th May. The patients there numbered 101—45 males and 56 females. There is accommodation for 130.

The building was in excellent order throughout, and the patients were evidently receiving good attention. A recent improvement is the addition of tea and coffee urns and steam table equipments of the dining hall and nurses' pantry.

Since your last inspection also hydrants, with sufficient supply of hose in the emergency of fire, have been placed on the several floors of the building.

Arrangements should be made for keeping vegetables and fruits elsewhere than in the basement of the Institution. Such storage is too warm for the preservation of these supplies, and the exhalations from decaying vegetables are of course a source of danger from a sanitary point of view. I found the records properly entered up.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Incurables, on the 25th November, when there were 122 inmates—54 men and 58 women. Thirty-four deaths were recorded during the year.

The public wards and private rooms, dining-rooms, dispensary, kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms and water-closets were all in good order. There is a resident medical officer, a good supply of nurses, and a good medical staff in attendance.

Eighty-seven of the inmates contribute nothing towards their maintenance, and the majority of these are from the city. The remainder of the inmates pay from $2.50 to $6 per week.

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1891	16	
Admitted	7	
Total number of inmates		23
Discharged	3	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	15	
		23

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	23	
		23

Nationalities.

Canadian	11	
English	8	
Irish	4	
Scotch		
		23

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	20	
County of York and other counties	3	
		23

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Industrial Refuge.

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 5,420 days at 5 cents	$271 00
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	108 40
Total	$379 40

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 20th May. There were 15 inmates on that day. I found the premises and building in good condition. The apartments were clean and well kept. There have been two admissions and four deaths since the 1st October.

All the inmates contribute from five to six dollars per month towards their maintenance.

Religious service is held twice on Sunday and on Thursday evening of each week. The Home is managed by a committee of ladies.

The bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were in good order, supplied with city water.

I visited the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 18th November.

There were sixteen old ladies in residence, paying from five dollars per month upward.

The building, which is a new one, is heated by steam and supplied with city water.

The bath-rooms and water-closets were in good order. The books were properly kept.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	18	
Admitted	180	
Total number of inmates		198
Discharged	167	
Died	10	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	21	
		198

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	118	
County of York and other counties	4	
Other places	76	
		198

Sex.

Male	...	
Female	198	
		198

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	191	
Roman Catholic	7	
		198

Nationalities.

Canadian	101	
English	68	
Irish	16	
Scotch	6	
Other countries	7	
		198

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,250 10
" City of Toronto	1,090 90
" Inmates	5,537 15
" Subscriptions	620 65
" Other sources	257 50
	$8,756 30

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,338 58
Furnishings, etc.	296 83
Fuel	894 26
Salaries and wages	1,473 64
Ordinary repairs	67 45
Other expenses	2,188 86
	$7,259 62

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 8,615 days, at 10 cents per day	$861 50
Supplementary Grant, at 5 cents	430 75
	$1,292 25

INSPECTIONS.

The St. John's Hospital, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 14th May. There were then 23 patients under treatment. Five deaths have occurred during the year. All patients admitted pay a weekly rate, varying from $3 to $15.

Every department of the Hospital was found to be in the best of order. There is a good staff of medical students and trained nurses. The books are well kept.

I made an inspection of the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, on the 19th November. There were twenty-three patients—adult females.

A new addition is being built to this Hospital on the north side of the present building. The authorities expect to have it finished and ready for occupation by the New Year. The Hospital was clean and orderly throughout, it is well managed. There is a good supply of nurses and a good staff of medical attendants. The books were properly entered up.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891,	22	
Admitted	392	
Total number of inmates		414
Discharged	392	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	19	
		414

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	143	
County of York	...	
Other places	271	
		414

Sex.

Male	193	
Female	221	
		414

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	354	
Roman Catholic	58	
Other denominations	2	
		414

Nationalities.

Canadian	145	
English	153	
Irish	72	
Scotch	26	
United States	6	
Other countries	12	
		414

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,084 95
From the City of Toronto	3,246 20
Payment from inmates	645 70
Subscriptions and donations	3,571 89
Other sources	858 53
	$9,407 27

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,082 29
Furniture and furnishings	1,263 27
Fuel	531 24
Salaries and wages	1,024 15
Repairs, ordinary	345 76
Other expenses	1,632 92
	$6,879 63

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 9,636 days, at 10 cents	$963 60
Supplementary allowance, at 5 cents	481 80
	$1,445 40

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 14th May. There were 26 patients being cared for, namely, 18 males and 8 females. Since the 1st October last, 277 have been admitted, and 2 have died. The building is heated by hot-air, lighted with coal-oil lamps, and the water supply is from a well. The drainage and ventilation are good. The dining-room, dormitories, bath-room, water-closets, etc., were clean and in good condition. The books were written up to date.

I visited the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 19th November. There were then 17 patients—11 men and 6 women. There was no change in the building or grounds to be noted, since my last inspection. Everything pertaining to the Home was in the best of order, giving evidence of good management. The books I found to be properly kept.

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October 1891,	11	
Admitted	7	
Total number of inmates		18
Discharged	2	
Died	4	
In residence, 30th September 1892	12	
		18

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	16	
Other counties of Ontario	2	
		18

Sex.

Male	6	
Female	12	
		18

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	18	
		18

Nationalities

Canadian	2	
English	11	
Irish	4	
Scotch	1	
		18

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$147 94
From the City of Toronto	.....
From payments made by inmates	632 10
Subscriptions, donations, etc	253 83
	$1,033 87

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$440 16
Clothing and furnishings	35 41
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	188 42
Salaries and wages	173 53
Repairs	29 25
Other expenses	307 55
	$1,174 32

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 3,974 days, at 5 cents per day	198 70
Supplementary grant at 2 cents	79 48
Total	$278 18

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Church Home, Toronto, on the 20th May. There were eight inmates on that day, namely four men and four women.

There is a home for old people, it is managed by a committee of ladies and is principally supported by St. George's Church. Three of the inmates have died since the 1st October last.

No change has taken place in the premises since my last visit. The books are well kept and the management is commendable.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	88	
Admitted	46	
Total number of inmates		134
Discharged	45	
Died	8	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	81	
		134

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	129	
County of Wentworth and other counties	1	
Other places	4	
		134

Sex.

Male	87	
Female	47	
		134

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	86	
Roman Catholic	48	
		134

Nationalities.

Canadian	7	
English	38	
Irish	63	
Scotch	13	
United States	9	
Other countries	4	
		134

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,707	53
" City of Hamilton	4,600	60
" Municipalities	.....	..
" Inmates	191	67
	$7,499	80

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,467 61
Clothing, furnishings, etc	243 63
Fuel	739 48
Salaries and wages	1,023 00
Ordinary repairs	163 63
Other expenses	862 45
	$7,499 80

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 30,151 days at 5 cents	$1,507 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	603 02
Total	$2,110 57

INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 12th November, on which occasion there were 84 old people in residence —53 men and 29 women, and 2 children under twelve years of age.

The house was clean and nicely kept throughout. There were three deaths during the year. Only three of the inmates contribute anything toward their maintenance.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	22	
Admitted	5	
Total number of inmates		27
Number discharged	2	
Number of deaths	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	23	
		27

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	27	
		27

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	27	
	——	27

Nationalities.

Canadian	4	
English	8	
Irish	7	
Scotch	7	
United States	1	
	——	27

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included wtth those of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 8,200 days at 5 cents	$410 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	164 00
Total	$574 00

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st. October, 1891	13	
Admitted	24	
Total number of inmates	——	37
Discharged	14	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	21	
	——	37

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	30	
County of Wentworth and other counties	6	
Other places	1	
	——	37

Sex.

Male	17	
Female	20	
	——	37

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	31	
Roman Catholic	6	
	——	37

Nationalities.

Canadian	16	
English	14	
Irish	4	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	....	
	——	37

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$567 90
" City of Hamilton	100 00
" Municipalities	200 00
" Inmates	1,012 25
" Subscriptions, donations, etc	959 45
" Other sources	412 79
Total	$3,252 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	680 22
Clothing, furnishings, etc	323 21
Fuel	179 83
Salaries and wages	198 00
Ordinary repairs	....
Other expenses	1,274 28
Total	$2,655 54

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 5,857 days, at 10 cents	$585 70
Supplementary aid, at 5 cents per day	292 85
Total	$878 55

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Peter's Home, Hamilton, on the 6th of May. There has been no change in this Home, calling for special remark since my last visit. All the rooms were clean and in good order, and the inmates appeared to be comfortable and contented. There were eight men and eight women being cared for, each of whom contributes something toward their maintainance, from $5 to $10 per month. The management is good, and the records are well kept.

I made an inspection of the St. Peter's Home, Hamilton on the 12th of November. There were then 22 inmates, 12 men and 10 women. Seven deaths occurred during the year. There has been no change in the building or grounds since my last visit.

The matron was absent on this occasion and I was unable to examine the books. The Home was in very nice order throughout.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	49	
Admitted	76	
Total number of inmates		125
Discharged	71	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	49	
		125

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	82	
County of Frontenac	13	
Other counties of Ontario	20	
Other Places	10	
		125

Sex.

Male	87	
Female	38	
		125

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	97	
Roman Catholic	28	
		125

Nationalities.

Canadian	24	
English	34	
Irish	49	
Scotch	9	
United States	6	
Other countries	3	
		125

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 729 50
From the City of Kingston and county Frontenac	825 00
Payment from inmates	258 00
Subscriptions and donations	725 80
Other sources	13 33
	$2,551 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,578 06
Clothing, furniture and furnishigs	306 83
Fuel	380 05
Salaries and wages	494 50
Repairs, ordinary	265 75
Other expenses, including rent and taxes.	174 65
	$3,199 84

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 19,874 days, at 5 cents	$ 993 70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	397 48
Total	$1,391 18

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 22nd June. The inmates on that day numbered 49—30 males and 19 females, This Home is well managed, and I found considerable improvement since my last visit. Although having not much land for cultivation, and that of poor quality, the garden was looking well and gave promise of a good crop of vegetables. All the old people appeared to be happy and contented. The books were well kept.

I inspected the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 28th September and saw all the inmates then in residence—29 males and 20 females. Two deaths occurred during the year,

No change has taken place in this Institution during the past year. The building is heated by wood stoves, and is lighted with coal-oil lamps.

City water is supplied. Every part of the building was clean and in good order. The old people appeared to be comfortable and happy. The books and accounts were well kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	88	
Admitted	78	
Total number of inmates		166
Discharged	58	
Died	22	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	86	
		166

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	31	
County of Frontenac	46	
Other counties and places	89	
		166

Sex.

Male	83	
Female	83	
		166

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	7	
Roman Catholic	159	
		166

Nationalities.

Canadian	40	
English	15	
Irish	91	
Scotch	12	
Other countries	8	
		166

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,604 46
From municipalities	75 00
Income from property	109 77
Payment from inmates	461 37
Subscriptions and donations	6,075 78
Other sources	1,571 35
	$9,897 73

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,528 47
Clothing and furnishings	1,204 26
Salaries and wages	40 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	835 55
Repairs, ordinary	89 34
Other expenses	1,049 42
	$6 747 04

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 38,808 days, at 5 cents	$1,940 40
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	776 16
Total	$2,716 56

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence at Kingston, on the 21st June. There were 39 men and 3 women in residence on that day. Forty-one have been admitted since the 1st October, and 9 deaths have occurred during the same period. Every department of the Institution was in good order. A new wing or addition, which has been in process of erection during the past year, will be finished in August, and will be occupied by the old people. It will accommodate about 100. The books were found in proper order.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 28th September. There were then in residence 83 old people—42 men and 41 women. There have been 22 deaths during the year. New heating apparatus is being placed in the old building, and other repairs are being made. The new building will be ready for occupation next month, and will be very complete in every respect. It is heated with hot water, supplied with city water and gas The day-rooms, kitchens, dining-rooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, and water-closets were all in good order. The books were properly kept.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	54	
Admitted	27	
Total number of inmates		81
Discharged	14	
Died	6	
In residence, 1st September, 1892	61	
		81

Places Admitted From.

City of London	27	
County of Middlesex	7	
Other counties of Ontario	47	
		81

Sex.

Male	25	
Female	56	
		81

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	..	
Roman Catholic	81	
		81

Nationalities.

Canadian	18	
English	3	
Irish	54	
Other countries	6	
		81

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,260 49
From the City of London	.....
Payment from inmates	1,442 70
Subscriptions and donations	5,951 70
Other sources	6,325 01
	$14,979 90

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,096 55
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,671 73
Fuel	1,816 29
Salaries and wages	234 50
Repairs, ordinary	440 33
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	5,247 34
	$15,506 74

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 22,308 days, at 5 cents	$1,115 40
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	446 16
Total	$1,561 56

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on June 29th. Sixty-eight old people were in the Institution on that date. There is a lack of accommodation for this number, and in consequence, the authorities have to make use of the attic and store-rooms for sitting-rooms during the day. A number of the more intelligent-looking old people I spoke to, and without exception they were all satisfied with the care received.

On examining the books of this Institution and the Orphan's Home in connection, I found them clean and entered up to date.

HOME FOR AGED MEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	24	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates		35
Discharged	8	
Died	3	
In residence, 1st September, 1892	24	
		35

Places Admitted From.

City of London	33	
County of Middlesex	..	
Other counties of Ontario	2	
		35

Sex.

Male	35	
	——	35

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	33	
Roman Catholic	2	
	——	35

Nationalities.

Canadian	2	
English	15	
Irish	10	
Other countries	8	
	——	35

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 282 17
From the City of London	1,794 00
Payment from inmates	357 86
Subscriptions and donations	226 27
	$2,660 30

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$940 89
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	234 26
Fuel	143 67
Salaries and wages	321 00
Repairs, ordinary	7 05
Other expenses	244 36
	$1,896 23

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 8,911 days at 5 cents	$445 55
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	178 22
Total	$623 77

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a statutory inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Aged Men's Home, London, on June 28th.

The building now in use is a rented one and is soon to be vacated for a new and more commodious one which, through the liberality of Mr. McCormack, is being erected. For this reason no improvements of the exterior or the grounds have been carried on this season. The interior, however, was plain but clean. Twenty-four old men were in residence on the day of my visit, four only of whom contribute anything towards their support. With the exception of one patient suffering from palsy, the inmates were in good health. The books of the Institution were in a neat and orderly condition.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1891	17	
Admitted	7	
Total number of inmates		24
Discharged	2	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	19	
		24

Places Admitted From.

City of London	22	
County of Middlesex	1	
Other counties in Ontario	1	
		24

Sex.

Female	24	
		24

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	24	
Roman Catholic	..	
		24

Nationalities.

Canadian	..	
English	15	
Irish	5	
Scotch	3	
United States	1	
		24

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$239 05
" City of London	581 25
From payments made by inmates	419 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	314 00
Other sources	54 45
	$1,607 75

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$723 12
Clothing and furnishings	104 38
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	193 89
Salaries and wages	348 15
Repairs, ordinary	20 28
Other expenses	283 59
	$1,673 41

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 5,608 days at 5 cents per day	$280 40
Supplementary grant at 2 cents	112 16
Total	$392 56

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Home for Aged Women, London, on the 9th May. There has been no change in this Home since my last report. Everything about it was in good condition, and the books were properly written up. There were fourteen old women in residence on the day of my visit.

Mr. Aikens made an inspection of this Charity, and reported as follows:

When I visited the Home for Aged Women at London, on Sept. the 12th, according to your request, I found it not. On making further enquiry I learned that the inmates had been removed a day or two prior to my visit to the new building, the gift of Mr. McCormack, which is henceforth to combine what has formerly been the "Old Men's Home," and the "Home for Aged Women," under the new name of "Home for Aged People." The building is entirely new, and when furnished, will accommodate about 80 persons, the intention being to divide this number equally, forty for males and forty for females. I met some of the ladies who are on the board of management, and was informed that hitherto, to a great extent the same committee had managed both of these institutions, and that their amalgamation would not in any way interfere with, but rather facilitate the carrying on of the work. Eighteen old ladies were in the building on the above date, and the old men were to be removed from their present quarters in a few days. The site of the Institution is an admirable one, the architecture modern and the conveniences for taking care of old persons quite complete. The books and records, which I found in good order, will now be united with those of the Old Men's Home, and carried on under the new Institution name.

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	3	
Admitted	19	
Total number of inmates		22
Discharged	19	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	3	
		22

Places Admitted From.

City of London	22	
		22

Sex.

Male	9	
Female	13	
		22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	20	
Roman Catholic	2	
Other denominations	..	
		22

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	5	
Irish	2	
Scotch	5	
United States	1	
Other countries	..	
		22

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$177 30
From the City of London	20 00
Payment from inmates	307 07
Subscriptions and donations	880 48
Other sources	
	$1,384 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$360 73
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel	85 83
Salaries and wages	216 00
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	111 70
	$774 26

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 1,734 days, at 10 cents	$173 40
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents	86 70
	$260 10

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Convalescent Home, London, on the 9th May The inmates then numbered 2 men and 1 woman. There have been no deaths during the past six months. The Home was in satisfactory order in all its parts, and the management commendable. The books also were well kept.

Mr. Aikens made an inspection of this Charity, and reported as follows:

I made the second inspection of the Convalescent Home, London, according to instructions from you, on September the 12th.

This Institution is undenominational, is managed by a committee of ladies, and as its name implies, is intended to afford a home for persons leaving the hospital and who are unable to do anything for themselves. On the day of my visit it contained four old ladies. Its, importance, perhaps by reason of its limited population, does not seem to impress the citizens of London very much, for on making enquiry, one authority told me there was no such place, another that it had become merged into some of the other city charities. However, the lady in charge informed me it is kept constantly full during the winter months. When full it gives accommodation for twenty-five. Two paid employees look after the Home, besides what labour the inmates can render.

The building is unpretentious, but quite clean both inside and outside as well as the grounds. The books, also I found to be entered up to date.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution are shown in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	114	
Admitted	78	
Total number of inmates		192
Discharged	69	
Died	11	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	112	
		192

Sex.

Male	79	
Female	113	
		192

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2	
Roman Catholic	189	
Other religion (or not known)	1	
		192

Nationalities.

Canadian	51	
English	26	
Irish	110	
Scotch	4	
Other countries	1	
		192

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	125	
County of Carleton and other counties	62	
Emigrants	5	
		192

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,784 33
From the County of Carleton	70 00
Income	.....
From payments made by inmates	905 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc	5,219 09
Other sources	3,157 99
	$13,136 91

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,652 54
Clothing and furnishings	1,342 31
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	1,286 03
Salaries and wages	350 03
Repairs ordinary	856 04
Other expenses	3,080 28
	$10,567 23

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 42,494 days, at 5 cents per day	$2,124 70
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	849 88
Total	$2,974 58

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa, on the 8th February when there were 117 old people (54 men and 63 women) in residence.

The dormitories, beds and bedding were in good order, as also were the dining-rooms, water-closets, etc. The men occupy the first flat, and the women the second flat. Each flat is supplied with bath-rooms, water-closets, and dining-rooms. The books were properly entered up.

ST. CHARLES HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	69	
Admitted	31	
Total number of inmates		100
Discharged	10	
Died	7	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	83	
		100

Sex.

Male	31	
Female	69	
		100

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	....	
Roman Catholic	100	
		100

Nationalities.

Canadian	91	
Irish	5	
Other countries	4	
	——	100

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	64	
County of Carleton	28	
Other counties	5	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	3	
	——	100

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$887 63
From the County of Carleton	.....
Income	230 75
From payments made by inmates	1,663 52
Subscriptions, donations, etc	645 05
Other sources	167 10
	$3,594 05

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	1,848 48
Clothing and furnishings	183 04
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	350 14
Salaries and wages	297 50
Repairs, ordinary	95 43
Other expenses	446 54
	$3,221 13

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 29,275 days, at 5 cents per day	$1,463 75
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents.	585 50
Total	$2,049 25

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa, on the 9th February. There were then in residence 23 males and 58 females, a total of 81. Three deaths are recorded since the beginning of the year.

The building is heated with hot water, and receives its water supply from the city service. The dining-rooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., are well looked after, and the premises generally are in good order. The books were written up to date.

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	28	
Admitted	18	
Total number of inmates		46
Discharged	13	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	28	
		46

Sex.

Male	46	
Female	.....	
		46

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	46	
		46

Nationalities.

Canadian	6	
English	14	
Irish	23	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	1	
		46

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	26	
County of Carleton	8	
Other counties	8	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	4	
		46

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$703 71
From the County of Carleton	200 00
Income	93 30
From payments made by inmates	136 06
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,589 13
Other sources	136 97
	$3,859 17

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$715 78
Clothing and furnishings	5 49
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	237 81
Salaries and wages	615 96
Repairs, ordinary	136 40
Other expenses	1,523 02
	$3,234 46

Government Aid for the Year 1893.

Allowance for 9,917 days at 5 cents per day	$495 85
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	198 34
	$694 19

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 8th February. On that day there were 27 inmates, all old men.

Every department of the Institution was in good order, and the books properly kept.

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	19	
Admitted	16	
Total number of inmates		35
Discharged	9	
Died	7	
In residence, 1st September, 1892	19	
		35

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	28	
County of Carleton	3	
Other counties of Ontario	4	
		35

Sex.

Female	35	
		35

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	35	
		35

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	3	
Irish	23	
Other countries	4	
		35

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 6,211 days, at 5 cents	$310 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	124 22
Total	$434 77

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 8th February.

There were 18 old ladies in residence. The apartments were all in good order. The register was written up to date.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	29	
Admitted	60	
Total number of inmates		89
Discharged	58	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	30	
		89

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	63	
County of Carleton and other counties	22	
Emigrants	4	
		89

Sex.

Male	12	
Female	77	
		89

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	61	
Roman Catholic	27	
Other religions	1	
		89

Nationalities.

Canadian	28	
English	19	
Irish	27	
Scotch	7	
Other countries	8	
	——	89

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$366 45
From the City of Ottawa	.....
Payment from inmates	20 30
Subscriptions and donations	500 35
Income	3,504 44
	$4,391 54

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,072 76
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	20 15
Fuel	372 64
Salaries and wages	1,320 09
Repairs, ordinary	30 83
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance, etc.	1,442 68
	$4,259 15

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 11,159 days at 5 cents	$557 95
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	223 18
Total	$781 13

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Home for Friendless Women, Ottawa, on the 6th February. On that day there were 33 inmates—22 adults and 11 children. There has been no change in this Institution since my last visit. The inmates are principally employed at laundry work. The rooms are comfortable, and the beds and bedding clean. The bath-rooms and water-closets are in good order. The Institution is managed by a committee of ladies. The books are properly kept.

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	119	
Admitted	107	
Total number of inmates		226
Discharged	96	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	129	
		226

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1	
Roman Catholic	225	
Other religions (or not known)	...	
		226

Nationalities.

Canadian	145	
English	8	
Irish	70	
Other countries	3	
		226

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	125	
County of Carleton	28	
Other counties and countries	73	
		226

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $798.12 was $7,000, and the expenditure $8,740.

The collective stay of the inmates was 44,368 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $3,105.76 as Government aid for 1893.

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 798 12
From the County of Carleton	... ..
Income	... ..
From payments made by inmates	500 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,500 00
Other sources	4,000 00
	$7,798 12

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,510 00
Clothing and furnishings	775 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	1,050 00
Salaries and wages	400 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	230 00
Other expenses	1,775 00
	$8,740 00

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Refuge of our Lady of Charity, Ottawa, on the 9th February. There were 127 inmates, namely 101 adult females and 26 children.

There have been admitted since the 1st October 36, and 28 discharged, no deaths. The children are taught in both the English and French tongues. They are also trained to do ordinary housework.

The adult inmates are employed at laundry work, sewing, knitting, dress-making and book-binding.

The dining-room, class-room, dormitories and all departments were clean and tidy. A new stone addition, for laundry work and book-binding, has been erected. The Institution is heated with steam, and is well supplied with bath-rooms, wash-rooms and water-closets. The books were well kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	28	
Admitted	62	
Total number of inmates		90
Discharged	50	
Died	7	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	33	
		90

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Guelph	36	
From the County of Wellington and other counties	54	
Foreigners, etc	..	
		90

Sex.

Male	46	
Female	44	
		90

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	8	
Roman Catholic	82	
	——	90

Nationalities.

Canadian	28	
English	6	
Irish	49	
Other countries	7	
	——	90

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$ 840 91
City of Guelph	100 00
Municipalities	136 75
From inmates in part payment for board	297 16
Income from property	300 00
From all other sources	462 81
	$2,137 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,356 82
Clothing and furnishings	311 75
Fuel, light and cleaning	206 10
Salaries and wages	72 50
Ordinary repairs	94 63
Other expenses	482 81
	$2,524 61

Government Aid for the year 1893.

Allowance for 12,226 days at 5 cents per day	$611 30
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	244 52
	$855 82

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by you I made the second inspection of the House of Providence, Guelph, on July 8th. The names of 36 inmates were on the register on that date, 19 males, 15 females and 2 children. One of the inmates was an old man aged 103, rather an interesting individual at this late date. From what I could glean from him, mentally he was much more vigorous than physically. The building has bed accommodation for 54, is heated by hot air, and is supplied with water from a spring well. This Institution is under the same management as St. Joseph's Hospital, and is in a fair state of efficiency. The books were neatly kept and well entered up to date.

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	15	
Admitted	8	
Total number of inmates	—	23
Discharged	8	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	12	
	—	23

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Thomas	23	
	—	23

Sex.

Male	7	
Female	16	
	—	23

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	18	
Roman Catholic	5	
	—	23

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	5	
Irish	6	
Other countries	3	
	—	23

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$200 55
From the City of St. Thomas	767 73
From payments by inmates	.....
From other sources, subscriptions, etc.	73 08
Income	117 73
	$1,159 09

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$577 23
Clothing and furnishings	94 88
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	143 34
Salaries and wages	329 50
Other expenses	84 96
	$1,229 91

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 5,525 days' stay at 5 cents per day -	276 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents - - -	110 50
	$386 75

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Thomas Williams' Home, St. Thomas, on the 9th May. On that day there were 14 women and 2 men in residence, none of whom contribute anything towards their maintenance. The Institution is dependent upon the grants from the City and the province, and the donations of friends.

The house was in very satisfactory condition, all the apartments clean, neat, and orderly.

The books are properly kept.

I made an inspection of the Thomas Williams' Home, St. Thomas, on the 20th October. There were 15 old people in charge, namely, 3 men and 12 women.

All the rooms were in good order, clean and well kept.

I would recommend that the water supply be obtained from the city system, also that water-closets be placed in the building. Gas should also be introduced for lighting. The books were correctly entered up. The management of the Institution is satisfactory.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891 - - - -	103	
Admitted - - - - - - -	94	
Total number of inmates - - - -	—	197
Discharged - - - - - - -	77	
Died - - - - - - -	9	
In residence, 30th September, 1892 - - -	111	
	—	197

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton - - - - - -	100	
County of Wentworth, and other counties - - -	87	
Other places - - - - - -	10	
	—	197

Sex.

Male - - - - - - - -	77	
Female - - - - - - -	120	
	—	197

Religious Denominations.

Protestant - - - - - - -	18	
Roman Catholic - - - - - -	179	
	—	197

Nationalities.

Canadian	50	
English	24	
Irish	93	
Scotch	15	
Other countries	15	
	—	197

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,715 94	
From the City of Hamilton	200 00	
From the County of Wentworth	300 00	
From other municipalities	303 34	
From inmates	1,596 30	
Income	708 00	
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	724 07	
Other sources	2,423 52	
	$7,971 17	

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,540 26	
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	1,221 61	
Fuel, light, and cleaning	930 57	
Other expenditures	1,051 47	
	$7,743 91	

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 38,476 days' stay, at 5 cents	1,923 80	
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	769 52	
Total	$2,693 32	

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by you, I visited the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 21st June. The inmates numbered 185—41 men, 70 women, and 74 boys, and they appeared to be well cared for. The dormitories were being renovated and painted, and were somewhat disarranged in consequence, otherwise the Institution was in excellent order. The grounds are many acres in extent, and include an extensive orchard, vegetable garden, etc. An examination of the records showed them to be well kept.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	21	
Admitted	5	
Total number of inmates		26
Discharged	7	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	16	
		26

Places Admitted From.

Town of Chatham	24	
County of Kent	2	
Emigrants, foreign, etc	..	
		26

Sex.

Male	20	
Female	6	
		26

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	24	
Roman Catholic	2	
		26

Nationalities.

Canadian	7	
English	6	
Irish	2	
Scotch	6	
United States	5	
		26

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$185 85	
From the Town of Chatham	2,000 00	
From inmates themselves	404 55	
From other sources	$169 79	
	$2,760 19	

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$519 39
Clothing and furnishings	66 02
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	517 15
Salaries and wages	418 89
Other expenses	375 08
	$1,896 53

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 5,775 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$288 75
Supplementary Aid at 2 cents	115 50
Total	$404 25

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, on the 25th January, when the inmates numbered 17, namely, 3 females and 14 males. None of these contribute anything towards their maintenance. The same is managed by a committee of ladies.

The building is heated with hot water. The water supply is from a well. Every department was found to be in good order, and the books well kept.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, on the 17th October, and found there were 17 inmates This is a good brick building, well situated. Every department was clean and in good order. It is heated with hot water and supplied with well water. The records are correctly kept.

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	12	
Admitted	4	
Total number of inmates		16
Discharged	2	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	11	
		16

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	16	
Province of Ontario	..	
		16

Sex

Female	16	

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	16	
		16

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	4	
Irish	3	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	..	
United States	1	
		16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$177 76
From inmates	175 50
From other sources	592 62
	$945 88

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$283 03
Clothing and furnishings	25 79
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	79 77
Salaries and wages	192 55
Other expenses	124 80
	$705 94

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 4,206 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$210 30
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	84 12
	$294 42

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 7th May. The House was in its usual good condition, and the inmates, twelve old ladies were being well cared for. The management is in the hands of a committee of ladies. An examination of the books showed them to be properly kept.

I made an inspection of the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 21st October. There were ten old ladies in the building on that day, and three had died during the year.

There is no new feature about the Institution to report since my last inspection. Every department was in good order, and the management commendable. The books were correctly kept.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st, October, 1891	7	
Admitted	2	
Total number of inmates		9
Discharged	1	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	8	
		9

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville	8	
From the County of Prince Edward	...	
From other counties	1	
		9

Sex.

Male	2	
Female	7	
		9

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	6	
Roman Catholic	3	
		9

Nationalities.

Canadian	3	
English	2	
Irish	4	
		9

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$108 25
From the City of Belleville	100 00
From inmates	52 00
Subscriptions and donations	229 36
	$489 61

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$304 34
Clothing and furnishings	32 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	71 38
Salaries and wages	52 18
Other expenses	18 00
	$477 90

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 2,771 days at 5 cents per day	$138 55
Supplementary Aid	55 42
Total	$193 97

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, on the 5th February, when there were 8 old people in residence, 6 males and 2 females, who appeared to be well cared for.

There is only accommodation for 9 persons. The building is heated with hot-air and supplied with city water. The beds, bedding, and apartments were clean and orderly.

The Home is attached to the Hospital and has an infectious ward on the second flat and is entirely separated from the Hospital and the Home when necessary by an iron passage-way leading outside. All is under the management of Miss Gordon, the matron. The books and registers are well kept.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, on the 30th November. The inmates were seven old people, namely, two men and five women all belonging to the city, and the city council makes a grant from year to year for their maintenance. The rooms were all clean and in nice order. The management is under the care of the matron of the Hospital.

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	22	
Admitted	13	
Total number of inmates		35
Discharged	12	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	22	
		35

Places Admitted From

From the Town of Peterborough	14	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	21	
		35

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	21	
		35

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	35	
	——	35

Nationalities.

Canadian	15	
English	6	
Irish	8	
Scotch	4	
United States	...	
Other countries	2	
	——	35

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$269 01
From municipalities for board of inmates	.....
From inmates	372 11
Subscriptions and donations	995 54
Other sources	71 97
	$1,708 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$856 59
Clothing and furnishings	85 12
Fuel, light and cleaning	135 07
Salaries and wages	345 80
Other expenses	340 15
	$1,762 73

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 8,125 days, at 5 cents per day	$406 25
Supplementary Aid, at 2 cents	162 50
Total	$568 75

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 14th January. There were then in residence 18 old people—8 men and 10 women, and 1 child. The Home was in excellent order throughout, and the inmates appeared to be well cared for. There is accommodation for 25. The books were entered up correctly.

Mr. Mann made the second inspection of this Charity, and reported as follows: According to your instructions, I paid a visit to the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 20th September, 1892, for the purpose of making an Inspection of this Institution. On this occasion there were 21 old people in residence, 9 males and 12 females. The only change in regard to this place since the last inspection to note was that ventilating pipes have been put in, which of course will add to the comfort of the inmates. The books were found to be entered up and satisfactorily.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	16	
Admitted	59	
Total number of inmates		75
Discharged	52	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	20	
		75

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough	13	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	26	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	36	
		75

Sex.

Male	50	
Female	25	
		75

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	4	
Roman Catholic	71	
		75

Nationalities.

Canadian	25	
English	1	
Irish	44	
Scotch	...	
Other countries	5	
		75

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$144 25
From municipalities for board of inmates	.....
From inmates	290 00
Subscriptions and donations	463 00
Other sources	.....
	$897 25

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,110 00
Clothing and furnishings	109 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	52 00
Salaries and wages	.....
Other expenses	41 75
	$1,312 75

Government aid for 1893.

Allowance for 9,858 days at 5 cents per day	$492 90
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	197 16
Total	$690 06

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Peterborough, on the 14th January. The inmates numbered 27—14 men, 12 women and 1 child. The old people were very comfortable and well cared for. The present accommodation is inadequate, but it is the intention of the management to enlarge the building at an early day. The books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this Charity. He reported as follows :

Agreeable with instructions received from you I made an inspection of this Charity on the 20th September, 1892. The Institution is under the same management as the St. Joseph's Hospital and has at present in residence 21 adults and 2 children, all of which were in indigent circumstances. In fact this Charity takes the place to a large extent of a county poor house.

The Institution was in good order and the books properly kept.

OLD LADIES' HOME, GALT.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	5	
Admitted	2	
Total number of inmates		7
Discharged	1	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	4	
		7

Places Admitted From.

Town of Galt	5	
Province of Ontario	2	
		7

Sex.

Female	7	
		7

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	7	
		7

Nationalities.

Canadian	2	
English	1	
Irish	...	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	2	
		7

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$258 90
From inmates	574 75
Subscriptions	284 23
From other sources	58 00
	$1,175 88

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$217 62
Clothing and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	79 08
Salaries and wages	215 00
Other expenses	213 15
	$724 85

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 1,516 day's stay, at 5 cents per day	$75 80
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	30 32
	$106 12

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Old Ladies' Home, Galt, on the 12th May.

On that occasion there were only three inmates. The apartments were clean and tidy. The books also were properly kept.

I inspected the Old Ladies' Home, Galt, on the 22nd November. There were five inmates on that day. They are still in the old building; but it is expected that the new building erected during the past season will be ready for occupation by the 1st January. There will then be accommodation for fifteen or twenty persons. The books were properly entered up.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891		16
Admitted		55
Total number of inmates		— 71
Discharged		55
Died		4
In residence 30th September, 1892		12
		— 71

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Windsor		71
From the County of Essex		
		— 71

Sex.

Male		38
Female		33
		— 71

Religious Denominations.

Protestant		36
Roman Catholic		26
Other religions		9
		— 71

Nationalities.

Canadian		23
English		10
Irish		18
Scotch		2
United States		7
Other countries		11
		— 71

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 376 32
From the Town of Windsor	2,3·0 94
From inmates	97 70
Subscriptions and donations	138 04
Other sources	7 01
	$2,950 01

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,323 41
Clothing and furnishings	36 45
Fuel, light and cleaning	316 60
Salaries and wages	395 06
Other expenses	689 18
	$2,760 70

Government Aid for 1893.

Allowance for 6,428 days at 5 cents per day	$321 40
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	128 56
Total	$449 96

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Windsor, on the 19th October. The fifteen inmates, (seven men and eight women) appeared to be comfortably cared for. There were two deaths during the year. Everything pertaining to the Institution was in satisfactory order.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There has been no increase in the number of these institutions during the year, but there has been an anxious desire on the part of those who control and manage them to improve their condition by increased comfort and care for the inmates and more efficient training and instruction for the children. Without exception these institutions are doing a work for the poor and orphan children of the Province well worthy the attention and means of our best citizens, and which will in future years tell in the interests of the country by giving it a class of men and women who will make good citizens, free from the hereditary contamination which characterizes a large portion of the pauper children who are constantly being brought to this country from the slums of the old world. Therefore the efforts of those in charge of our orphanages are deserving of much liberality not only on the part of the Government but of those of our citizens who contribute towards their maintenance.

The number cared for in these institutions during the past year was 3,742. The tables give a full summary of their operations and by referring to the reports of my official visits full details will be found as to the number of inmates, their course of training, the methods of receiving and discharging children, condition of buildings, grounds, etc.

During 1892 there was a slight decrease in the inmates as compared with 1891 which showed a very marked decrease as compared with 1890. The death-rate shows an increase of 3 over 1891.

The statistics show a great falling off in contributions to these useful institutions which is greatly to be regretted.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denomination and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	1,882
Female	1,860
	3,742

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1,645
Roman Catholic	2,094
Other religions not given	3
	3,742

Nationalities.

Canadian	3,115	
English	349	
Irish	153	
Scotch	11	
United States	33	
Other countries and unknown	81	
		3,742

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which orphanages are located	2,988	
Received from counties in which orphanages are located	260	
Received from other counties in the Province	440	
Emigrants and foreigners and unknown	54	
		3,742

The following tables shew the aggregate stay of the inmates of the orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act the receipts of the institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the legislature during the session of 1893 together with table shewing the cost of maintaining the orphanages, and then comes the separate reports upon each home.

Names of Orphanages.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	118,587	12,596 95	10.62
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	69,270	8,753 24	12.62
Girls' Home	"	31,955	8,500 65	26.60
Boys' Home	"	34,659	6,536 56	18.85
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	3,907	3,334 53	85.36
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	16,153	7,254 99	44.91
St. Nicholas' Home	"	20,771	4,624 39	22.26
The Haven	"	20,922	4,714 49	22.53
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	48,172	6,223 04	12.91
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	6,702	3,582 70	53.45
Boys' Home	"	27,956	3,692 55	13.20
Girls' Home	"	18,678	2,789 53	14.93
Home for Friendless and Infants' Home	"	17,209	3,436 44	19.96
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,774	4,713 55	20.69
House of Providence Orphan Asylum		23,102		
Hotel Dieu	"	13,113	677 84	5.16
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,146	4,394 76	25.63
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	22,060		
St. Joseph's " "	"	43,729	5,662 37	12.94
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	27,824		
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	18,158		
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	7,639	1,264 19	16.46
Protestant Home (orphanage branch)	St. Catharines	6,065	1,544 59	25.43
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	16,279	1,970 00	12.10
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	17,265	2,358 75	13.66
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	Windsor	1,890	470 11	24.87
Totals		671,985	99,096 22	

Names of Orphanages.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1891.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1892.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	299	260	559	185	32	342
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	173	103	276	76	1	199
Girls' Home	"	92	58	150	62	1	87
Boys' Home	"	105	59	164	81	.....	83
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	21	93	114	103	.....	11
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	105	89	194	74	48	72
St. Nicholas' Home	"	82	112	194	146	1	47
The Haven	"	50	377	427	375	2	50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	127	91	218	82	.....	136
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	20	.....	20	5	.....	15
Boys' Home	"	74	26	100	33	1	66
Girls' Home	"	56	25	81	33	.....	48
Home for the Friendless and Infants' Home	"	44	54	98	48	8	42
Orphans' Home	Kingston	62	24	86	22	3	61
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	52	64	116	86	.....	30
Hotel Dieu	"	32	48	80	45	1	34
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	55	32	87	43	2	42
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	57	46	103	32	.....	71
St. Joseph's " "	"	106	128	234	110	1	123
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	74	47	121	38	.....	83
Protestant " "	"	50	24	74	31	1	42
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	16	62	78	56	10	12
Protestant Home (orphanage branch)	St. Catharines	12	4	16	5	.....	11
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	42	9	51	4	.....	47
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	50	38	88	32	2	54
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	Windsor	4	9	13	7	.....	6
Totals 1892		1,830	1,912	3,742	1,814	114	1,814
Totals 1891		1,859	2,233	3,907	1,937	111	1,859

Names of Orphanages.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a-half cents per day.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one quarter such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half-cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of half-cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	118,587	1,778 80	10,477 65		592 94	2,371 74
Orphans' Home	"	69,270	1,039 05	11,508 91		346 35	1,385 40
Girls' Home	"	31,955	479 33	7,227 09		159 77	639 10
Boys' Home	"	34,659	519 88	6,457 36		173 30	693 18
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	3,907	58 60	1,150 86		19 54	78 14
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	16,153	242 30	6,673 89		80 76	*1,524 66
St. Nicholas' Home	"	20,771	311 56	4,235 37		103 86	415 42
The Haven	"	20,922	313 83	4,326 25		104 61	418 44
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	48,172	722 58	5,105 55		240 86	963 44
Orphan Asylum	"	6,702	100 53	3,570 54		33 51	134 04
Boys' Home	"	27,956	419 34	2,929 81		139 78	559 12
Girls' Home	"	18,678	280 17	2,676 08		93 39	373 56
Home for Friendless and Infants' Home	"	17,209	258 13	3,046 18		86 05	344 18
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,774	341 61	3,607 75		113 87	455 48
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	23,102	†346 53			115 51	462 04
Hotel Dieu	"	13,113	196 69	396 00		65 57	262 26
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,146	257 19	5,836 93		85 73	242 92
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	22,060	330 90			110 30	441 20
St. Joseph's " "	"	43,729	655 93	4,883 00		218 65	874 58
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	27,824	†417 36			139 12	556 48
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	18,158	272 37	3,461 70		90 79	363 16
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	7,639	114 58	845 81		38 20	152 78
Protestant Home (orphanage branch	St. Catharines	6,065	90 97	1,430 97		30 33	121 30
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	16,279	244 18	1,686 30		81 40	325 58
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	17,265	258 97	1,071 05		86 33	345 30
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	Windsor	1,890	28 35	434 19		9 45	37 80
Totals 1892		671,985	10,079 73	93,337 24		3,359 97	14,641 30
Totals 1891		682,225	9,295 03	103,917 24		3,099 27	15,245 23

* This sum includes 10 cents per day for the Mother Nurses and 7 cents for other nurses, and a grant of $200 for Infirmary work. † Included with Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movement of Inmates.

In residence 1st October 1891	299	
Admitted	260	
Total number of inmates		559
Discharged	185	
Died	32	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	342	
		559

Sex.

Male	313	
Female	246	
		559

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	28	
Roman Catholic	531	
		559

Nationalities.

Canadian	528	
English	6	
Irish	12	
Scotch	4	
Other countries	....	
		559

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	462	
County of York	20	
Other parts of Ontario	77	
Other countries	....	
		559

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,110 were $12,587.65, and the expenditures were $12,596.95.

The collective stay of the inmates was 118,587 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $2,371.74 as Government aid for the year 1893.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto, on the 17th of May. On that date there were 300 children under charge, namely 140 girls, and 160 boys, ranging from 3 to 14 years of age. There has been no change in this Institution calling for special notice since my last inspection. Every department was in good order, and the records were properly kept.

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto, on the 25th of November.

On that day there were 301 children under charge, whose ages ranged from four to fifteen years of age, 166 boys and 135 girls. Only one death occurred during the year.

There has been no change in the Institution calling for special remark since my last report.

Every department was clean and well managed, About fifty-two children were placed with private families during the year. The books are in good order

PROTESTANT ORPHANS HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	173	
Admitted	103	
Total number of inmates		276
Discharged	76	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	199	
		276

Sex.

Male	156	
Female	120	
		276

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	276	
Other religions	....	
		276

Nationalities.

Canadian	210	
English	51	
Other countries	15	
		276

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	259	
County of York	....	
Other parts of Ontario	17	
Other countries	....	
	——	276

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,168.52, were $12,277.43, and the expenditures were $8,753.24,

The collective stay of the inmates was 69,270 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $1,395.40 as Government aid for the year 1893.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on which day there were 189 children in residence—104 boys and 85 girls—from three to fourteen years of age; no deaths occurred during the year.

The Institution throughout was in its usual condition of excellent order, and the books were correctly kept. The management is commendable.

I visited the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 19th November. This Institution is well situated in the western part of the city. The building is a substantial one, and well equipped for the work that is carried on. A separate building contains class-rooms for the children, and five teachers are supplied by the Board of Education.

All departments were in satisfactory order. New boilers for heating the building with hot water have been put in during the fall, and city water and gas are supplied There were 197 inmates on the date of this inspection, namely, 114 boys and 83 girls, whose ages are from three to twelve years. Homes are found for them with private families from time to time. A Sunday school is conducted in the building, and those of the inmates who are able also attend church in the city.

This is one of the best Institutions of the kind in the Province.

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GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	92	
Admitted	58	
Total number of inmates	——	150
Discharged	62	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	87	
	——	150

Sex.

Male	....	
Female	....	
		150

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	150	
Roman Catholic	....	
		150

Nationalities.

Canadian	134	
English	10	
Irish	3	
United States	2	
Other countries	1	
		150

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	149	
Other parts of Ontario	1	
		150

Including the Government grant of $684.64, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $7,911.73, and the expenditure to $8,590.65.

The collective stay of the inmates was 31,955 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $639.10 as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 13th May.

On that date the Home contained 96 girls, from three to thirteen years of age. There have been received since the 1st October 55 girls, and 33 have been placed in homes.

The health of the inmates has been well maintained, there were no deaths during the year. The Home has accommodation for 110.

Teachers are provided by the Board of Education for both the Girls' and Boys' Homes. The books were found correct.

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BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	105	
Admitted	59	
Total number of inmates		164
Discharged	81	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	83	
		164

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	164	
Roman Catholic	..	
		164

Nationalities.

Canadian	164	
English	..	
Irish	..	
Scotland	..	
United States	..	
Other countries (or unknown)	..	
		164

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	162	
Counties of Ontario	2	
		164

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $729, amounted to $6,886.36, and the expenditures were $6,536.56.

The collective stay of the Institution was equal to 34,659 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $693.18 as Government aid for the year 1893.

Inspections.

I inspected the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 13th May, when there were 97 boys in residence, all under fourteen years of age. Sixty have been received since the 1st October, and 40 have gone out. None have died during the year.

There is accommodation for one hundred inmates.

The building and grounds were in their usual condition of good order and cleanliness. There is good ventilation and drainage.

The boys are taught sewing, knitting, gardening, washing, cooking, etc.

The Home is under the supervision of a committee of ladies, at whose head is Lady Gzowski as president. When suitable homes can be found for the boys they are apprenticed to farmers. The Institution records are well kept.

There is an infirmary hospital situated close to the Home.

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	21	
Admitted	93	
Total number of inmates		114
Discharged	103	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	11	
		114

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	90	
Roman Catholic	24	
Other religions (or not known)	..	
		114

Nationalities.

Canadian	111	
English	1	
Irish	..	
Scotch	..	
United States	2	
		114

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	110	
Counties of Ontario and for other countries	4	
		114

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $83.08, amounted to $4,233.94, and the expenditures were $3,334.53.

The collective stay of the Institution was equal to 3,907 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $78.14 as Government aid for the year 1892.

Inspections.

I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 13th May. At present there are only seven boys who lodge in the Institution. They receive two meals a day. The dormitories, dining-room, wash-room and water-closets were clean and well kept. The books were correctly entered up.

The boys who are cared for in this Home are employed in selling newspapers, blacking boots, and such other work as they can find.

There is no school in connection with the Institution. Divine service is held on Sunday evenings. I think it would be an improvement if the boys were required to attend church somewhere in the city on Sabbath morning, and also Sunday school. If a night school were established it would undoubtedly prove a great advantage to those of the boys who are disposed to study.

I made an inspection of the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 24th Nov. The register contained the names of thirteen boys on that day. They are provided with lodging, breakfast, dinner and supper, and all pay more or less for their accommodation, the minimum being nine cents and the maximum twenty-five cents per day. They attend school two hours each day at one of the city schools. Their employment is selling newspapers, blacking boots, going errands, etc. Sunday school is held in the building and an evening service on Sabbath. During week evenings the boys practice at fife and drum music, under instruction. They also amuse themselves with games, reading, etc. Their ages are from eight to fifteen years. The dormitories, dining-rooms, school-rooms, play-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets are in good order. The books are correctly kept.

It is to be regretted that the boys are not required to return to the Institution at a seasonable hour in the evening. Some of them, I understand, are in the habit of coming in very late at night.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

	Infants.	Mothers.	Totals
In residence, 1st October, 1891	105	34	139
Admitted	89	35	124
Total number of inmates	194	69	263
Discharged	74	51	125
Died	48	...	48
In residence, 30th September, 1892	72	18	90
	194	69	263

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:

Sex.

Male	105	
Female	89	
		194

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	193	
Roman Catholic	1	
Other religions	....	
	——	194

Nationalities.

Canadian	184	
English	9	
Irish	.....	
Scotch	....	
United States	1	
	——	194

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	182	
Province of Ontario	2	
Other countries	10	
	——	194

The receipts of the Home during the year were $8,588.23, and the expenditures were $7,254.99.

The collective stay of the children equalled 16,153 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to $323.06.

The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 8,483 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to $348.30.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 2,190 days, for which the sum of $153.30 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1892, including the grant of $200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to $1,524.66.

Inspections.

I visited the Infants' Home, Toronto, on the 14th May. On that day there were 40 infants and 27 mothers in the Home. Sixty have been admitted during the current year, and 35 have died. There is accommodation for 80.

The adult inmates do all the work of the Institution. The building was undergoing a thorough renovation internally. It is heated by steam and supplied with city water and gas. The books were written up to date.

I visited the Infants' Home, Toronto, on the 19th November. On that day there were 44 infants and 20 adult females (mother nurses). The Institution was in excellent order throughout.

It is managed by a Superintendent and matron, and the inmates do the house-work, laundry work, etc. The books are well kept.

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ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	52	
Admitted	142	
Total number of inmates	——	194
Discharged	146	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	47	
	——	194

Sex.

Male	194	
	——	194

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	36	
Roman Catholic	158	
Other religions (or not known)	....	
	——	194

Nationalities.

Canadian	153	
English	11	
Irish	17	
United States	12	
Other countries	1	
	——	194

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	174	
Other places	20	
	——	194

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $428.52, was $4,663 89, and the expenditure was $4,624.39.

The collective stay of the boys was 20,771 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $415.42 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

I inspected the St. Nicholas' Home, Toronto, on the 21st May. It is a brick building in very good condition and well kept. There were 45 boys in the Home on the day of my visit.

The object of the Institution is to receive boys old enough to be employed at work, most of them coming from the Sunnyside Home, and they find employment of various kinds throughout the city.

The dormitories, dining-rooms, bed-rooms and chapel were all in good order. The boys attend Sabbath services morning and evening. The books were written up to date.

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	50	
Admitted	377	
Total number of inmates	——	427
Discharged	375	
Deaths	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	50	
	——	427

Sex.

Female	427	
	——	427

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	384	
Protestant	43	
Other religions, or not known	.....	
	——	427

Nationalities.

Canadian	223	
English	103	
Irish	79	
Other countries	22	
	——	427

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	351	
Other cities and counties	76	
	——	427

Including the Government grant of $411.12, the revenue of the Haven during the year amounted to $4,737.37, and the expenditure to $4,714.49.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 20,922 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $418.44 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

I inspected the Haven and Prison Gate Mission Home, Toronto, on the 20th May. The inmates numbered 59 on that day. In this Institution fallen women and girls who wish to come within its reforming influence are cared for and provided with work. They are employed at laundry work, dress-making and needle-work until suitable situations or homes can be found for them. Three services are held on the Sabbath, and Bible-classes and other religious services weekly on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The old portion of the building is not in very good condition. The dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchen, work-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all in good order.

The Institution is managed by a committee of ladies, and a matron and two assistants are in charge of the premises.

It is supported by donations, subscriptions, and the city and Government grants.

There have been admitted since the 1st October 220, and 208 discharged; no deaths.

I made an inspection of the Haven, Toronto, on the 17th November. The inmates on that day were 34 women and 17 children. There were admitted during the year 427, and 377 went out. There were two deaths during the year. There was no change in the building or premises since my last visit. All the departments were in good order.

Laundry work, sewing and knitting are the principal industries. The building is heated by hot water system, and supplied with city water. The committee having charge of this Institution are now taking steps to increase the accommodation by erecting a new building, which will afford room for 70 more inmates.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	127	
Admitted	91	
Total number of inmates		218
Discharged	82	
Died	.....	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	136	
		218

Sex.

Male	125	
Female	93	
		218

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	9	
Roman Catholic	209	
		218

Nationalities.

Canadian	218	
English	....	
Irish	....	
		218

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	159	
County of Wentworth	32	
Other counties and countries	27	
	——	218

Including the Government grant of $1,108.94, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $6,214.49, and the expenditure to $6,223.04.

The collective stay of the inmates was 48,172 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $963.44 as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 7th May. On that day there were 58 girls in residence, from one to twelve years of age. Those that are old enough are taught sewing, knitting and household work; they also attend school classes in the building. They are placed out in service when good homes can be found for them. The children were all in good health. No deaths occurred during the year. I found the house and dormitories clean and comfortable, and the records well kept.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	20	
Admitted	....	
Total number of inmates	——	20
Discharged	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	15	
	——	20

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	6	
	——	20

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	20	
	——	20

Nationalities.

Canadian	20	
English	....	
	——	20

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	20	
		20

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were $4,334.11, and the expenditures were $3,582.70. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 6,702 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $134.04 as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 7th May.

The building is substantially built of stone, and in good condition. There are pleasant grounds and gardens enclosed. Only orphan children (both boys and girls) are received into this Institution—from five to fourteen years of age. Homes are found for the girls, and apprenticeships for the boys when old enough to be sent out. A school teacher is provided by the Board of Education. There were 18 children in the Orphanage on this date, viz.: 12 boys and 6 girls. They are instructed in house-work, sewing, knitting and laundry work.

The health of the children is well maintained, there has been no death among them during the past five years. The class-rooms, play-rooms, dormitories, bath-room and water-closets were all found to be in good order. The records are correctly kept.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	74	
Admitted	26	
Total number of inmates		100
Discharged	33	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	66	
		100

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	100	
Roman Catholic	....	
Other religions	....	
		100

Places Admitted From.

Hamilton	100	
		100

Nationalities.

Canadian	81	
English	13	
Irish	4	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	....	
		100

The receipts of the Home during the year were $3,704.81, and the expenditures were $3,692.55.

The collective stay of the inmates was 27,956 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $559.12 as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTIONS.

An inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, was made by me on the 7th May. There were 76 boys under its charge on that day—from 5 to 14 years of age. Two teachers are employed to instruct them during school hours. Homes are found for the boys with farmers when they reach 14 years of age.

The Home was found to be in good order and well managed. The books are properly kept.

I visited the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 12th November. There were then 64 boys in the Home—from 5 to 14 years of age. One death was reported for the year. During the year 30 of the boys have been returned to their parents, or homes have been found for them in private families.

The school-room, dormitories, play-rooms, kitchen, laundry, grounds, etc., were all in good order. The boys are taught house-work, sewing, knitting, etc. The Institution is well managed and the books are well kept.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	56	
Admitted	15	
Total number of inmates		81
Discharged	33	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	48	
		81

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	81	
Other religions (or not known)	....	
	——	81

Nationalities.

Canadian	78	
English	3	
Irish	....	
Scotch	....	
Other countries	....	
	——	81

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	81	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	....	
	——	81

The revenue of the Home during the year was $3,119, and the expenditure was $2,789.53.

The collective stay of the children was 18,678 days, entitling the Home to receive a sum of $373.56 as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report for the information of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the Girls' Home, Hamilton, was visited by me on the 7th May. There were 55 girls in residence whose ages ranged from three to sixteen years. They attend school daily, and are placed out in service when old enough and as opportunity offers.

They are taken to church in the city on the Sabbath, and services are held in the Home during the week. The general state of health of the children was good. No deaths have occurred in the Home during the past three years. The records are well kept.

I made an inspection of the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 12th November. There were 51 girls in residence, from three to thirteen years of age. They all attend school on the premises in a building adjoining the Home. Sunday school is held in the play-room every Sabbath, and church services are attended in the city.

The dormitories, dining-room, working-room, etc., were all in good order. The books were well kept, and the management good.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	44	
Admitted	54	
Total number of inmates	——	98
Discharged	48	
Died	8	
In residence, 30th September 1892,	42	
	——	98

Sex.

Male (infants)	38	
Female	60	
	——	98

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	96	
Roman Catholic	2	
	——	98

Nationalities.

Canadian	80	
English	13	
Irish	....	
Scotch	3	
United States	2	
	——	98

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	79	
Other places and counties.	19	
	——	98

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of $579.06, was $3,046.18, and the expenditure $3,436 44.

The collective stay of the children equalled 13,463 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $269.26.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,972 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to $197.20.

The collective days' stay to those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed was 1,774 days, for which they are entitled to receive $124.18.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1892 will amount to $590.64.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton. There were 24 old ladies in residence. They are required to pay an entrance fee of $120 each, which is all that they have to pay during their stay in the Home. The Institution is maintained by grants from the city, the Government and donations.

All the apartments were clean and in good order, and the books were entered up in proper form.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women Hamilton, on the 12th November, when its occupants were 23 old people. Two have died during the year. Every department was in a clean and satisfactory condition, and the books were well kept.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	62	
Admitted	24	
Total number of inmates	—	86
Discharged	22	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	61	
	—	86

Sex.

Male	45	
Female	41	
	—	86

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	86	
Roman Catholic	..	
	—	86

Nationalities.

Canadian	75	
English	11	
Other countries	..	
	—	86

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	67	
County of Frontenac	14	
Other counties in Ontario	5	
	—	86

The revenue of the Home during the year was $4,078 03, including the Government grant of $470.28, and the expenditure was $4,713.55.

The collective stay of the children was 22,774 days, entitling the Institution to receive a sum of $455.48 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

I visited the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 21st June. The inmates numbered 62 on that day, namely, 31 boys and 31 girls. 2 were in the hospital. All the apartments of the Home were in good order. Some improvements were being made to the building which, when completed, will add very much to its appearance. There are nice grounds about the Institution. The Board of Education supplies a teacher for the children. The management is by a committee of ladies. Homes have been found for six of the inmates since the 1st October.

I inspected the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 28th September. On that day there were 61 children registered as inmates, viz., 29 boys and 32 girls. Admitted during the year, 21; died, 3; and placed in homes outside, 7.

The school-rooms, dining-rooms, dormitories, etc., were in proper order. A new porch or entrance to the building has been erected, and other minor improvements made during the year. The books were in good order, and the Institution well managed.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1891	52	
Admitted	64	
Total number of inmates	—	116
Discharged	86	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	30	
	—	116

Sex.

Male	84	
Female	32	
	—	116

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	..	
Roman Catholic	116	
	—	116

Nationalities.

Canadian	50	
English	45	
Irish	13	
Other countries	8	
	—	116

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	23	
County of Frontenac	20	
Other counties	29	
Other countries, including emigrants, foreigners, and aliens	44	
	—	116

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shewn separately.

The collective stay of the children was 23,102 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of $462.04 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Orphanage branch of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 21st June.

There were then 26 boys and 5 girls under the care of the Institution. The school rooms, play-rooms, and grounds were in nice order, and evidenced good management.

I made an inspection of the Orphanage of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 28th September. The names of 7 girls and 23 boys were registered as inmates. Their ages ranged from two to twelve years. The school-rooms, dormitories, etc., were in a neat and clean condition. The books were written up to date.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	32	
Admitted	48	
Total number of inmates	—	80
Discharged	45	
Deaths	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	34	
	—	80

Sex.

Male	3	
Female	77	
	—	80

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	76	
Protestant	4	
	—	80

Nationalities.

Canadian	66	
English	12	
United States	2	
Other countries	..	
	—	80

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	43	
County of Frontenac	21	
Other counties or countries	16	
	—	80

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $674.02, and the expenditure to $677.84.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,113 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $262.26 as Government aid for 1893

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, and found that there were three boys and thirty-one girls being cared for, ranging from three to fifteen years of age. When old enough to be apprenticed they are placed out at service, as suitable homes are found for them. The premises were clean and well kept. The books were written up to date.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on the 28th September, when there were thirty-three children being cared for. The number admitted to the Institution during the year was forty-seven, and homes were found for forty-six in private families. I found the Orphanage neat and clean, and the books properly kept.

ORPHAN'S HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	55	
Admitted	32	
Total number of inmates		87
Discharged	43	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	42	
		87

Sex.

Male	46	
Female	41	
		87

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	87	
Roman Catholic	..	
		87

Nationalities.

Canadian	74	
English	8	
Irish	3	
Other countries	2	
		87

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	71	
County of Carleton	8	
Other counties	8	
		87

The revenue of the Home was $4,489.46, and the expenditures were $4,394.76

The collective stay of the children was equal to 17,146 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $342.92 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

I inspected the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 8th February. There were fifty-two children under charge on that day, viz., twenty-eight boys and twenty-four girls, from eight months to thirteen years of age. A lady teacher is employed by the school board of the city.

The Home was found to be clean and orderly throughout, indicating good management. The books were written up

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	57	
Admitted	46	
Total number of inmates		103
Discharged	32	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	71	
		103

Sex.

Male	59	
Female	44	
		103

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	..	
Roman Catholic	100	
Other Religions (or not known)	3	
		103

Nationalities.

Canadian	90	
English	3	
Irish	5	
Scotch	2	
United States	3	
		103

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	87	
County of Carleton	3	
Other parts of the Province	13	
		103

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statement of the Refuge Department *vide* Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 22,060 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $441.20 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 9th February. There were 32 boys and 25 girls being cared for, ranging in age from one to eleven years. The dormitories, play-rooms, school-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets, were all in satisfactory condition. The girls sleep on the second flat, and the boys on the third flat. The books were found to be well kept.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	106	
Admitted	128	
Total number of inmates	——	234
Discharged	110	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	123	
	——	234

Sex.

Male	98	
Female	136	
	——	234

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	234	
Protestant	..	
	——	234

Nationalities.

Canadian	214	
Irish	20	
Other countries	..	
	——	234

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	165	
County of Carleton	44	
Other counties and places	25	
	——	234

The receipts of the Institution were $5,665.84 and the expenditures $5,662.37

The collective stay of children was 43,729 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $874.58 as the Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Home is annexed:

I visited the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 9th February. There were then 119 inmates, 52 boys and 63 girls, and 4 adult females. There is accommodation for 140. Two teachers are employed to educate the children. The school-rooms, play-rooms, dining-rooms and dormitories are clean and in good order. The bath-rooms and water closets were in proper condition, and the ventilation and drainage are satisfactory.

Services are held in the chapel on week days and Sundays. The books were written up. A good fire escape has been provided.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	74	
Admitted	47	
Total number of inmates		121
Discharged	38	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	83	
		121

Sex.

Male	67	
Female	54	
		121

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	109	
Protestant	12	
		121

Nationalities.

Canadian	116	
Irish	3	
United States	2	
		121

Places Admitted From.

City of London	48	
Other parts of Ontario	73	
		121

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 27,824 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $556.48 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspection.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me is annexed:

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London, on June 29th. On that date the names of 102 children were on the register, the majority of whom I saw. The management is in connection with the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, and is excellent throughout, cleanliness, neatness and order being everywhere apparent. The building is situated on rising ground, affording ample ventilation and commanding a splendid view of the city. From basement to attic the building is well equipped. The books were clean, neat and well kept.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	50	
Admitted	24	
Total number of inmates	——	74
Discharged	31	
Died	1	
In residence, September, 1892	42	
	——	74

Sex.

Male	48	
Female	26	
	——	74

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	74	
Roman Catholic	..	
	——	74

Nationalities.

Canadian	51	
English	14	
Other countries	9	
	——	74

Places Admitted From.

City of London	74	
Other parts of Ontario	..	
	——	74

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 18,158 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $363.16 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspection.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me is annexed :

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed :

As instructed by you on the 29th of June, I made an inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, London. The books showed the names of 31 males and 11 females in residence on that date, ranging in years from 1½ to 12, most of whom were attending school. A new matron, Miss J. M. Bettes, was appointed about two months ago. Altogether there are nine paid employees at the Institution. On the day of my visit, and for some time previous, carpenters were at work repairing the interior. Some plumbing was also required on the water-closets to put them in sanitary condition. The grounds around the building are quite spacious, and the books in use are well kept.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1891	16	
Admitted	62	
Total number of inmates		— 78
Discharged	56	
Died	10	
In residence 30th September, 1892	12	
		— 78

Sex.

Male (infants)	21	
Female	57	
		— 78

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	74	
Roman Catholic	4	
Other religions	.	
		— 78

Places Admitted From.

City of London	62	
County of Middlesex	6	
Other counties	10	
		— 78

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $358.93, were $843.81, and the expenditures $1,264.19.

The collective stay of the children equalled 4,622 days. The Home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to $92.44.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,098 days. The Home, in respect of these will be entitled to $109.80.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 1,019 days, for which they are entitled to receive $71.33.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1893, will amount to $273.57.

Inspection.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Institution A copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, on June 29th. This building is not very well adapted to the care of infants. More accommodation and better facilities for ventilating are needed. There are only two paid employees to look after the welfare of seventeen infants and nine women who were in residence on the day of visit. Comparatively little sickness and but one death has taken place during the summer. The Institution books were in a fair condition.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1891	12	
Admitted	4	
Total number of inmates		— 16
Discharged	5	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1892	11	
		— 16

Sex.

Male	10	
Female	6	
		— 16

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	16	
		— 16

Nationalities.

Canadian	14	
English	1	
Irish	1	
Other countries	..	
		— 16

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Catharines	12	
County of Lincoln	4	
		— 16

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $1,544.59 and $1,559.54 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge Branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The collective stay of the inmates was 6,065 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $121.30 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me is appended:

I visited the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, on the 28th January. On that occasion there were 14 children in residence, all enjoying good health. The dormitories, play-room, dining-room and school-rooms were in good order.

The older children are sent to the public schools. Religious services are held in the Home on Wednesdays and Sundays. The children who are able to do so attend the various churches in the town. The Institution is well managed.

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, on the 16th September. There were then being cared for 16 children—10 boys and 6 girls—from three to sixteen years of age. Those old enough attend the public school regularly; they also go out to church on Sunday, and a Sunday school is held in the Home. They are taught to do housework, sewing and knitting and when opportunity occurs they are apprenticed with the leading farmers of the district. Four were so provided for during the year, and seven more were received into the Home.

The rooms and dormitories were all clean and in good order, and books were well kept.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	42	
Admitted	9	
Total number of inmates		51
Discharged	4	
Died	....	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	47	

Sex.

Male	34	
Female	17	
		51

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	48	
Protestant	3	
		51

Nationality.

Canadian	51	
		51

Places Admitted From.

Village of St. Agatha	1	
County of Waterloo	46	
Other counties	4	
		51

The revenue of the Asylum was $1,970, including the Government grant of $283.70, and the expenditures the same amount.

The collective stay of the children was 16,279 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $325.58 as Government aid for 1893.

[illegible]

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Asylum. A copy of this report is annexed:

SIR,—According to your instructions I made an inspection of the St. Agatha Orphan Asylum on the 22nd June. There were then in residence 1 adult male and 45 children. The children were all seen at their studies in the class-rooms; they appeared to be in good health and properly looked after. The dormitories and other apartments were clean and in neat order. The Institution is pleasantly situated, and has nine acres of land under cultivation. The books are correctly kept.

[illegible]

ORPHAN'S HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	50	
Admitted	38	
Total number of inmates		88
Discharged	52	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1891	54	
		88

Sex.

Male	39	
Female	49	
		88

Religious Denominations

Roman Catholic	87	
Protestant	1	
		88

Nationalities.

Canadian	71	
United States	2	
Other countries	15	
		88

Places Admitted From.

District of Thunder Bay	41	
Town of Fort William	29	
Other counties of the Province	18	
		88

The revenue of the Home was $2,077.51, and the expenditure $2,358.75.

The collective stay of the children was 17,265 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $345.30, as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTION.

SIR,—I beg to report that the Orphan's Home, Fort William was inspected on the 3rd. September. There were then in residence twenty boys, twenty-one girls, and four adults. Thirty children were admitted during the year. The condition of the building was very satisfactory, the rooms, dormitories, etc., were clean and neatly kept. The building is heated by a wood burning furnace, and lighted by coal-oil lamps. Twenty-three of the inmates were adopted by private families during the year.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHANAGE, WINDSOR.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	4	
Admitted	9	
Total number of inmates	—	13
Discharged	7	
Deaths	6	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	—	13

Sex.

Male	5	
Female	8	
	—	13

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	11	
Protestant	2	
	—	13

Nationalities.

Canadian	11	
English	..	
United States	2	
Other countries	..	
	—	13

Places Admitted From.

Town of Windsor	6	
County of Essex	3	
Other counties	..	
Other countries	4	
	—	13

The revenue of the Orphanage was $470.11, and the expenditures the same amount.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 1,890 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $37.80 as Government aid for 1893.

Inspections.

I inspected the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Windsor, on the 26th June. There were six children under charge—four girls and two boys—from seven to fourteen years of age. They are taught house-work, sewing, knitting, etc., and attend school daily. The building occupied is on the ground of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. It is well managed and the records are correctly kept.

I visited the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Windsor, on the 19th October. This is a home for coloured children from seven to fifteen years of age.

There were five inmates on the day of my visit. No deaths during the year. The dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, were all clean and in good condition. The Institution is well managed and the books properly kept.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

There has been no increase in the number of these institutions during the year. In the reports of my official visits will be found particulars regarding each institution such as the number of inmates, the nature of their employment, the instruction given them by those in charge, the condition of the buildings, premises, etc.

The next two tables exhibit respectively the aggregate stay of the inmates and the amounts which will be recommended as the grants to be voted in 1892, and the cost of maintaining the various asylums:

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1893, at the rate of two cents per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	10,427	6,920 90	208 54
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	15,416	10,718 58	308 32
Totals, 1892		25,843	17,639 48	516 86
Totals, 1891		25,992	17,043 37	519 84

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	cents.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	10,427	*4,794 29	
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	15,416	11,027 80	
Totals for 1892		25,843	15,822 09	
Totals for 1891		25,992	16,928 55	

* Expenditure of Aged Women's Home included in this amount.

The institutions included in this portion of the report have been doing their work quietly and well. I have to report no changes in regard to them, except such minor ones as may be mentioned in the separate reports. The usual statistical tables are appended:

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Locations.	Number of persons in residence on 1st October, 1891.	Number admitted during the year 1892.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number of discharges during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number in residence 30th September, 1892.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	27	24	51	25	.....	26
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	38	53	91	46	1	44
Total, 1892		65	77	142	71	1	70
Total, 1891		67	100	167	99	2	67

The statistics for each Asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residences of the inmates, have been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	....	
Female	142	
		142

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	54	
Roman Catholic	88	
		142

Nationalities.

Canadian	72	
English	22	
Irish	34	
Scotch	3	
United States	11	
Other countries	..	
		142

Previous Residences.

Received from city or town in which institutions are located	135	
Received from counties in which institutions are located	2	
Received from other counties in the Province	5	
Emigrants and foreigners	..	
		142

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Institution during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	27	
Admitted	24	
Total number of inmates		51
Discharged	25	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	26	
		51

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	47	
Roman Catholic	4	
		51

Nationalities.

Canadian	14	
English	16	
Irish	10	
Scotch	3	
United States	8	
		51

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	51	
		51

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of $463.75 amounted to $1,067, and the expenditures to $1,831.93.

The collective stay of the inmates was 10,427 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $208.54, as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:

THE INDUSTRIAL REFUGE,
TORONTO, May 20th.

I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 20th May, when there were twenty-seven female inmates. They are employed at laundry work, knitting and sewing.

I found the building in good condition, and every department in excellent order. It is managed by a committee of ladies. A new building is now in process of erection, which will be finished this fall. There have been admitted since the 1st October last, fifteen, and a like number have been discharged, none have died during that time.

Religious service is held three times on the Sabbath. The books are well kept, and the management satisfactory.

I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 19th November. The inmates numbered twenty-seven, whose ages ranged from nineteen to sixty years—all females. All departments were in good order. Since my last visit those of the inmates who contribute more or less towards their support had been removed to a new building on the premises, called the "Old Women's Home." This Institution is under the management of a committee of ladies. The books were correctly kept.

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1891	38	
Admitted	53	
Total number of inmates		91
Discharged	46	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1892	44	
		91

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	7	
Roman Catholic	84	
		91

Nationalities.

Canadian	58	
English	6	
Irish	24	
United States	3	
		91

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	84	
County of York	2	
Other counties and countries	5	
		91

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $309.22, was $10,718.58, and the expenditure $11,027.80.

The collective stay of the inmates was 15,416 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $308.32 as Government aid for 1893.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Good Shepherd Female Refuge, Toronto, on the 21st May, when the inmates numbered forty-five. They are employed at laundry work, and sewing and knitting. The admissions since the 1st October last were thirty-four, and thirty-four were discharged, and one died during the same period. There is accommodation for one hundred

The Institution was in good order throughout and gives evidence of being well managed. The inmates are placed out at service where suitable homes can be found for them. Service is held in the chapel at different times during the week, and on Sunday. A new fence has been erected and the grounds somewhat improved.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1893.

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FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

1892.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

I have the honor, on behalf of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, to present the Report of their proceedings for 1892, the Report of the Spring Stallion Show, the Report of the Prize Farm Judges, the Report of the Provincial Plowing matches, the Report of the Fat Stock Show at Guelph, the Report of prize awards at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and a list of the graduates of the Veterinary College for 1892.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

TORONTO, February 1st, 1893.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association was held in the Board Room, Agricultural Hall, Toronto, on March 10th, at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was occupied by N. Awrey, M.P.P., Vice-President, in the absence of the President for 1891. The following members were present:

No. 1 Division—		D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
2	"	W. C. Edwards, M.P	Rockland.
3	"	Joshua Legge	Gananoque.
4	"	James Haggerty	West Huntingdon.
5	"	W. J. Westington	Plainville.
6	"	J. C. Snell	Edmonton.
7	"	N. Awrey, M.P.P	Binbrook.
8	"	J. C. Rykert	St. Catharines.
9	"	William Dawson	Vittoria.
10	"	James Rowand, M.P	Dunblane.
11	"	C. M. Simmons	Ivan.
12	"	Albin Rawlings	Forest.
13	"	Jonathan Sissons	Crown Hill.
		H. Wade, Secretary	Toronto.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and formally adopted.

A communication was read from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, stating that he had appointed W. C. Edwards, Esq., of Rockland, to the vacancy left in the Council by the death of Ira Morgan, Esq., by virtue of a clause in the Agriculture and Arts Act, providing for such emergencies.

A communication was also read from C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, stating that the following gentlemen had been elected to the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the ensuing term, as provided by statute:

No. 5 Division—		W. J. Westington, Esq	Plainville.
6	"	J. C. Snell, Esq	Edmonton.
7	"	Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P	Binbrook.
8	"	John Charles Rykert, Esq	St. Catharines.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1891.

The Secretary then read his annual report as follows:

To the Council of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present my Annual Report of the business done in this office during the last year. As recording different breeds of animals is one of the principal works carried on, I commence by giving you the numbers recorded:

REGISTRATION OF LIVE STOCK.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Horses—			
Clydesdale, Vol. VI	259	291	550
Shires, Vol. I	20	13	33
Draught horses, Vol. II	51	45	96
	330	349	679
Cattle—			
Ayrshire, Vol. II	164	100	264
Herefords	29	27	56
Devon	23	18	41
			361
Swine—			
Berkshire	267	310	577
Yorkshire	211	248	459
Suffolk	11	4	15
Poland Chinas	329	390	719
Chester Whites	100	220	320
			1,990
Sheep—			
Dorset Horned	181		
Suffolk	6	Total	187

For all these registrations our cash receipts for 1891 were	$2,311 03
For Stud Books sold	373 05
Total	$2,684 08

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.

The following Live Stock Associations are in affiliation with our Association:

Clydesdale Horse Association.

The sixth annual meeting of the Association was held on the 2nd of February last and was well attended. The report was very satisfactory; 228 members had paid their fees for 1891. Out of the 550 animals recorded for Vol. VI, 127 were imported and 423 bred in Canada. Vol. V was sent out to all paid members, and is considered a valuable volume. The Spring Show was held in conjunction with that of this Association and the other breeds of stallions, and was a great success. There were 29 aged stallions shown—16 three-year-olds and 3 colts. In the Canadian bred class 7 aged stallions, 10 three-year-olds and 3 colts, altogether the best Clydesdale Stallion Show ever held here. I am pleased to say that the certificates from this Association are accepted at the Custom Houses now. For a time last summer there was trouble. Our standard will also be sufficient to meet the requirements of the new law soon coming in force which will debar a number of imported horses from passing.

Shire Horse Association.

The fourth annual meeting of this Association was held in the Secretary's office on the evening of February 4. The attendance was not large. It was decided to give a sweepstake prize of $20 for the best Shire horse at the coming horse show. It was also decided to defer publishing the first volume until next year. Eleven new members joined during the year.

Canadian Draught Horse Association.

Very little interest is taken in this Association, and there has not been a quorum at the annual meetings for two years. The American papers have commented on my acting as Secretary for this Association, as they say my name should not appear on any certificate but those of pure bred animals. It would be perhaps advisable for me to allow the certificates for these animals of cross-breeding to be signed by Mr. McVity instead, as Recording Secretary. They are useful animals, and I would not advise the Council to give up registering them yet. The second volume will soon have enough pedigrees to be printed.

Hackney Horse Society of Canada.

This was inaugurated on the evening of the 2nd of February at the Queen's Hotel. A goodly number of gentlemen enrolled their names, and the Directors are to meet early in March to adopt constitution and by-laws. It promises to be a live Society, and is in affiliation with this Association.

Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association.

This Association got a second grant from the Agriculture and Arts Association of $1,000 to help to print the back pedigrees. They had 397 members, realizing in fees $1,620 ; in Registration Fees, $3,152.50, and in Herd Books sold $274, or a total of $6,046. They recorded 3,153 animals during the year ; finished printing and sent out the sixth volume, and have nearly finished the seventh volume, bringing the animals recorded up to the end of 1890. In a list of records published by the American Government a short time ago, which would allow Short Horns to pass the American Customs, the book published by the Association was left out ; but I am happy to say that a corrected list has now been issued with the Dominion Short Horn Herd Book in it.

Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The fifth annual meeting of this Association was held on the 4th of February, and was a very interesting one, as besides the routine business a number of interesting papers were read on Ayrshire subjects. The first volume of the new series was distributed to the paid-up members early in January. It is a handsome book. Ayrshire cattle had made their mark at the fall show, and the feeling of the meeting was that the Ayrshire interest was looking up.

Dominion Hereford Breeders' Association.

The second annual meeting was held in Guelph during the last Fat Stock Show held there in December. It was well attended, and several subjects of interest to Hereford men were discussed.

Sheep.

Dorset Horned. We have already recorded of these five animals, and there is every reason to believe that they will be extensively used on this continent, as they mature so early, and are such capital breeders.

Suffolk. We have also started a record for this very fine class of sheep. We have a few registrations from New Brunswick, and a few from the College at Guelph ; they appear to be a very hardy breed of sheep, of a good size, and will no doubt be favorites in this country.

Swine.

Berkshires. We have recorded this year 577 of these fine animals, and are starting to print their pedigrees in connection with the Swine Breeders' Association and the other different breeds.

Improved Yorkshires. We have recorded 459 of this fine breed of hogs; they will be printed with the other breeds.

Suffolk. Only a few of these pigs are recorded—some 15 this past year.

Poland China. We have started a book for these, and have already on record 900 of them, but a great many of them were recorded free in order to have a complete book.

Chester Whites. We have also recorded of this breed 400, several of them being deadheads also. To make the Canadian pedigrees complete the fees for recording swine are not raised for members of the Swine Breeders' Association, but is for non-members. $2 is the membership fee.

Prize Farms.

In 1891 group No. 5, consisting of the counties of Victoria (2), Peterborough (2), Northumberland (2), Hastings (3), Lennox, Addington, Renfrew (2), and Frontenac were visited by John I. Hobson, Mosborough, and F. W. Hodson of the *Farmers' Advocate*, London, and their interesting report is now being printed in our report to the Minister of Agriculture. Group No. 6 will be visited this year.

Farm Prizes, 1892—Group No. 6.

Second Tour of Inspection.

1. Prizes will be awarded by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario for the best managed farms in group No. 6, comprising the following Electoral Districts, with their various Township Societies:

1. Leeds N. and Grenville N.
   1. Elmsley S.
   2. Kitley.
   3. Oxford.
2. Leeds S.
   4. Bastard and Crosby.
   5. Crosby N.
   6. Lansdowne.
   7. Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.
3. Glengarry.
   8. Kenyon.
4. Grenville S.
   9. Edwardsburgh.
5. Lanark N.
   10. Dalhousie.
   11. Lanark.
   12. Pakenham.
6. Lanark S.
   13. Drummond.
   14. Montague.
   15. Sherbrooke S.
7. Dundas.
   16. Matilda.
   17. Williamsburg.
   18. Winchester.
8. Carleton.
   19. Fitzroy.
   20. Gower N. and Marlborough.
   21. Huntley.
   22. March.
9. Cornwall.
10. Prescott.
   23. Alfred.
   24. Caledonia.
   25. Longueuil & E. & W. Hawkesbury.
   26. Plantagenet S.
11. Renfrew N.
   27. Grattan and Wilberforce.
   28. Pembroke, Stafford and Alice.
   29. Ross and Bromley.
12. Renfrew S.
   30. Lynedoch and Brudenell.
   31. McNab.
   32. Arnprior Horticultural Society.
   33. Renfrew Horticultural Society.
13. Russell.
   34. Cambridge.
   35. Clarence.
   36. Gloucester.
   37. Osgoode.
   38. Russell.
14. Stormont.
   39. Finch.
   40. Osnabruck.
   41. Roxborough.

The expenses of the judges last year were $260, as the distances that had to be driven were so great. You will require at this meeting to appoint judges for this year, and a committee from the eastern part of the Province that will take an interest in it.

Ontario Veterinary College.

This Association granted diplomas to 158 students that had graduated from this College under the able presidency of Dr. Andrew Smith.

Plowing Matches.

Four of these were held in October, one at the Ontario College, Guelph; one near Brooklin; one at Morrisburg, and one at Essex, all of which were successful and well attended.

Eighth Annual Fat Stock Show.

This was held at the city of Guelph on December 9th and 10th, in partnership with the Guelph Fat Stock Club. It was very satisfactory. A full report will be found in our annual report for 1891.

World's Columbian Exposition.

Several committee meetings were held during the year, and delegates came from several live stock associations. A prize list was drawn up to give prizes to animals in Chicago, but it was afterwards ascertained that the management would not allow that, so it is now thought that if the Government pass the estimates for the purpose, a like sum to be fixed upon will be given to each horse, or any species of animal. It will be necessary to at once appoint commissioners or parties to make the selections during the coming autumn or winter.

Office Work.

This year by year steadily increases, as the demand for registrations expands. The other work such as preparing for two shows—the Fat Stock and Spring Stallion Show—requires almost as much work as the Provincial took a few years ago. Five thousand four hundred and sixty-six letters and post-cards have been sent out.

Your Secretary during the autumn visited the Detroit, Montreal and London shows; then the Provincial Exhibition held in Winnipeg, where he acted as one of the judges on Clydesdale horses. From thence he went west, visiting distant shows. At Grenfell, Assiniboia, Portage la Prairie and Virden, in Manitoba, and Calgary in Alberta, he met live stock men, and had great success in getting registrations for the different stud and herd books, and has had a great many sent down since from that vast country. The farmers were in great spirits over the immense wheat crop. The possibilities of this great country are immense, both in cattle and wheat producing. We are already feeling the benefit of the good crop last year, by the number of cattle and horses that are being purchased to go up there.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. Wade, Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The next business being the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Awrey vacated the chair, and the Secretary was voted into it, and called for the election of President.

On motion of J. Legge, seconded by J. C. Rykert, Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., was nominated for President for the ensuing year, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Rawlings, seconded by Mr. Snell, Jas. Rowand, M.P., was nominated for Vice-President for the ensuing year. This resolution was also carried without opposition.

Mr. Wade then called the newly elected President to the chair. In a few well chosen remarks, Mr. Awrey thanked the Council for the honor done him, and referred to the proceedings in the Local Legislature of that afternoon, when the grant for this Association had passed with greater unanimity than had been shown for years, the members realizing that this institution was doing a great and valuable work. He was convinced that the time had come when a strong effort should be made to establish the Fat Stock and Spring Shows on a basis corresponding with the present shows in Great Britain, where nothing but the produce of the farms would be shown. He was satisfied that such a movement would be strongly supported by the Government and the farmers.

James Rowand, M.P., Vice-President, also thanked the Association for the position he had been placed in, and promised to do all in his power to benefit the interests of the Association, and hoped that the time was not far distant when the Exhibition held by this Association would again be a power in the land.

On motion of J. C. Snell, seconded by Jas. Rowand, the following gentlemen were proposed as a Committee to strike the standing committee for the present year: Messrs. Macpherson, Legge, Simmons, Sissons and the mover. The motion was carried.

On motion of J. Legge, seconded by A. Rawlings, Messrs. Awrey, Rykert, Edwards, Rowand, R. Gibson (Delaware), and the Secretary were appointed a delegation to wait on the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, *re* the grant for Exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The delegates appointed to attend the funeral of the late Ira Morgan reported as follows:

Gentlemen: Your delegation appointed to attend the funeral of the late Ira Morgan, for 18 years a member of your Council, beg leave to report as follows: They reached Ottawa on the morning of the 22nd of December, and procured a carriage to drive to Metcalfe, 21 miles away; called on the bereaved widow of our friend and afterwards attended the obsequies of our late colleague. We found the remains of our old friend lying in state, in the handsome new town hall, built for township purposes chiefly by his exertions. Strange to say, the formal opening of it for public purposes was to have been the same evening that his body was brought there. How very different from the plan proposed! "Man proposes but God disposes." The coffin was guarded by a body of riflemen from his own company, in which he had been captain for 25 years, organized in 1866 and called out on active service when Fenian raids were anticipated. Its efficiency and strength were due to his zeal and energy. An impressive funeral service was conducted in the hall, in which there was not room for the number of people. His death has been considered almost a calamity in the neighborhood, as he had been a member of the Osgoode township council since 1855 and for many years reeve. He was also warden of the county of Russell for eight years. He had been a clerk of the Division Court for 35 years, and for 25 a justice of the peace. In fact he was looked up to and consulted by every one in his neighborhood, ever ready to do a good action to a poor neighbor and give advice to the farmers of the neighborhood, who with their families

turned out *en masse* to pay their last respects to their old friend. There was not a public work of any kind in the neighborhood during his lifetime but what he entered into with all his energy. Even the instruments for the village and military brass band were purchased through his solicitation.

It was a very affecting sight to see the whole community turn out to pay their last respects. After the affecting service in the hall, all that remained of Ira Morgan was carried to the grave, near the church he attended in his life-time, the coffin carried by a guard of his own company and surrounded by 100 Masons, who conducted their beautiful service at his grave; the county council of Russell and the township council of Osgoode preceding the Masons. His own band played the dead march while the cortege marched up the hill, followed by the family, and the surrounding public.

He was a kind husband, an indulgent father and in his own way a public benefactor. His place will be hard to fill. Peace be to his ashes.

(Signed) H. Wade, J. Legge, } Delegates.

Mr. Awrey explained that $15,000 was passed in the Assembly as a commencement, for the Ontario Exhibit.

The Secretary then read the financial report of the Treasurer for 1891, audited, showing the total receipts of the Association to be $13,244.61, and the disbursements $10,815.82, leaving a balance on hand of $2,428.79.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, seconded by Mr. Haggerty, the financial report was adopted. The Council then adjourned until next morning.

SECOND SESSION.

The Council resumed next morning at 10 a.m., Mr. Awrey in the chair. The same members, with the exception of Messrs. Edwards and Rowand, were in attendance.

The report of the Committee to strike the Standing Committees for the year was presented by Mr. Macpherson, Chairman, as follows:

Committees for 1892.

Executive: Messrs. Macpherson, Rykert, Rowand, Sissons and Snell.

Finance: Messrs. Legge, Dawson, Haggerty, Rawlings and Westington.

Stock Shows: Messrs. Snell, Simmons, Rawlings, Edwards, Sissons, Westington and Secretary.

Short Horn and Herd Book: Messrs. Simmons, Rowand, Edwards, Snell, Dawson and Secretary.

Prize Farms: Messrs. Legge, Macpherson and Edwards.

Central Farmers' Institute: Sissons.

World's Fair: Messrs. Snell, Simmons, Rawlings, Legge and Macpherson.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. Macpherson, Chairman.

A discussion then took place on the subject of the improvements to the building now about to be made by P. Jamieson. Leave had been granted by this Council at the December meeting, and the following letter was read from K. Tully, Government Engineer:

TORONTO, Feb'y. 24th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, respecting the improvements proposed by Mr. Jamieson to the Queen Street front of the Agricultural Hall, at his own expense, I have to state that after examining the plans prepared by Mr. Govinlock and explained by him, I am of opinion that the strength of the building will not be injured by the proposed improvements. The agreement should, however, provide that in case of damage Mr. Jamieson should be held responsible.

Yours truly,
KIVAS TULLY.

H. WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.
Toronto.

A letter was sent in by Hon. Mr. Dryden giving notice that possession of the offices occupied by the Bureau of Industries would be terminated July 1st.

RESULT OF SPRING SHOW.

1891.

Gate receipts, 1st day	$117 95
" 2nd "	197 25
	$315 20
Catalogues	36 75
Entry Fees	109 00
Total	$460 95

1892.

Gate receipts, 1st day	$163 45
" 2nd "	180 50
Catalogues	40 00
Entry Fees	114 00
Total	$497 95

The success of this show is very gratifying to myself, and I am quite sure is to the Council. It has been steadily gaining ground amongst the horsemen of the country. It has passed over without any friction and has given apparent satisfaction. I would take this opportunity to thank Lieut.-Col. Otter, and the Mayor and Council of the City of Toronto for the valuable assistance given us in granting the use of the drill-shed and the fitting up of the same.

H. WADE, Secretary.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

A deputation consisting of John I. Hobson, Mosborough, and Prof. Thos. Shaw, of Guelph, waited on the Council.

Mr. HOBSON in his remarks said that a strong Board of Directors had been elected to the Fat Stock Club of Guelph this year, and they had authorized himself and Prof. Shaw to wait on this Council and request that the Provincial Fat Stock Show for 1892

be held in that city, and also that it should be settled there permanently. At the worst the building used last year could be got, but they expected to have another new building which would be still better adapted for it, finished by that time, and if the Council should look upon the claims of Guelph with favor, they as Directors of the Club and citizens of Guelph, would do everything to make things comfortable, and would put forth extra exertions to make the show successful.

Prof. SHAW then addressed the Council. He said that the Guelph people were very anxious to have the Fat Stock Show centralized in that city, and it was well known that the county of Wellington was the centre of the fat cattle trade, and Guelph should be the Smithfield of Canada. He therfore asked the Council to consider the matter favorably and decide as soon as possible, so that the directors could get to work with vigor.

The President, Mr. AWREY, thanked the deputation, and said that if the Council saw fit to hold the show in Guelph this year, it would have to be strictly a Provincial one, and that this Council would have to hold the controlling power, as last year it paid all the prizes but about $40.00 and did not have the controlling vote.

Mr. LEGGE thought it would be well to settle the place of holding the show at this meeting.

Mr. WADE explained that if we united our forces with the Fat Stock Club of Guelph, that Club would have directors, and if the Sheep and Swine Breeders also contributed, which was moved, they would also require directors. At the fall meeting the Council had voted $1,000 towards this show, so it would be better to get organized for business as soon as possible.

Mr. AWREY in dismissing the delegation, said that a great deal of enterprise had been shown by the Fat Stock Club of Guelph, and that the matter of location for the present year would have the serious consideration of this Council. He however thought Hamilton should be the place this year, as they were erecting splendid buildings for such purposes.

Prof. SHAW before leaving, expressed a wish to meet with the plowing match committee for the Western District, Messrs. Rykert, Awrey and Dawson, and they promised to meet him at the Rossin House that evening.

At this stage of the meeting, Prof. A. Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, called to pay his respects to the Council and invited them to call and see the new College on Temperance Street.

The question of appointing Judges for Farms in Group No. 6 was then taken up. Mr. Sisson suggested that the same two, viz., Messrs. Hobson and Hodson be re-appointed. Mr. Awrey thought that the duties would be too arduous this year, and that he thought four gentleman should be appointed, so on motion of Mr. Westington, seconded by Mr. Snell, Messrs. JOHN I. HOBSON, Guelph, and F. W. HODSON, London, R. VANCE, Ida, and W. J. MCNAUGHTON, Lancaster, were appointed; two gentlemen to travel together and that the group be divided into two parts. This motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. LEGGE, seconded by Mr. SNELL, it was resolved that the President Mr. Awrey, be a delegate to attend the Fat Stock Show in Chicago this fall. Mr. Awrey thanked them and promised to bring back a report.

On motion of Mr. LEGGE, seconded by Mr. SIMMONS, a vote of thanks was tendered to R. Vance, Esq., of Ida, the President of this Council for 1891, for the able and gentlemanly manner in which he had filled that position.

Mr. SNELL then took up the question of the Fat Stock Show, stating that it was important to have the prize lists in circulation as soon as possible, and thought that if a suitable building could be procured, that it should be held in the city of Toronto, as the gate receipts would be greater.

Mr. SISSON said: We have already fixed the amount for our show, and if Guelph would hold out inducements enough, perhaps we had better go there as there does not appear to be a building suitable in Toronto.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Secretary of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, said, that if necessary the two Associations could grant $400 each.

Mr. Awrey said he thought under the circumstances that Guelph would be the proper place, still Hamilton or Toronto would make more gate money.

Moved by C. M. Simmons, seconded by J. C. Snell, that inasmuch as this Association has voted $1,000 for a Christmas Fat Stock Show, and that the Fat Stock Club of Guelph, the Swine Breeders' Association and the Sheep Breeders' Association have intimated their willingness to act in conjunction with this Association in the holding of said Show, this Association empower the Stock Show Standing Committee to express their willingness to meet them at an early date, not later than the 15th of April next, to fix the time and place of holding such a show. Carried.

Moved by J. Haggerty, seconded by Mr. Rowand, that Messrs. Macpherson, Legge and Snell be a committee to wait on Hon. Mr. Dryden respecting the Columbian Exposition.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

THIRD SESSION.

The Council resumed business at 2 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Legge was voted to the chair.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Following is the report of the Committee appointed to wait on the Minister of Agriculture:

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

Your Committee appointed to confer with the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in connection with arrangements for the representation of Ontario at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, beg leave to report that we found the Minister intensely interested in the subject, and anxious that the live stock and other agricultural products of the Province may be adequately represented, and that the exhibits may be presented under the most favorable circumstances practicable, and to this end he is willing and desirous to have the benefit of any advice or suggestions this Council may see fit to offer as to the best mode of carrying out this object.

Your committee, after careful consideration of the situation, would respectfully recommend to the Government the desirability of the appointment of a special Commissioner charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the Province, to confer and co-operate with the Dominion Commissioner with regard to selection, space and arrangement of Ontario, exhibits together with an Advisory Board who would act in conjunction with him in the matter. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. Snell, Chairman.

MORE BUILDING ACCOMMODATION DESIRED.

A discussion then took place on the necessity of procuring a building in Toronto, in which to hold the Spring Horse Show, in which nearly all the members took a part, and it was the consensus of opinion that it was time that urgent steps were taken by this Council to have a building provided for this purpose.

Mr. D. M. Macpherson said that the Association should own a building in which the various shows could be held, and that if such a building was secured, the prosperity of the Association would be augmented a hundredfold. Instead of the receipts being less than $500 for a two days' show, over $1,000 would be realized if it were held in a hall in

which visitors would be comfortable. For anyone to stay in the drill-shed for more than a short time almost meant death from cold. Other members of the Council made remarks on the subject, in which various suggestions were made; among them being one to either sell or mortgage the building now owned and occupied by the Association. Finally the following resolution moved by Mr. MACPHERSON and seconded by Mr. HAGGERTY was adopted:

"That in consideration of a much-felt want of a suitable place or building for holding the several shows needed in connection with the work of the Board,

"Resolved, that the Council of Agriculture and Arts offer to invest an amount of money between $5,000 and $10,000 in connection with another association, company or individual, for the purchase and fitting up of a suitable place or building for holding such shows as the wants of the Board require to further the general agricultural interests of Ontario."

The Council then adjourned to meet on the call of the chair.

MEETING OF THE FAT STOCK SHOW COMMITTEES.

A joint meeting of the Stock Show Committee of the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Fat Stock Club of Guelph, and the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, was held on April 7th, 1892, in Agricultural Hall. Present:

From the Council: President N. Awrey, M.P.P., Binbrook; J. Sisson, Crown Hill; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; J. M. Simmons, Ivan; A. Rawlings, Forest; W. J. Westington, Plainville; Secretary H. Wade, Toronto.

From the Fat Stock Club: Prof. Shaw, Guelph; John I. Hobson, Mosborough; Jas. Anderson, Guelph.

From the Sheep Breeders' Association: F. W. Hodson, London; J Jackson, Abingdon.

From the Swine Breeders' Association: President J. C. Snell, Edmonton; S. Coxworth, Claremont.

THE GUELPH DEPUTATION.

A deputation from the Guelph City Council was received, consisting of Mayor Sleeman, Ald. Smith and Ald. Lamprey, as well as the Committee of Fat Stock Show as above.

Mr. AWREY, M.P.P., Chairman, said that he understood the deputation from the city of Guelph desired to present their views as to the desirability of locating a Fat Stock Show permanently at Guelph, in connection with resolution moved at the Agriculture and Arts meeting. He then asked to hear from the Mayor of Guelph on the subject.

The Mayor, Mr. SLEEMAN, said: I am not a member of the Fat Stock Club, I will leave it to those who are better acquainted with the business to open the remarks.

Mr. HOBSON, representing the Fat Stock Club, of Guelph, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I will just be as brief as possible. You are all aware when I was here a few weeks ago, I was present to represent this Club, and we have had a meeting since then with South Wellington and the council of Guelph, for the purpose of asking the meeting to put forward their claims with Guelph, and to get your assistance in putting up a building to hold the Christmas Fat Stock Show. The views we take are these: That Guelph is the best situated place in Ontario, and it can be said without contradiction that Guelph is the very centre of stock raising, in fact it has all the country west and round about, where the highest class cattle are raised. Then again there is more fat stock raised and shipped within twenty miles of Guelph than from almost the whole of the Dominion put together, and it is the ambition of all connected with the Fat Stock Club and fat stock raising, that if a Provincial Fat Stock Exhibition be held that such be held

in Guelph. We have the Agricultural Experimental Farm and College, where students come from all parts of Ontario; so if we had the Christmas Fat Stock Show at Guelph it would give these students an idea of fat stock and they would go to their homes and be anxious to promote the fat stock interests.

Prof. SHAW, representing the Fat Stock Club, spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is our duty here to-day to try and secure the holding of the next annual Show at Guelph, as I understand it was not decided at the last meeting of the Council as to where this show should be held. I sincerely hope that you decide in favor of Guelph, and I have every reason to believe that if it is held there this fall it will be the best ever held in the Province or in the Dominion, and we hope therefore that the committee will decide to hold the show at Guelph. There is another aspect, the most important of all. We hope by meeting your committee to-day to get the Fat Stock Show permanently located at Guelph, as it is the best location in the country. Your Association has proposed to pay $5,000 or upwards in conjunction with any other corporation or company (if I understand it right) to erect a commodious building for exhibition purposes, and the question is where should the show be permanently located. I do not see any other place better than the city of Guelph, for several reasons: In the first place the county of Wellington is the centre of the fat stock industry, and is second to none in the Province for the attention that is given to fat stock and also the number of animals that are raised. If buyers want good fat cattle they always come to Guelph or the county of Wellington to make their purchases. This is one reason why I think the Fat Stock Show should be located at Guelph, as the buyers know where to go to get fat cattle, and if the show was held there they would come from all parts to purchase. Then another reason is, one that Mr. Hobson touched upon, it was that the Agricultural College was located there, and when the students know that there is going to be a fat stock show they look forward to it for weeks on account of the grand object lessons they get from it, and the students in this Province as well as in other Provinces go home with a good opinion of what cattle should be, and therefore they try to have their cattle, and all other stock, on an equal with the ones that they had seen at the Fat Stock Show. As Guelph is the centre of the fat stock industry, the principal exhibitors have only about fifty miles to go, whereas if it were further away they would hesitate before going. Nearly all the prizes won during the last Exhibition were animals west of Toronto, and for this reason it appears to me that it would be a very wise act on the part of the Council to locate the show permanently at Guelph, and I understand that Guelph will do its part in reference to the matter. We have aldermen here who will tell you about the financial affairs of the city, and what they are willing to do, and I hope therefore the claims we put forth on behalf of the city of Guelph will have your favorable consideration.

Mr. JAS. ANDERSON said that there had been $50,000 given to farmers for beef during the last year, at Guelph, and the cattle that were exhibited were of the very highest quality, as there were buyers from all parts of the United States, which made the competition very great.

Mayor SLEEMAN said: I knew but very little about the meeting until I came in this room to-day. I received a message from the committee at Guelph to meet this board to-day at 11 o'clock, requesting me to be present and present the claims for holding the Fat Stock Show in Guelph, and I am sure it has been made plain by the members of the Fat Stock Club who are here that this show should be permanently situated at Guelph. I have been consulted by the members of the Fat Stock Club and the members of the South Riding of Wellington as regards the site and a suitable building. Now in regard to the location of the show, I may say that it is one of the best places to hold a show of that kind, as the total amount of sheep and cattle exported from the country in and around Guelph amounts to $1,000 a week, and has done so for a number of years. Now on behalf of the city of Guelph, I am sure the aldermen wish you to locate your show permanently there. As for railway facilities Guelph cannot be excelled. The site the members of the Fat Stock Club have in view is along the side of the railway, but at present the skating rink is the most suitable building, but we and the citizens of Guelph will do everything possible to have the Fat Stock Show permanently there.

Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., asked if the buildings on the Exhibition grounds about half a mile from the centre of the city were not suitable for a Fat Stock Show?

Alderman Smith said: The Fat Stock committee are here to-day to try and have the Fat Stock Show permanently located in Guelph if it can be done, and promise if the Agriculture and Arts Association would erect such a building that the city of Guelph would give a site for that purpose.

Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., read the resolution that had been passed at the last meeting of the Council of Agriculture, and explained the resolution to the Guelph representatives, showing them that they were going where the greatest inducements could be furnished. He spoke of Hamilton being a grand place to locate the Fat Stock Show permanently, as they had splendid accommodation and good buildings, and for a Provincial Fat Stock Exhibition it would be a very suitable place although not as suitable from an educational point of view as Guelph. He also spoke of Toronto as being a very suitable place for a Fat Stock Show, as it was the largest city in the Province, and if the citizens would give any inducement it would be the most suitable place to hold the spring show for male animals as the gate receipts would be far greater.

Alderman Lamprey said: The site that they had in view at present was near the market, and for railway accommodation no better could be had. The citizens would do their utmost in aiding the Agriculture and Arts Association if they decided on permanently locating their show at Guelph. He did not see that there was a better location in any city than the one they have in view at present, as it is convenient to the business part of the city.

Mr. Sisson said, that as one of the members of this Board, he thought they would have to consider the matter before giving the grant of $5,000 or upwards, and as they were going to give a handsome grant to any city that was willing to assist, he considered it would be advisable to select a city where the gate receipts would amount to something.

President Awrey said that the Fat Stock Committee would be expected to do more than they had promised, as the prestige of holding it in that city, and the large prizes paid out should be sufficient inducement for them to put up a building that could be used for market purposes, and then grant it to our Council for the week of the Fat Stock Show.

The deputation then said they would lay the matter before the council to consider it, and before they withdrew it was moved by Mr. Sissons, seconded by Mr. Simmons, and carried: That the Fat Stock Show be held in the city of Guelph this fall, upon condition that proper accommodation be provided by the Fat Stock Club and the city of Guelph; that this Association assume cost of printing as well as becoming responsible for prize money other than what may be voluntarily given by the Fat Stock Club or specials by individual citizens; that this Association have a majority of members on the Board, under whose control and management this show is to be held, and that all receipts be the property of this Association, subject however to subsequent arrangements to be made with Swine and Sheep Breeders' Associations. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Before the meeting adjourned the prize list was partially revised.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session commenced at 2 o'clock with Mr. Snell in the chair. After a short discussion as regards the Fat Stock Show, it was moved by Mr. Simmons, seconded by Mr. Rawlings that the Agriculture and Arts Association agree to hold a Fat Stock Show in the city of Guelph, in December next, in connection with the local Fat Stock Club, the Sheep Breeders' Association and the Swine Breeders' Association, upon this basis: The local Fat Stock Club and the city of Guelph to provide all the accommodation necessary to hold a creditable show. The Sheep Breeders' Association to provide $300 or

more towards the prizes, the Swine Breeders' Association $300 or more, and the Agriculture and Arts Association $1,000. That the Fat Stock Show committee of the Agriculture and Arts Association, three representatives from the Fat Stock Club, and two from each of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, be the committee of management. The Agriculture and Arts Association to pay all expenses and to collect all receipts. In case all the prizes in the sheep and swine departments are not paid out, the proper proportion of such unpaid prizes be paid back to the two different Associations. Carried.

A discussion took place as to whether it would be better to invite the Poultry Association to co-operate, also if it would be advisable to ask the seedsmen and dairy supply men. It was moved by Mr. ANDERSON, seconded by Mr. HODSON, that the Secretary, H. Wade communicate with the Ontario Poultry Association, with regard to co-operating with this Association, in offering prizes for poultry at the Fat Stock Show. Carried.

Moved by Mr. HODSON, seconded by Mr. HOBSON, that the seedsmen and dairy supply men be asked to co-operate with us in the show, and it was also moved that Mr. Hodson be appointed to correspond with them to this end. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in Guelph in May to complete organization and prize list.

JOINT STOCK SHOW COMMITTEE MEETING AT GUELPH.

Following are the minutes of Joint Stock Show Committee meeting held at Royal Hotel, Guelph, May 17th, 1892. Present:

From Agriculture and Arts Association: Messrs. Awrey, Simmons, Rawlings, Westington, Snell and Wade.

From Fat Stock Club, Guelph: Messrs. Hobson, Miller and McCorkindale.

From Swine Breeders' Association: Messrs. Coxworth and Brethour.

From Sheep Breeders' Association: Messrs. Jackson and Hodson.

Mr. Awrey occupied the chair. Before the joint meeting commenced the prize list for cattle as prepared at the last meeting of the committee was read, and with a little change was adopted.

Mr. Wade then read the following letter:

GUELPH, Ont., May 18th, 1892.

To the President and Members of the Herd Book Committee:

DEAR SIRS,—In order to alleviate the prejudicial feeling of the members of the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations, and the pronounced live stock papers of the United States, who make capital of the fact that as I am Secretary of the pronounced breeds of Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations and sign their certificates to cross the lines between Canada and the United States, I should not be Secretary to sign certificates for the Draught Horse Association made up of a cross between Clydesdale and Shire horses, which they maintain is not an accepted breed proper, I beg leave, with your consent, to resign my position as Secretary to this Association, still retaining the position of Treasurer, and would recommend you to allow or appoint Mr. A. S. McVity Recording Secretary, to sign certificates for the Draught Horse Association, thus complying with the wish of these Associations, so that my name will thus be left off the certificates as before mentioned.

Yours, &c.,

H. WADE, Secretary.

This resignation was accepted, and on resolution Mr. A. S. McVity was appointed Recording Secretary in his stead.

The Guelph Fat Stock Club signified their intention to offer a silver cup to the value of $50 for a championship prize for the best fat bovine animal on the ground of any breed or sex.

Mr. C. M. Bond also stated that he would give a cup for the best hog of any age in grade class.

Mr. F. W. Hodson then read a prize list as prepared by the Swine Breeders' Association; giving 1st and 2nd prizes to registered swine of the different breeds, and asking the Agriculture and Arts Association to give a 3rd prize of $4.00 each from their funds, also the entire list for grade swine. This was agreed to, and prize list for 1892 will give all other particulars.

For sheep, the Agriculture and Arts Association also arranged to pay the 3rd prize in the pure bred list, and the grades and crosses.

The Agriculture and Arts Association furnished all the money in the cattle departments, also the 3rd prizes given pure-bred sheep and swine and all the prizes in the grade and cross bred sheep and swine sections.

The amount of prizes given by the Agriculture and Arts Association is: To cattle, $750.00; to sheep, $216.00; to swine, $144.00; total given by the Agriculture and Arts Association, $1,110.00. Amount given by the Sheep Breeders' Association, $405.00. Amount given by the Swine Breeders' Association, $400.00. Value of prizes given by the Guelph Fat Stock Club, $75.00. Total prizes, $1,990.00.

In all classes single expert judges will perform the work of judging. The expense incurred by these gentlemen will be paid by the Agriculture and Arts Association. Judges in the cattle departments have already been chosen. Those on sheep and swine will be chosen Tuesday of the second week of the Toronto Industrial. The show will be held on the 14th and 15th of December, 1892. Judging will commence at 2 o'clock Wednesday.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Mr. Snell acted as chairman. It was resolved that members' tickets of the Fat Stock Club of Guelph be taken at the gates and redeemed at the rate of 25 cents each, number to be taken from the books of the Club.

Superintendent Herbert Wright, of Guelph, was appointed General Superintendent.

Cattle Committee: Messrs. Simmons, Rawlings, Edwards, Hobson and Miller.

Sheep Committee: Messrs. Snell, Sissons, Westington, Jackson, Prof. Shaw and Hodson, Chairman.

Swine Committee: Messrs. Brethour, Simmons, Coxworth, Jas. Anderson, Rawlings, and Westington.

Poultry: The Agriculture and Arts Association to give $25; the Guelph Fat Stock Club to make up the balance, making the prizes as large as last year.

It was resolved that the single judge system be adopted.

Moved by John I. Hobson, seconded by A. Rawlings, that three judges be appointed for cattle, one for Short Horns, one for Grades, and one for the other breeds, the three of them to decide on the sweepstakes. Carried.

For Short Horns: James Smith, Jr., Paris, 1st choice; R. Whetter, London, 2nd choice; and Mr. Williams, Bowmanville, 3rd choice.

For Grades: Thos. Crawford, Toronto, 1st choice; R. Winch, Peterboro', 2nd choice; and John Russell, Brougham, 3rd choice.

Other Breeds: J. G. Davidson, Balsam, 1st choice; John Allison, Galt, 2nd choice; and T. O. Robson, St. Mary's, 3rd choice.

Moved by Mr. SIMMONS, seconded by Mr. HOBSON, that judges be paid their actual railroad and other expenses, and that the Secretary notify each to that effect. Carried.

Moved by Mr. SIMMONS, seconded by Mr. HOBSON, that the Executive of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and the delegates from the Fat Stock Club, and from the Agriculture and Arts Association, be instructed to meet in the Board Room, over Secretary Hill's office, on the Fair grounds, on Tuesday of the second week of the show, at 7 p.m., to select judges for the sheep and swine departments, each delegate to pay his own expenses. Carried.

Resolved, that the Fat Stock Show shall be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14 and 15th of December, next.

Resolved, that the judging shall commence at 2 p.m. of the first day.

Resolved, that the fee for entry for sheep and swine be $1.00 per animal, or one pen.

Before the meeting adjourned the following resolution was moved by Mr. W. J. WESTINGTON, seconded by Mr. J. C. SNELL, "That this meeting thoroughly approves of the appointment by the Provincial Government of Mr. N. Awrey, M.P.P. as Ontario's Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Awrey is a gentleman of brilliant address, sound judgment and wide experience. The prominent position he has long taken in agricultural affairs renders him a worthy representative of this the banner province of Canada. We believe that by his efforts the great agricultural interest, which he represents, will be fully and ably administered at Chicago, and that his work there will be a credit to the province and a means of greatly enlarging her trade."

This resolution was enthusiastically received and carried amid great applause.

JOINT STOCK SHOW COMMITTEE MEETING AT TORONTO FAIR.

Following are the minutes of meeting of Joint Stock Show Committee at Industrial Exhibition grounds, September 14, 1892, as adjourned from Guelph meeting of May 17, 1892.

Members present: Messrs. Awrey, President; John I. Hobson, Guelph; W. J. Westington, Plainville; C. M. Simmons, Ivan, and H. Wade, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT explained that this meeting was called to appoint judges for sheep and swine for the Fat Stock Show to be held in Guelph on 14th to 15th of December.

Moved by C. M. SIMMONS, seconded by JOHN I. HOBSON, that John Gibson, Denfield, be judge of the pure breds, and that J. Dingwall, Hamilton, be the reserve judge. On grade sheep, R. Whetter, London, first choice, and R. Wickett, Binbrook, reserve. Carried.

Moved by JOHN I. HOBSON, seconded by C. M. SIMMONS, that the judges on pure breeds of swine be James Main, Boyne, first choice, and Mr. White, jr., Mitchell, reserve. On grade swine Thomas Lawrence, Hamilton, first choice, and W. Anderson, Hamilton, reserve. Carried.

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

The Council of Agriculture and Arts Association met in their Board Room at 9 a.m. on September 13th, 1892.

Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., President, occupied the chair. The following members were present: D. Macpherson, Lancaster; W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; Jas. Haggerty, West Huntington; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines; Wm. Dawson, Victoria; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; Albin Rawlings, Forest; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill; H. Wade, Toronto, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted.

A communication was read from Mr. P. JAMIESON, lessee of the building owned by the Association, requesting that the upper portion of the structure be painted at the expense of the Association.

The SECRETARY stated that the top part of the building looked very shabby since Mr. Jamieson had so handsomely improved his store fronts. It was decided to grant Mr. Jamieson's request, and to let the job of painting by tender.

Mr. JAMIESON also appeared in person before the Council, and claimed that the extensive improvements made by him to the property of the Association had greatly enhanced its value; and as these improvements had been made at a time when trade generally was dull and rents were declining he should be relieved from the cost of heating the building when the Ontario Government had vacated the premises. It was decided, however, that Mr. Jamieson should heat the building as mentioned in the lease of 1889.

Mr. JAMIESON then asked that the Council make the rent $2,000 per annum for ten years in consideration of the fact that he had spent nearly $10,000 in improving the building, thus rendering it one of the most attractive business stands in Toronto.

After further discussion, it was moved by Mr. RAWLINGS, and seconded by Mr. LEGGE, That, in the opinion of this Board, in view of the large expenditure of the tenant in improving the premises and the reduced rentals in the city of Toronto, that he be relieved for the next four years with payments of $250 per annum rental, making in the four years the sum total of $1,000, and the rental in the four years $2,000 per annum instead of $2,250. Carried.

Mr. LEGGE suggested that a silver medal be given by the Agriculture and Arts Association in connection with the plowing match, for the boys' class, and it would be a sort of recognition from this Association.

After a little talk over the matter, it was moved by Mr. LEGGE and seconded by Mr. HAGGERTY, that this Board grant a silver medal as a first prize in the boys' class at each of the Provincial plowing matches this autumn. Carried.

MR. HODSON'S REPORT ON PRIZE FARMS.

LONDON, August 20th, 1892.

HENRY WADE, ESQ.,
Toronto, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—Since arriving home from judging the prize farms I have been too busy until to day to forward our awards. Besides this, on nearly all occasions I have asked the proprietors of the farms to fill up a certain form which I had printed. These gave the details of some of their operations more fully than we could with the time at our disposal, and enabled us to write a fuller report. Mr. Hobson and myself adopted this plan last year. As soon as the awards were made public those who have not filled up this form and forwarded to us, if they are not successful in winning prizes will not do so, therefore I respectfully request that you hold the awards for a couple of weeks yet. A few of the parties have not sent in the blanks yet. I have very full notes but wish to correct and make them even more full from the blanks sent in, and wish to write you just as good a report as I can. You will notice in one or two cases we have awarded two prizes in a township. This was unavoidable as the farms were ties, each excelling the other in some respects, but were so evenly balanced that it was practically impossible to make an absolute choice without doing an injustice to one party or the other.

The competition this year in our division was much keener than last year, and more interest was taken in it. In fact the farmers were much more anxious, and altogether a better class than those competing in Division 5.

RENFREW NORTH.

Pembroke Township: Richard White, silver medal, Pembroke, for best cultivated and best managed farm in North Renfrew.

John Dunlop, bronze medal, Pembroke, for excellence in farm and stock management. This farm was so good that it was impossible for us not to give this reward.

Stafford Township. Wm. Hale, bronze medal, Pembroke.

Alice Township. Thos. Heenan, bronze medal, Pembroke.

SOUTH RENFREW.

McNab Township. Jas. McCreary, bronze medal, Arnprior.

Donald McLaren, bronze medal, Sand Point. Mr. McLaren had the neatest and best kept farm, comprising 200 acres. The fences were good and the farm exceedingly well managed throughout. He seems to have done a large amount of work in getting things in shape.

Mr. McCreary is altogether a different sort of farmer. He is cultivating several hundred acres widely separated. His crop management is excellent. He is very enterprising, and is doing an excellent work in the townships in which his farms are situated, and is exerting an excellent influence. He is more enterprising than Mr. McLaren, though not quite so neat, and I think is probably making more money and saving less. He spends considerable money in testing advanced methods, has a silo and runs a private dairy.

Bagot Township. James Fraser, silver medal, Burnstown.

LEEDS NORTH AND GRENVILLE NORTH.

Elmsley North Township. Wm. McGillivray, silver medal, Smith's Falls.

Kitley Township. George Brown, bronze medal, Jasper.

LEEDS SOUTH.

Bastard and Crosby South Townships. Miles H. Young, silver medal, Forfar.

Lansdowne Township. Thos. W. Bradley, bronze medal, Lansdowne.

LANARK SOUTH.

Drummond Township. Hon. Peter McLaren, silver medal, Perth.

Montague Township. Herman Loucks, bronze medal, Smith's Falls, for excellent field and stock management.

Jas. Shields, bronze medal, Smith's Falls, for excellent and well kept buildings and fences.

CARLETON.

Fitzroy Township. John Moorehouse, bronze medal, Panmure.

Nepean Township. Thomas Graham, gold medal, Bell's Corners. Here again I thought an additional bronze medal should be given. Mr. Graham has already won two silver medals, and is an excellent farmer. His nephew, whose farm joins his, has also an excellent farm aud well managed. I would recommend here that he (Mr. Thos. Graham, jr.) be awarded a bronze medal for excellence of management, but will leave that entirely with yourself and the Board. He cannot compare with his uncle in some respects, but can in others.

Mr. Thos. Graham's farm is the best we have ever gone over, either as a competitor or otherwise.

Thos. Graham, jr., deserves recognition. He has entered on three occasions. His uncle has each time taken the gold medal, and in every county competition he has come in for silver. However, I do not recommend the bronze medal as a tie, but simply as a compliment to his work. We tell you the circumstances and leave the award to yourself.

March Township.· Geo. Wm. Monk, bronze medal.

Yours truly,

F. W. Hodson, London.
W. J. McNaughton, Lancaster. } Judges.

Moved by Mr. Legge, and seconded by Mr. Rykert, that the report be adopted, and that the recommendations made by the Judges be acquiesced in by this Board. Carried.

MR. HOBSON'S REPORT OF JUDGES ON PRIZE FARMS.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Having been appointed Judges of Prize Farms in the eastern portion of Group No. 6, comprising the counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Stormont and Russell, we would now hand in our awards. The following is a list of entries together with our awards:

County of Dundas.

Township of Maitland.· Jas. H. Merkly, south part of lots 2 and 3, con. 5, North Williamsburg P.O., bronze medal.
Henry Bowen, east half of lot 19, con. 4, Dixon's Corners.
Dr. Harkness, west half of lot 19 and 20, con. 3, Irena.

Township of Williamsburg.· Ezra Burker, lot 21, con. 6, Elma, bronze medal.
Matthew Carlyle, lot 14, con. 8, Chesterville P.O.
Wm. Deeks, lot 24, con. 5, North Williamsburg.

Township of Winchester.· Andrew Simmons, lot 12, con. 6, Winchester, silver medal.
R. D. Fulton, lot 14, con. 5, Chesterville.
Peter McIntosh, lot 3, con. 2, Cass Bridge.

Township of Mountain.· D. P. McPhail, lots 14, 15 and 16, Vernon, bronze medal.

County of Glengarry.

Township of Lancaster.· D. M. Macpherson, lot 15, con. 1, Bainsville.
Robert Hunter, lot 37, con. 4, Lancaster.
Donald McNicol, lot part 34 and 35, con. 4, Lancaster.
John A. McDougall, part lot 34, con. 4, Lancaster.
John R. Wightman, part lot 32 and 33, con. 4, Lancaster, bronze medal.
Thos. Ross, lot 29, con. 4, Lancaster.

Township of Charlottenburg.· R. B. Sangster, lots K and L, con. 2, Lancaster, silver medal.
Benjamin Clark, lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, con. 5, Cashion's Glen.
A. G. McBean, part lots K and L, con. 1, Lancaster.

County of Russell.

Township of Clarence.· Robert Waterson, bronze medal.
W. C. Edwards, Rockland.
Smith Bros.

Township of Gloucester.· W. J. Fenton, lot 18, con. 5, Metcalf.
Benjamin Rothwell, lot 19, con. 1, Ottawa, silver medal.
Jas. Brown, lot 25, con. 5, South Gloucester.

Township of Russell.· Edward Whiteside, lot 21, con. 7, Metcalf.
Allan McDonell, lot 40, con. 9, Ormond, bronze medal.
Wm. Gordon, lot 36, con. 4, Dalmeny.

County of Stormont.

Township of Finch.· Wm. McIntyre, lot 18, con. 1, Newington.
Peter McLean, lot 8, con. 3, South Finch.
Alex. Carr, lot 6, con. 5, Berwick, gold medal.

Township of Roxborough.· Duncan McKinnon, lot 25, con. 2.
Victor Begg, lot 22, con. 6.
Stewart Begg, lot 21, con. 6, bronze medal.

The above awards were made after very full and careful consideration. There were certain features came into the competition this year which made it most difficult for your judges to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the course they followed in making the above awards.

We found two farms, one owned by D. M. Macpherson of Lancaster, and the other by W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, the management of which we consider is in advance of those owned by the competitors to whom we have awarded the prizes. These farms will be very fully witten up in the report which will be presented later. There is much in their management which, if followed out by the great body of Ontario farmers, would add annually millions of dollars to the material wealth of the country. They are successfully solving the most difficult problems that the Canadian farmer has to contend with, and are giving unmistakable evidence of the great possibilities of this Province as a producing country, when skill, energy and capital are brought to bear on the operations of the farm. It may be said then, why not award to them the prizes? The answer is, these farms have been a comparatively short time under their management, and the large amount of capital expended in bringing about such marked results has been earned in other occupations, placing their owners at an immense advantage over those who, in most cases, had only the farm upon which they live to depend upon. We would further add, although we have not seen our way clear to give the prizes to the gentlemen already named in the competition just closed, that we consider that in a sweepstakes or Provincial competition when the strongest men in the Province come into the contest, they should not be debarred from entering.

John I. Hobson, Mosborough,
Robt. Vance, Ida, } Judges.

Moved by Mr. Simmons, and seconded by Mr. Westington, that this report be adopted. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Legge, and seconded by Mr. Sissons, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Judges of this Board for their services. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY.

A meeting of those interested in the breeding of Hackney horses was held in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the evening of February 2nd, 1892, at 8 o'clock, to discuss the formation of an Association for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Hackney horses in Canada. The following were present: R. Miller, Jr., Brougham; Robt. Graham, Claremont; John Hope, Bow Park, Brantford; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; A. E. Major, Whitevale; G. H. Hastings, Deer Park; W. Beith, Whitby; F. C. Grenside, Guelph; W. D. Grand, Toronto; F. R. Shore, White Oak; Arch. Wilson, Paris Station; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; F. Green, Jr., Innerkip; F. L. Taylor, Toronto; E. F. Charlton, Duncrief; F. W. Hodson, London; Robt. Davies, Toronto.

On motion, Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park, was called to the chair. An informal discussion took place upon the subject of the Hackney breed to arrive at a proper understanding of the basis of the Association, should one be formed.

Mr. Henry Wade submitted the rules of the United States Hackney Horse Society, which aided the discussion materially.

Mr. Wilson also gave the rules of the English Society, conveying a clear understanding of the nature of the Hackney breed.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that in order to be successful the Association would be obliged to accept the American standard. From his experience in the Clydesdale Stud Book and the Short Horn Herd Book, he was satisfied that this was the only plan.

Mr. Robert Beith proposed that the American standard be adopted.

Mr. R. Miller, jr., said that as this was the most important step that could be taken by the proposed organization, it ought to be taken only after long deliberation. He suggested that first the meeting should declare, if such were the opinion of those present, that an Association should be formed, and immediately follow that by the election of the necessary officers, thus completing so far as immediately required, the organization of the Association. This done a committee should be appointed to consider the question of standard. By this procedure there would be less chance of error upon these important matters. It was most important to make a good start, for mistakes made at this stage could not be easily rectified.

Mr. W. D. Grand moved: "That an Association of Hackney horse breeders be formed to be styled the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, and that the Society be under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Miller and carried unanimously.

Officers of the Society.

The officers of the new society were elected as follows:

President: John Hope, Bow Park, Brantford.

Vice-President for Ontario: Arch. Wilson, Paris Station.

Vice-President for Quebec: Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst.

Vice-President for Nova Scotia: J. B. McKay, Stellarton.

Vice-President for New Brunswick: Hon. D. McClelland, St. John.

Vice-President for Prince Edward Island: C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown.

Vice-President for Manitoba: J. Rutherford, V.S., Brandon.

Vice-President for North-West Territory: W. Bell Irving, Cochrane, Alta.

Vice-President for British Columbia: F. S. Tolme, V.S., Victoria, B. C.

Council: R. Graham, Claremont; F. Grenside, V.S., Guelph; R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; Wm. Hendrie, jr., Hamilton; G. H Hastings, Deer Park; R. Davies, Toronto; W. D. Grand, Toronto; Robt. Miller, jr, Brougham.

Secretary-Treasurer: Henry Wade, Toronto.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the honor done him by his election said, I thank you very much for the confidence you repose in me. I quite understand that it is a serious matter to undertake the working up of an association of this kind. It means a great deal of hard work and a great deal of time takeu up, and a great deal of expense as well. I shall endeavor while I remain your President, to do all in my power to assist you in every way I can, and to promote in every way the interests of the business.

Mr. ROBERT DAVIES moved that the membership fee be $5. Mr. HASTINGS seconded the resolution. After a short discussion this resolution was carried.

Mr. W. D. GRAND moved that the fixing of the registration fees be left in the hands of the Board. Mr. WM. BEITH seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. MILLER moved that Messrs. Grand, Hastings, Graham and Wilson be a committee to prepare a constitution for the Society and to fix the standard of registration of Hackney horses, and to submit the same for the approval of the Board of Directors at a meeting to be held at the time of the Clydesdale show, or at such other time as may be agreed upon by the Directors as most convenient. Mr. DAVIES seconded the resolution, which was carried.

After informal discussion a decision was reached on motion of Mr. WILSON, seconded by Mr. GRAHAM, that the meeting of the Directors be held on the 9th of March, 1892, at 8 p.m. in the Rossin House.

Mr. WM. BEITH moved that Dr. Grenside's name be added to the committee on constitution and standards. Mr. SORBY seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, seconded by Mr. GRAND, the meeting adjourned.

SECOND MEETING OF THE HACKNEY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Hackney Society took place at the Rossin House on the evening of March 9th, 1892, at 8 o'clock, to consider the adoption of the American rules.

The following gentlemen were present: John Hope, President, Bow Park, Brantford; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; F. R. Shore, White Oak; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Dr. Grenside, Guelph; W. D. Grand, Toronto; F. Green, jr., Innerkip; R. Beith, Bowmanville; A. Wilson, Paris Station; Robt. Miller, Brougham; Robt. Graham, Claremont; D. Birrell, Greenwood; F. W. Hodson, London; Albin Rawlings, Forest; J. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; John Tazewell, Springfield-on-the-Credit; Mr. Weld, London; D. McCrae, Guelph; J. Torrance, Markham; P. G. Button, Ringwood; G. H. Hastings, Deer Park.

Mr. HOPE said that the matter of considering the American rules is now before the meeting and it could be settled that evening.

Dr. GRENSIDE: At the last meeting of the Canadian Hackney Society this Association was formed and a committee appointed to consider the question of the basis to register Hackney horses and Hackney mares. The committee have met this evening to discuss the various points and to decide the qualifications for inspected horses. It may be better to read the rules adopted by the American Hackney Horse Association, and this is the standard that the committee have agreed upon as the proper basis for registration. This Society also includes ponies. We do not, of course, start the Society on a large scale here in Canada, and in order to keep it on sound basis we must be very careful in admitting animals to registration. Would imported stallions bred from mares somewhat of the Hackney type, and having more of the Hackney blood in them, be eligible for registration, but not full?

Mr. H WADE: Those animals would by degrees be brought up to be full registered animals. We have discussed this point and have accepted full inspected mares as the basis.

An inquiry was made as to whether Hackney horses inspected in Canada could pass to the other side free of duty.

Mr. WADE said that they could be recorded in the States after going there. It would be a great advantage to have our horses and theirs on the same basis.

Mr. J. HOPE said that the matter was open for discussion and that there should be no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to the basis for registration. He would be very glad to hear from all interested in the matter, so that they may soon come to a conclusion to adopt the rule.

Mr. COCHRANE : I have not very much to say on this subject, but there is one thing I would like to say, and that is could we not take a step ahead of our American neighbors? I would like to see our standard higher in some way than the American. They require, as I understand the rules, three crosses. I think this is insufficient for the dam to give the stallion full registry. My opinion is that we make it four crosses. It would be better as far as getting Hackney's over on the other side of the line.

Mr. WADE : I think you could call it four crosses, calling the inspected mare the first filly and the third filly from the half-registered mare would be the fourth cross.

Mr. COCHRANE said the filly from the inspected mare being the third cross then the other would be the fourth.

Mr. WILSON said by the rules of the American Society the inspected mare is half bred, and she is only eligible for entry, and the rules of the American Society is that she has to be inspected if she is a half-bred got by a registered sire.

Mr. COCHRANE then explained the fees for inspection.

Mr. WILSON was very much opposed to the American rules, and said that we have been benefiting the Americans long enough and not looking to our own country. The colts ought to be in the same standard as the fillies. Anyone who knows the state of this country at the present day knows that something ought to be done to make it beneficial to the country.

Mr. BEITH : I am not in favor of any mare being registered unless out of a registered mare.

Mr. HASTINGS did not see why they did not adopt the American rules as he was greatly in favor of them.

The Committee came to the conclusion that under this standard a pony is under fourteen hands high, and a sire must have four thoroughbred crosses, and a filly one cross to be registered.

It was moved by Mr. MILLER, seconded by Mr. BEITH, that the report handed in by the Committee be accepted. Carried.

Mr. HOPE then asked the Committee if there was any business to be settled about the fees.

A discussion then took place as regards the fees, and the Committee thought it better not to have the fees as high as the American ; but Mr. WADE thought it advisable not to put the fees too low as the object of these fees is to record the animals and print the book.

Mr. BEITH enquired as to what the transfer fees were, and Mr. WADE considered that $1,00 should be sufficient.

Mr. COCHRANE was in favor of making the transfer free.

Mr. WADE thought it would be a mistake to cut the fees down too fine, as a little money was wanted for the Agriculture and Arts Association to print the books.

Mr. BEITH thought it would be well to have a certain amount charged for inspection.

Mr. WILSON : I move that the report adopted by the Committee be reconsidered. My opinion is that you will never have a stud book here in Canada if you wait until you have four crosses in animals.

Mr. HOPE said that it would be useless as the committee had adopted the rule; therefore the matter could not be reconsidered.

Mr. MILLER: I move that the inspection fee be $15 all around. I think we will be perfectly safe at that, but I do not believe that it ought to be any more.

Mr. HOPE: I do not think you are taking a proper view of the matter if you are going to allow that amount, as it is a good thing to have mares in low enough, but I wish you would get before the meeting the inspection fee, the entry fee, and everything in connection with it.

Mr. MILLER thought it would be better to inspect Canadian mares as well as English mares. He thought it would be well to have a class registered inspected mares as there is no class that covers the entry of inspected mares.

This matter was discussed but no decision was arrived at.

Mr. COCHRANE: How about one cross fillies already two or three years of age. Will it be necessary for the dams to be inspected?

Mr. WADE said he would not be entitled to take any mare unless inspected.

The Committee came to an agreement that the fees for inspection should be $15, and that the registration fees for members be $2, non-members $3, and transfers 50 cents.

It was moved by Mr. BEITH, seconded by Mr. GRAND, that the report of the Committee be adopted. Carried.

Mr. HOPE said: We will have to take very good care in selecting our inspectors. We do not want to take any person but men we know and that we can depend upon.

The inspectors were selected and are as follows:

Ontario: John Carson, Kingston; D. H. Grand, London; Dr. Grenside, Guelph; Dr. McLean, Meaford; W. D. Grand, Toronto.

Quebec: Robt. Ness, Howick; Jas. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Prof. McEachern, Montreal.

Manitoba: T. G. Ferris, Portage La Prairie.

Nova Scotia: A. S. Slip, Truro.

Moved by Mr. GRENSIDE, seconded by Mr. SORBY, that the meeting be adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION, SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 2nd, 1892, Wm. SMITH, M.P., of Columbus, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, including John Duff, Rockwood; Geo. Cockburn, Baltimore; Robt. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville; W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland; A. Annis, Oshawa; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; F. R. Shore, White Oak; John Davidson, Ashburn; P. G. Button, Cresco, Ia., U.S; W. L. Taylor, Toronto; Robt. Davies, Toronto; W. H. Major, Aurora; Major Bros., Whitevale; Robt. Graham, Claremont; John A. Boaq, Ravenshoe; Geo. Davidson, Cherrywood; J. S. Torrance, Markham; Neil Smith, Brampton; Wm. Innes, Bradford; F. W. Hodson, London; Geo. Wagg, Goodwood; Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere; Robt. Miller, jr., Brougham; John Bell, L'Amaroux; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; John Vipond, Brooklin; Geo. Ferr, Yelverton; John Davidson, jr., Balsam; Geo. Gray, Clarke; E. W. Charlton, Duncrief; D. M. Graham, Stouffville; Thos. Graham, Claremont; Wm. Armstrong, Locust Hill; J. S. Todd, Goodwood; W. Wilson, Oshawa; John Iddington, Stratford; John Ianson, Scarboro' Junction; Francis H. Elliott, Todmorden; D. & R. McGeachy, Castlemore; Wm. Foster, Humber; J. Davitt, Floradale; Jas. Cherry, Toronto; Jas. Cherry, Nobleton; F. Green, jr., Innerkip; John Hope, Brantford, and others.

Annual Report.

After reading the minutes of last year's meeting the Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, read the annual report.

I beg leave to present to you the sixth annual report of the Association of business done during the year 1891. Our registrations of horses in the last year are less in number than in 1890, but not a bad record considering the difficulty in making sales.

We have on record for the sixth volume 259 stallions, and 291 mares, or a total of 550, of which 102 stallions and 25 mares were imported from Scotland, leaving 423 bred in Canada. Those with the Scotch appendix of sires and dams not before on record with us, will make a good sized volume.

From our list of transfers we find 41 stallions and 11 mares have been exported to the United States, 12 stallions and 11 mares to the North-west of our own country, and 2 stallions to British Columbia. Of course this summary does not cover all that have been sent, only those that have been transferred in the book ; according to this only 100 of the 550 have left the Province. We will be quite safe in adding 100 more to the number shipped, thus leaving 450 in the country to breed from.

A large correspondence has been carried on, especially with the customs of Port Huron, and a number of circulars and catalogues of the show have been sent out of interest to breeders.

The Spring Stallion Show.

This year this was held in conjunction with the stallion show for other breeds inaugurated by the Agriculture and Arts Association, we paying them $390.00 and one gold medal costing $25.00, or in other words costing us $415.00, of which sum $140.00 was collected from the different hotels, seedsmen and merchants of the city. The balance, $275.00, comes from our own membership fee. The Agriculture and Arts gave $100.00 cash, and the Prince of Wales prize $60, while the Industrial Exhibition contributed a gold medal valued at $40. So altogether $615.00 were paid out in premiums to this valuable class of horses.

We have by resolution agreed to join our forces this year again with the Agriculture and Arts Association, they providing $200.00 towards the premium list, which has been sent out to all owners of horses, and we hope to be able to chronicle this year a greater success than ever.

Last year we had 29 entries in aged stallions. It was a magnificent sight when they were all in the ring together, and selections to retire had to be made before the judges could proceed.

There were 16 entries also in the three year old class of very fine horses, and 6 entries for stallions under three years ; they were also of good quality.

In the Canadian herd class a better show was never known, 16 entries in aged horses, 11 in three year old, and three in colts, altogether much the finest show of this class ever held in Toronto. The Graham Bros.' horse McNeilage (imp.) [1117] (2992) took the sweepstakes, a gold medal, from the Industrial Exhibition for Clydesdale stallions, also the Prince of Wales' prize ; and P. Kelly of Dollar, [962] the gold medal of the Clydesdale Association.

Success of the Association.

The directors and members were pleased to see the success of this show, and that it is growing larger year by year. The number of paid members lacks 13 of the number in 1890, which considering the hard times is not to be wondered at.

The principal reason for the dropping off of members is, that not near so many buyers have been over from the States as in other years, because duty was charged on all Canadian bred Clydesdales that had one or more of their sires like Sir William Wallace [123] or Sovereign [124] 181, that are recorded in Canadian and American books but not in Scotch books, for the reason that the first was imported to Canada 21 years and the second 30 years before the Scotch book was commenced.

For several months they made the shippers pay the duty on all this class of horses shipped, notably, Mr. E. B. Hill, of Fairhaven, Washington, who took a car load of Canadian bred stallions from our last spring show, and N. P. Clark of St. Cloud, who took over a car load of mares. The latter gentleman, who is president of the American Clydesdale Association, brought the matter before the Board of Appraisers in New York city, and with the aid of affidavits from R. Graham, myself and C. F. Mills of Springfield, Ill., they decided that such animals were pure bred Clydesdales, and as such must be passed free, and caused the duty to be refunded. I am happy to say that there is no trouble now, and that horses recorded with us pass the line without difficulty ; this embargo although only temporary, caused a great falling off in purchases here for the season, and the diminution of our list of members.

We have also had the unpleasant duty of having to investigate a false pedigree, which culminated in the suspension of one of our members, Mr. F. M. Tuckett, and the conviction of Mr. Wm. A. Richardson for sending in a spurious pedigree.

This business of falsifying pedigrees is most contemptible, and all persons concerned should receive condign punishment. It is to be hoped that every member will consider it his duty to report any such pedigrees he may see in the books, and however unpleasant it may be to him, not to allow any such to pass, as by their action the book will have to be judged.

Our membership roll is somewhat fluctuating. In 1886, our first year, we had 116 members, and issued 116 volumes of the stud books ; in 1887 we had only 84 paid members, and sent out 84 volumes of stud books ; in 1888 we had 240 members, and sent out 235 stud books ; in 1889 we had 207 paid members, and issued 220 stud books ; in 1890 we had 240 paid members and issued 238 stud books, while in 1891 we had 228 paid members and issued 222 books. In conclusion Clydesdale men have no reason to be despondent, as although demand is not very keen at present, the good time is sure to come when horses will sell readily.

Clydesdale Association Meeting.

(Extract from Calgary *Herald*, Oct. 21st, 1891.)

A meeting was held at the Royal Hotel last evening for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, the following gentlemen being present : Messrs. Parlow, Douglas, Rowe, Bell, Irving, Fitzgerald, Turner, Brice, Wright, Shattuck, Christie, Harris, Lucas, Radcliffe and Mr. Wade, Secretary of the Clydesdale Association of Canada. Mr. Radcliffe was elected chairman, Mr. Lucas acting as secretary. On motion of Messrs. Turner and Christie, it was resolved that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable to form a branch of the Canadian Clydesdale Association at Calgary to be known as the Alberta Branch of C. C. Association. Mr. Wade explained that under the constitution of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, Alberta would only be entitled as a Province to a vice-president, who would have a seat on the Board of their regular meetings, but if the meeting wished to elect a Board at Calgary, he had no doubt that the constitution could be so amended as to admit of it, and that the functions of such a Board would be to advise the Board at Toronto in regard to the genuineness of any pedigrees submitted for registration from this district, in regard to which there might be any doubt or dispute, and to promote the interest of the Association in every way possible.

The meeting then elected Mr. D. M. Radcliffe, President, and Messrs. Shattuck, Christie, Turner and Fitzgerald directors until their successors in office would be appointed. The membership fee was fixed at $4, such fees to entitle the members of this branch to full membership in the mother association and to a volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada.

Treasurer's Statement.

I have also, as Treasurer, the honor of presenting to you the annual statement of the accounts of the Association, verified by the Directors as follows :

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Dec. 31st, 1891, to cash on hand	$91 83	By cash H. Wade, trip to Aurora re Richardson	$5 00
228 yearly members	684 00	S. Dickie, reporting	5 00
10 do for 1892	30 00	C. S. Holman, legal	15 00
Subscriptions collected Spring Show	140 00	Spring stallion show, prizes	390 00
		do do one gold medal	25 00
		Montreal show do do	30 00
		Toronto Industrial, special prize	30 00
		Western Fair, London, do	25 00
		228 Stud Books for members	314 15
		10 members for 1892 to next year	30 00
		Cash on hand	76 68
	$945 83		$945 83

Henry Wade, Secy-Treasurer.

February 2nd, 1892.

Fraudulent Registration.

The first business taken was the consideration of the case of F. M. Tuckett, of Markham, who had been charged with fraudulent registration of pedigree in the case of the mare "Gip." The matter had been before the Association and the executive for a long time, and the latter reported in favor of suspending Mr. Tuckett from the Association. A telegram was read from the accused member dated from Mexico on the 1st inst., asking for a chance to be heard before the Association, and claiming that no chance had been given him to defend himself at any time. Some discussion followed and a resolution was moved referring the matter back to the executive, with instructions to hear Mr. Tuckett and act according to their judgment thereon. An amendment expelling the accused was submitted and finally carried by an overwhelming majority, only some half-dozen hands being held up against it.

The Officers Elected.

The election of officers for the present year was next proceeded with, and resulted as follows : President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Vice-Presidents, Robt. Davies, Toronto, for Ontario ; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., for Quebec ; Hon. A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, for Nova Scotia ; Hon. David McLelland, St. John, for New Brunswick ; Hon. Jas. Clow, Murray Harbor, for Prince Edward Island ; John E. Smith, Brandon, for Manitoba ; D. M. Radcliffe, Cochrane, Alberta, for the North-west Territories ; and H. D. Benson, Todner's Landing, for British Columbia.

Directors : Robt. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville ; Robt. Miller, Brougham ; A. Johnston, Greenwood ; E. W. Charlton, Duncrief ; Robt. Graham, Claremont ; D. Sorby, Guelph ; Geo. Davidson, Cherrywood.

The following delegates were appointed to represent the Association : To the Central Farmer's Institute, D. McCrae ; Toronto Industrial Fair, President Smith and Secretary Wade ; Western Fair, E. W. Charlton ; Ottawa Fair, Richard E. Good ; Montreal Exhibition, Robt. Ness ; to Agriculture and Arts Committee of the World's Fair, President Smith and Vice-President Robt. Davies. Messrs. Shaw and Ormsby were appointed Auditors.

Mr. GEO. GRAY, Clarke, called attention to the necessity of providing another class in prize lists for imported animals, and to meet this want a resolution was passed requesting the managers of the various fall fairs and other shows to provide a class for all animals bred from imported mares and stallions.

A long discussion took place on the question of the number of judges to be appointed to officiate at the March stallion show. It was proposed to appoint one judge only ; in amendment two judges and a referee were proposed, and in amendment to the amendment was further submitted proposing three judges. A great diversity of opinion was expressed as to the relative merits of these various methods, and finally the original proposition carried, and Mr. John Hope, Brantford, was unanimously chosen as the judge. Mr. Jas. Torrance, Markham, was elected as alternative judge, with a proviso that if neither of these gentlemen could act the executive should provide for the emergency.

This concluded the business of the convention and the meeting adjourned.

CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

A committee meeting was held in the drill-shed, Toronto, on March 10th, 1892. The following gentlemen were present : President, Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus ; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood ; Robt. Miller, Brougham ; Robt. Graham, Claremont ; Robt. Davies, Todmorden ; W. D. Sorby, Guelph ; E. F. Charlton, Duncrief ; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville ; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.

The first action of the committee was to consider what should be given as a prize to the Hochelaga Agricultural Society.

Mr. NESS said, that as he was one of the members of this Association, he was inclined to give something beneficial ; also that the Agriculture and Arts Association had provided for the prize money. He thought that something serviceable would be better than giving the money.

It was suggested by Mr. MILLER that a clock be given as a prize. This suggestion was considered to be a good one, and it was moved by Mr. DAVIES and seconded by Mr. SORBY, that the sum of $40 be expended for a clock. Carried.

Moved by Mr. MILLER, seconded by Mr. GRAHAM, that Mr. H. Wade and Mr. R. Davies be a committee to purchase this clock. Carried.

Mr. H. WADE : There is one very important matter to bring before the committee, and this is the case of a gentleman who has a horse registered here. I am of the opinion that the registration is not correct. I wrote to him to come here but he has not appeared. I thought at first that this Mr. Hinkson was all right, but what made me suspect him was, that in a letter from him he said if there was any mistake he was willing to remedy it.

Mr. Wade thought it would be advisable for Mr. Hinkson to make a proper affidavit and sign it, but the committee decided that they would give Mr. Hinkson another chance, although all the committee thought that he was guilty of the action laid against him.

It was moved by Mr. MILLER, seconded by Mr. BEITH, That Messrs. Davies, Johnston Sorby and Graham be a special committee to investigate the Hinkson case, and that they meet on Saturday, March 26th.

After an inquiry as to the amount the Agriculture and Arts Association give to each show, it was moved by Mr. Davies that $25 be given to each of the following shows, Montreal, Toronto, London and Winnipeg. Carried.

It was moved that the meeting adjourn. Carried.

CLYDESDALE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A committee meeting to investigate the Hinkson case took place March 26th, 1892, in the Agricultural Hall.

The following gentlemen were present: R. Graham, Claremont; R. Davies, Toronto; J. E. Hinkson, Oshawa; H. Wade, Toronto.

Mr. HINKSON said: Mr. Carton came to me in December last and bought this horse called Knight of Tollcross at that time. He came to me about three weeks after our first interview, and then he came about three or four days before shipping him. I did not know that his mother was registered in the appendix now called the Draught Horse Book, as I know but little about registering; he said to me, "This horse cannot cross the lines free, just change the name." I hesitated, and so he pressed me, and said that it was done right along, I then gave way and called him Flint Boy.

Mr. DAVIES: Then you know that this was not right?

Mr. HINKSON: I did not calculate to do this wrong, but I got a little wrong this time and I do not deny it.

Mr. DAVIES thought it would be better to settle the matter as easily as possible, if it be the wish of the committee.

Mr. WADE then read the penalty, and it was decided that Mr. Hinkson should go down to the magistrate and settle at once instead of going into court.

LETTER *re* FALSE REGISTRATION.

Saturday, March 26th, 1892.

To the President and Directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association:

DEAR SIRS,—You are aware that a complaint was made at the director's meeting, held after our last annual meeting, that a colt called Flint Boy [1772] was falsely recorded by J. E. Hinkson, of Oshawa, on the 31st of December last. Mr. Hinkson was informed by letter of this, and was asked to appear before the Directors of this Association on the 10th of March last. A letter in answer to this was received by your Secretary on the 7th of March, saying that "If he is not registered in the right book I am willing to make it right, as I do not see what difference it makes, as he has gone out of the country."

Mr. Hinkson, however, did not appear. At this meeting a committte, consisting of Robt. Davies, Vice-President, Robt. Graham, A. Johnston, D. Sorby and the Secretary, were appointed to investigate the charge, and Mr. Hinkson was written to, to meet this committee on March 26th. On that date Messrs. Robt. Davies, Toronto, Robt. Graham, Claremont, and H. Wade, the Secretary, met at the Association office, and Mr. J. E. Hinkson appeared before them and acknowledged that he had signed this pedigree, knowing that it was not correct.

The committee then adjourned to the Court House, Mr. Hinkson going with them. Information was then laid by the Secretary against J. E. Hinkson, of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, before Justice Wingfield, for a breach of the Agriculture and Arts Act of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 39, section 85, which provides that any person who wilfully signs any false pedigree, intended for registration in any Herd, Flock or Stud Book, or who presents to the Secretary, or other officer having charge of the register, for the purpose of having the same entered therein, any false or spurious pedigree, knowing the same to be false or spurious, shall, upon summary conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 and not less than $25 for each pedigree so signed or presented by him. The defendant appeared voluntarily for trial, before Justice Wingfield, on March 26th, no counsel being employed, and acknowledged that he had, on December 31st, 1891, signed the pedigree of Flint Boy, recorded that day as number [1772], in Clydesdale Stud Book, before A. S. McVity, clerk in the office of the Agriculture and Arts Association, giving as sire the stallion, Knight of Tollcross (imp.) [694] (1714), dam Flora [935], by Hercules, alias Columbus (imp.) [236], 2nd dam Nelly by Young Conqueror (imp.) [258] 6, (957), 3rd dam mare by Surprise, alias Scotland's Glory (imp.) [226] 19, (845) 4th dam by Wonderful Lad (imp.) [122] 2, this mare is recorded in volume 4, page 71, of the Canadian Clydesdale book, and owned by me. I also own her dam Nelly—14—in appendix of Clydesdale book, and in Canadian Draught Horse book, with three crosses of Clydesdale sires, as in Flora [935], and one more of Shire Blood, Farmer's Glory (imp.) [82], C. S. B., making the four crosses entitling her to registry in Draught Horse book, but lacking one cross of being eligible for Clydesdale book. This latter mare is really the dam of stallion Flint Boy, instead of her daughter Flora, as represented by me on my application for registration, and my reasons for so doing, for which I am very sorry now, was that the purchaser of the colt, Peter Carton, of Flint, Mich., who bought the colt from me as Knight of Tollcross 2nd, and paid me a deposit on the purchase as being from the mare Nellie—14- as being in the appendix of Clydesdale book, came back for the horse in about three weeks, and a few days before shipping him to Flint, Mich., and pressed me to change

his name to Flint Boy, and represent that he was out of Flora [935], instead of Nelly—14—in appendix, and get him a certificate from the Clydesdale book, as it would enable him to take him home duty free, instead of having to pay duty. As I did not know much about pedigrees, and he urged me strongly, saying that it was often done, I ultimately gave way, and recorded the colt from the young mare instead of the old one, just to accommodate Mr. Carton, as I did not get an extra dollar, the price being fixed when the colt was first purchased. I am very sorry, and hope the court will deal leniently with me. I was not aware of the penalty, and only gave way at the last moment. I have been sorry ever since; it will be a lesson to me in the future.

Police Magistrate Justice Wingfield then gave judgement, fining the defendant $25 and costs, the lightest under the Statute, and giving him one week to pay the amount.

(Signed) HENRY WADE,
Secretary of Clydesdale Association.

SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Shire Horse Association was held in the Agriculture Hall at 8 p.m. on Thursday, February 4th, 1892.

The following members were present: John Gardhouse, President, Highfield; John Donkin, Riverview; J. E. Brethour, Burford; Paul Reed, Belfast; Francis Green, Toronto; Robt. Agrew, Rosemount; Valentine Fitch, Oriel.

The PRESIDENT said: I may say I am pleased to be here representing the Shire Horse Association. I am sorry there are not more members present, probably other business has kept them away. I know one gentleman that is away from home, and Mr. Ormsby is away in the Old Country, so that accounts for two.

Mr. H. WADE, Secretary, read the minutes, and it was moved by Mr. Donkin that the minutes be adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

TORONTO, February 4th, 1892.

To the President, Directors and Members of the Shire Horse Association:

GENTLEMEN,—The registrations for this Association, in the year 1891, number only 33. 20 of these were stallions and 13 mares.

We have now 319 towards our first volume, hardly enough to print a volume, at all events it would be a small one.

It is for you to decide whether we go on another year or print this year. If we print another periodical a fee will be due.

Eleven new members have been added during the year. At the spring stallion show, held in March, a few good Shire horses were shown, but the classes were hardly filled. Surely Shire men should do better this year.

$30 of our funds were paid out as premiums. Another show will be held on the 9th and 10th of March, and we hope a much larger display will be made. No trouble has been found in passing Shire horses recorded in our book through the American Customs. I have consulted with the President, and we agreed to offer this year $20 for a sweepstake prize for Shire stallions.

As Treasurer I beg leave to report that the following moneys have passed through my hands:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
January 1st, 1891, cash on hand	$78 00	March 18th, 1891, by cash sweepstakes prize at Spring Show	$20 00
10 new members at $3	30 00	Additional prizes	10 00
		Cash on hand	78 00
Total	$108 00	Total	$108 00

H. WADE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. DONKIN that the Secretary's report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. P. REED, seconded by Mr. J. DONKIN, that $20 be given as a sweepstake prize to Shire horses at the spring stallion show. Carried.

Moved by Mr. F. GREEN, and seconded by Mr. J. DONKIN, that the printing of the volume be deferred till the 1st of January, 1893. Carried.

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1892.

President: John Gardhouse, Highfield.

Vice-Presidents: Ontario, John Donkin, Riverview; Quebec, J. V. Papineau, Barnston; Manitoba, Henry Munn, Brandon; P. E. Island, Thos. Robbins, Centreville; N. W. T., J. Bushe, Grenfel, Assa.

Directors: J. Y. Ormsby, V.S., Springfield-on-Credit; W. H. Millman, Woodstock; J. G. Wardlow, Downsview; Robt. Mackness, Tullamore; Wm. Ferguson, Auburn; F. Green, jr., Toronto; W. Glendenning, Ellesmere.

Auditor: F. Green, jr., Toronto.

Delegate to Central Farmers' Institute: John Gardhouse, Highfield.

Delegates to Industrial Fair: J. Gardhouse and F. Green, jr.

Delegates to London: W. H. Millman, Woodstock; Paul Reed, Belfast.

Committee on Spring Show: John Gardhouse and John Donkin.

Judges: Wm. Elliott, Stanley Mills; Richard Gibson, Delaware; John Hope, Brantford; W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; David Rountree, Carleton West; Thos. Evans, St. Marys; Wm. Honey, Mitchell: John Bell, L'Amaroux; Wm. Bell, Willowdale.

The proceedings then terminated.

DOMINION SHORT HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association was held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on February 3rd, 1892, and was called to order at 11.15 a.m. Richard Gibson, Esq., Delaware, President, in the chair.

The following members were present: Prof. Saunders, Ottawa; Jas. Hunter, Alma; F. R. Shore, White Oak; D. D. Wilson, Seaforth; F. Green, sr., Innerkip; Wm. Linton, Aurora; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; F. D. Patton, St. George; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; David Rea, Fergus; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; David Hill, Dublin; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin; Wm. Dawson, Vittoria; John Crerar, Shakespeare; J. C. Hanley, Reid; Wm. Redmond, Millbrook; R. W. Greig, Ottawa A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; O. Chase, Church Street; John Racey, Markham; J. Iddington, Stratford; Robert Miller, Markham; John Hope, Bow Park; W. J. McNaughton, Lancaster; R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; W. J. Biggins, Clinton; F. Green, jr., Toronto; J. L. Cowan, Guelph; J. B. Bristow, Rob Roy; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Samuel Allan, Bowmanville; Val. Fitch, Oriel; Jas. Leask, Taunton; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland; Robt. Cranston, Galt; C. J. Dairs, Burlington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. HENRY WADE, Secretary, read the sixth annual report of the Executive Committee as follows:

TORONTO, February 3rd, 1892.

The Executive Committee beg to present the sixth annual report of the affairs of this Association for the year ending 31st December, 1891. In 1891 we were paid for 3,162 registrations, 2,889 certificates and 378 changes of ownership. From these we have only rejected 27 registrations, 16 certificates and 2 changes of ownership, returning

the fees, leaving 3,135 registrations, 2,873 certificates and 376 transfers, against in 1890, 3,166 registrations, 2,889 certificates and 348 transfers, and against in 1889, 2,729 registrations, 2,522 certificates and 367 transfers, showing hardly any change in numbers, which is reassuring, as the Short horn industry has not appeared satisfactory lately.

Herd Books.

Vol. I. There were sent out in 1887, 550 volumes, in 1888, 51 volumes; in 1889, 33 volumes; in 1890, 19 volumes, and in 1891, 21 volumes to members and others, leaving on hand 326 volumes.

Vol. II. There were sent out in 1888, 451 volumes; in 1889, 39 volumes; in 1890, 26 volumes, and in 1891, 16 volumes to members and others, leaving on hand 468 volumes.

Vol. III. There were sent out in 1888, 226 volumes; in 1889, 189 volumes; in 1890 46 volumes, and in 1891, 16 volumes to members and others, leaving on hand 520 volumes.

Vol. IV. There were sent out in 1889, 302 volumes; in 1890, 105 volumes; and in 1891, 29 volumes to members and others, leaving on hand 564 volumes.

Vol. V. There were sent to members in 1890, on the receipt of $2, 134 volumes; in 1891, 130 volumes; leaving on hand 756 volumes; a great many of the regular members, have not ordered this extra volume, costing only $2.

Vol. VI. There were sent out to members 345 volumes, leaving on hand 655 volumes.

Vol. VII. will be completed in a few days and will contain all the pedigrees recorded up to 1891. An entire change has been made in compiling this volume, each pedigree can be traced in its entirety by referring to a bull number given in same volume, making the book complete in itself. This system of change has taken two clerks fully three months to carry out, as every pedigree had to be gone over to find the proper termination. In the next volume the cows will be printed under the names of the owners; it could not be done this time as the cows were all numbered. It will be sent to the subscribers of 1891.

Vol. VIII. has been closed, containing all pedigrees up to the end of 1891, and will be sent to subscribers for the present year when printed.

To meet the large expense of reprinting so many old pedigrees as mentioned last year, the Agriculture and Arts Association have been again solicited and have consented to contribute another $1,000 for 1892.

Pedigrees on Record.

Volume	1 contains	3,304
"	2 "	4,427
"	3 "	4,593
"	4 "	4,957
"	5 "	4,388
"	6 "	5,904
"	7 "	5,000
"	8 pedigrees on hand	4,000
		36,573

As shown by the above table, we are now recording for the ninth volume, which will contain animals recorded in 1892.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS FROM INCEPTION TO DATE.

	New.	Resigned and lapsed.	Not Paid.	Paid.	Total Paid.
B. A. 1882	164	..	..	164	164
" 1883	73	..	..	164	237
" 1884	42	..	..	173	215
" 1885	39	...	..	187	220
Dom. S. H. B. Asso. 1886	215	37	8	195	410
" " " 1887	80	54	81	357	437
" " " 1888	46	79	69	388	434
" " " 1889	36	37	91	398	434
" " " 1890	29	33	74	405	434
" " " 1891	32	67	59	365	397

This table shows that our paid up membership roll has decreased 37 in the last year in total numbers, but in new members there is a small increase. There are still a large number (59) who are in arrears for 1891.

REGISTRATION FEES.

It is pleasing to know that the fees from this source have increased from $2,668.50 in 1889, to $3,043.75 in 1890, to $3,152.50 in 1891, a difference in favor of 1891 over 1890 of $108.75, and over 1889 of $484. This shows that individual herds are either increasing or that the new rule for entering calves before they are 18 months old is taking effect. Altogether it is gratifying to know, that in spite of hard times, our income has not materially changed.

OFFICE WORK.

This continues to be about the same, fully 3,834 letters and cards having been sent out, besides several thousand entry forms. As foreshadowed at our last annual meeting, one clerk has been dispensed with, and we hope to be able to carry on the work satisfactorily with the reduced staff. A list of errors is made in each volume, which should be marked in red ink in the volume mentioned. We also hope breeders will furnish us with any catalogues of sales that may be made during the year.

Your committee would call particular attention to the new rule requiring all calves born after the first of January 1889, to be recorded before they are 18 months old. A double fee will be charged after that date. Attention is also called to the clause in the constitution which requires that "a member must pay up all his fees in arrears before he can resign."

Since the last meeting we have received the XXXVI. Vol. of the American Herd Book, and the XXXVII. Vol. of Coate's Herd Book as exchanges.

EXTRACTS FROM BY-LAWS.

Section 1.—Persons desirous of becoming members shall so notify the Secretary, pay the entrance fee, and agree, if elected, to conform to the rules of the Association, and not to withdraw without paying all fees due, and giving three months' notice of their intention of doing so.

Section 2.—Members shall pay an entrance fee of $5, and subsequently an annual subscription of $4, which annual subscription shall be due and payable on the 1st of January of each year.

New By-law.—That all calves dropped after January 1st, 1889, shall be registered within 18 months of birth, and if not so registered, double fees shall be charged for their registration.

Section 15.—Fees.—Charge for registration will be :

To members	$0 50	for each animal
To non-members	1 00	" "
Certificates in either case	0 25	" "
Change of ownership after being recorded	0 25	" "

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
Jan. 1.	Cash on hand	$ 446	09
Dec. 31.	365 yearly subscribers	1,460	00
"	32 new subscribers	160	00
"	Registration fees	3,152	50
"	Herd books sold	274	00
"	Bills payable	2,000	00
"	Grant Agriculture and Arts	1,000	00
		$8,492	59

EXPENDITURE.

1891.			
Dec. 31.	By Registration fees returned	$ 31	00
	Printing and stationery	147	70
	Postage	394	05
	Committee expenses, monthly audit	66	50
	Discount	42	47
	Sundries	37	60
	Bills payable	3,000	00
	Herd book, Vol. 6	1,805	34
	Salaries.—		
	R. L. Denison	700	00
	A. S. Hector	600	00
	H. J. L. Laws	530	00
	H. B. Hal	477	00
	H. Wade	500	00
	Cash	160	93
		$8,492	59

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

1891.			
Dec. 31.	To Cash in bank	$ 160	93
	Office furniture, books, etc.	100	00
	Vol. I. D.H.B., 326 copies	489	00
	" II. " 468 "	702	00
	" III. " 520 "	780	00
	" IV. " 564 "	846	00
	" V. " 756 "	1,134	00
	" VI. " 655 "	982	50
		$5,194	43

1891.			
Dec. 31.	By Bills payable	$ 500	00
	Balance	4,694	43
		$5,194	43

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have carefully audited the books of the Association, checked the vouchers, and find them correct. We find the books kept in a satisfactory manner, and the balance of cash on hand agrees with the bank account.

FRANCIS GREEN, Jr., Toronto,
FRANK R. SHORE, London, } Auditors.

Upon motion the report was received and adopted.

The PRESIDENT: As we have the honor of having the Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, with us this morning, and as his time may be valuable, I think it would be well for us to offer him the opportunity now to address the Association.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN: I come here as a member of this Association, but you insist on my saying something. I may be permitted to congratulate you upon the result of the year's work, as shown in the report you have just adopted. The difficulties in connection with our Association are about passed, and I think that for the future you will find your condition improving year by year I think this old trouble about printing pedigrees is nearly over, and the ordinary receipts of the Association will be sufficient to meet all demands and leave you something to the good. I am not one of those who believe you ought to conduct institutions of this kind in a niggardly way. The fees ought not to be so low that we shall always be in a starved condition, but rather that they should be sufficient to enable us to advance the best interests of the breed we represent. I have no doubt you will be able to do this in the future, if our affairs are as prudently and economically managed as they have been in the past.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure we are all glad to hear from Mr. Dryden. I suppose it will be my duty to move the adoption of the report. I think we are to be congratulated upon the condition of affairs shown by that report. Considering the depressed time, it is most gratifying to find that our fees for registrations are larger than ever before, and that our membership has not fallen off so much as it might be expected to do. As to increasing the fee, I do not think that will be necessary at all. There will be no trouble in running the book satisfactorily without asking aid from the government or anyone else. Our annual subscriptions will pretty nearly cover expenses and leave us a nice little sum, the registration fees, to the good. There are plenty of ways in which the sum which will accumulate may be used. Our Executive Committee should meet once a month at least and go over the books of the Association, to see that they are kept right, and that the business of the office is being conducted properly, and you cannot expect four or five men to do all the work of the Association for nothing while the rest receive equal benefit with them. As it is the Executive Committe meetings are so few that you might about as well allow Mr. Wade to run the whole affair. Of course I am making no reflections upon the management of the Association. Up to this time Mr. Green has been appointed as supervisor and has audited the accounts. But he intends taking his departure from amongst us, and some arrangement should be made to fill the position which he has occupied.

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: Might I be permitted to offer a suggestion. A good deal of discussion is taking place in this Association and in other quarters about what it is best to do in order to encourage a good exhibit of our stock at the World's Fair. I would like very much if you could find time to discuss it and give me the result of your deliberations. I do not suppose it is necessary for me to offer suggestions; I would rather these should come from you. It seems to me, however, that the suggestion of the Agriculture and Arts Association will have to be dropped almost entirely. But I believe you will find the whole question to be surrounded with difficulties.

The PRESIDENT: I think the original report of the Agriculture and Arts Association was that the money should be divided in accordance with the proportion observed in the prize list of the last Provincial Exhibition, but a joint committee of representatives of the Live Stock Associations and the Agriculture and Arts Association was appointed at which it was agreed to ask the Government for a sum to be divided equally amongst the breeds of cattle. But this latter was never fully decided. It was suggested that a commissioner should be appointed, who should visit the different breeders and select the stock to be sent. My own opinion was in this that that would be a most unfair and unsatisfactory way, for it is difficult enough for a judge to select the best animal in a ring where all are together, but it would be far more difficult for him to judge them separately in the way proposed. There will be differences in the surroundings of the cattle, differences in the weather and so on, which will affect his judgment. Let the Ontario Government offer sufficient inducement for the people to feed up their animals, and bring them together so that the selection may be made. If we can get the Dominion Government, as we expect to do, to pay for the transportation of these cattle and their keep, both while going and coming and while they are in quarantine, it will be a fine opportunity for our breeders in Ontario to show what they can do. I believe that we can beat any portion of the United States, and there will never be such an opportunity again to advertise Ontario as an agricultural country as there will be at the show. I believe the Ontario Government look at it in that light, and are willing and anxious to assist. I do not think the model farms and experimental stations combined can do as much as the Ontario Government can do on this occasion. It will be a revelation to those people who think that Canada is a country covered with snow nine months in the year to see what we can do in the way of agriculture. There was a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Carling at Ottawa and ascertain what the Dominion Government intended to do. That committee has not been called together yet, therefore we are unable to report.

The SECRETARY suggested that action upon the subject of the World's Fair might be postponed until after the Association had heard the statements of Mr. Saunders, Canadian Commissioner to the World's Fair, who had engaged to be present in the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: I think that is a good suggestion. I believe also that the idea is a good one of having equal prizes instead of making first, second, third and fourth, giving such a sum as will make it worth while to exhibit. You must bear in mind the fact that the space to be allotted to us will be limited, and that the World's Fair people will expect anything that is to be done to be done through our own representative. The World's Fair authorities require that the names of the exhibitors and the number of articles be furnished them at the latest early in 1893, in order that they might get out catalogues. That almost precludes the choice of animals being made in 1893. But will it be possible to make selections this year? If so, would it be well to hold a central fair and make selections or to make selections at the various fall fairs.

Mr. JAMES HUNTER said it would not be practicable to make the whole selection at one point, and asked if it would not be well to have the cattle in different parts of the Province brought together at convenient points and make the selection there. He agreed as to the importance of the event, and expressed the hope that it would not be carried out as the Centennial Exhibition was, which he characterized as the greatest fraud he ever had anything to do with. He favored provincial control, so far as the selection of live stock was concerned. He said at the Centennial everything was promised but nothing was provided, and the work was in the hands of men who did not understand it. If the management of this department of Canada's exhibit were left to the provinces he was satisfied that so far as Ontario was concerned it would be well managed.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL thought a satifactory selection could not be made except by bringing the cattle together at one point. He favored the selection being made in the present year. He did not agree with the criticism as to the Centennial Exhibition. He thought that if the Provincial Fair was held at Kingston as proposed, the selection might be made there.

The PRESIDENT said that if the Central Exhibition was held the grant of the Government ought not to be paid out mainly in salaries. If the exhibition was held in Toronto or London, those cities would be willing to contribute an addition to the prizes offered by the Government. Most of the cattle would come from the west and very few from the vicinity of Kingston. If the cattle were to be taken to Chicago in good shape the less railway travel for them caused by the work of selection, the better.

Mr. SANGSTER said that the persons showing cattle with the view of their selection for the World's Fair would not care to go much east of Toronto, but if he had any good enough to go to the World's Fair he would be willing to take them to Toronto for exhibition.

Mr. ARTHUR JOHNSTON: I understand Mr. Dryden to ask the opinion of the meeting as to the possibility of showing without the interference of the Government at all. If there is to be no assistance from the Government of Ontario, I would like to have such an embargo put upon cattle from here to the United States that not an animal could be shown, for it is absolutely necessary if we show at all that we should make an exhibit that should do us credit. To spare money on such an event would be very foolish economy indeed.

Mr. F. I. PATTEN said that whatever was done, if well done, would result in benefit to the country, and if the Government which represented all did not come forward to bear a share of the expense it would be better for Canadians as a whole to refuse to have anything to do with the exhibition. As to the selection of animals, he believed that committees should be appointed to attend the fall fairs and select animals thought worthy to compete for places at the World's Fair, not confining the selection to number to be sent, but with a view to choosing from out the number the animals to be sent to Chicago.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN: If the Dominion Government undertake to pay the cost of transport, they will undoubtedly require the animals to be gathered together in one place before they start for Chicago. That being the case, would it not be possible to bring the animals together at some central point just before they are to start for the fair and make the selection there?

The SECRETARY: In that case you would not be able to furnish the information tc the World's Fair authorities at the time required for the catalogue.

The CHAIRMAN: Will not Mr. Hope give us the benefit of his experience?

Mr. JOHN HOPE: You may go on talking from now till doomsday, but you will find that it will be necessary for you to select, say three men, and let them be responsible for the exhibit.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN: Do you mean three men selected for Jerseys, three for Ayrshires, three for Shorthorns, and so on?

Mr. HOPE: Yes.

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: That means a very considerable expense.

Mr. F. I. PATTEN: The Association might pay these men. I know I would be glad to pay my share or more than my share of the expenses.

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: We could send only three animals in a class, perhaps only two, for I do not think they will allow space for more.

Mr. J. L. COWAN: I think the common sense way would be to limit the thing and choose from among those animals that win prizes at the fall shows.

Mr. JOHNSTON: It is a mistake to suppose that there will be such an enormous rush of animals from all parts of the Province. I believe it will be possible for three gentlemen to select the animals without much travelling. It would not do, I think to limit the choice to those animals which had entered the ring before.

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: Mr. Johnston spoke of the need for Government assistance; now, that raises another point. What form shall that assistance take? The proposition of the Agriculture and Arts Association was to have a series of prizes following the line of the Provincial Exhibition. I do not agree with that, for it would leave those who failed to take prizes without anything, while it would give to those who took prizes who already have enough without it. Yet, so far as the public is concerned, one would be almost as much deserving of assistance as the other. Still, to simply divide it would give a comparatively small sum to each. There is no use of our talking about $100,000 for this purpose; our Legislature would not vote it.

Mr. JOHNSTON: Each man going there should have a chance of winning what is to be won without running the risk of loss. The Government ought to bear all expenses and run all risks.

Mr. WM. LINTON: How long are the cattle to be there?

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: Ninety days.

Mr. LINTON: With the quarantine, that means six months.

The PRESIDENT: The Committee was instructed to ask the Dominion Government to pay the cost of transportation, insurance and maintenance and the cost of quarantine.

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: Won't the ninety days in the exhibition be a quarantine in itself. If they are all right when they leave there can be no danger.

Mr. MILLER favored the idea of dividing the money given by the Ontario Government among the exhibitors in proportion to the number of animals shown. He favored also Mr. Hope's proposal for the selection of the animals to be sent to Chicago. He dwelt upon the necessity not only of having a good selection made, but of satisfying the people that the selection was fair and judicious.

The meeting adjourned until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming in the afternoon, the President said it would be well to go on with the regular business, leaving a further discussion of the questions relating to the World's Fair until after the meeting had heard the statement of Prof. Saunders, the Dominion Commissioner.

Mr. PATTEN moved that hereafter calves offered for registration, sired by bulls not the property of the persons offering the same for registration, must have certificates of service from the owners of the sires. He explained that in some cases persons took their cows to their neighbors' bulls and not getting calves used their own bulls and credited the bull of first service as the sire.

Mr. JOHNSTON seconded the resolution, but said he did so out of compliment to his friend the mover, and in order to bring the matter before the meeting. He was not sure that he favored the resolution very strongly. He believed it was advisable to place as few obstacles as possible in the way of those desiring to register cattle. He did not think they had suffered very much thus far from the practice referred to by the resolution.

Mr. PATTEN said he did not want anyone to second a motion of his out of compliment to him. He did not desire to place obstacles in the way of registration, but he believed if they were going to have registration at all, it should be honest. The resolution was carried.

The SECRETARY: We will need to get out a form for this purpose.

The PRESIDENT: It would be well for those keeping bulls for public service to have the printed certificate and sign it when the cow is served.

Mr. PATTEN: With the consent of my seconder, I would add that the certificate should give the date of service.

Mr. JOHNSTON: In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that would be absolutely impossible. I have to take in a great many. If I was asked I could not give within months of any of them.

After further discussion it was agreed to amend the resolution so as to provide that the date as well as the fact of service shall be stated on the certificate.

The SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Francis Green, stating that he was to sail for England early in March, and for that reason tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association and of the Association itself.

Mr. LINTON: At the last meeting of the Executive it was mentioned that Mr. Green had rendered great service to the Shorthorn breeders of Canada, and that he had never received remuneration in any shape save his bare expenses. It was then stated that the Association should in some manner recognize Mr. Green's services by presenting him with some tangible evidence of appreciation. I move that that be done.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL seconded the resolution with some highly appreciative words respecting Mr. Green. The resolution was carried.

The President appointed as a committee to carry out the wishes of the Association in this matter Messrs. Johnston, Patten and Wade, who reported as follows:

Your committee beg leave to report as follows: We recommend to the Association to present Mr. Francis Green, sr., with a gold watch, as a very small token of their appreciation of his great and gratuitous services in many ways to the Association ever since its establishment, notably in his compiling a complete index to the English herd book at very great labor, which cannot fail to be of exceedingly great service to the officers of the Association, as well as being a memorial of the inception of our Association; also its laborious work.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Chairman.

On motion the report was adopted.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, Messrs. Frank Shore and Fred Hodson acting as scrutineers, and resulted as follows:

President : Richard Gibson, Delaware.

Vice-President for Ontario : Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.

" *Quebec :* D. Brims, Athelstane, Que.

" *New Brunswick :* Josiah Wood, M.P., Moncton.

" *Nova Scotia :* Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax.

" *Prince Edward Island :* Hon. D. Ferguson, M.P.P., Charlottetown.

" *Manitoba :* John E. Smith, Brandon.

" *British Columbia :* J. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing.

" *North-West Territories :* Mr. Chapman, Grenfel.

Executive Committee : To replace those retiring by expiring of time, and also Mr. Francis Green, resigned—Messrs. David Rae, Fergus; Wm. Linton, Aurora; F. J. Patten, St. George; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; W. S. Biggins, Clinton, and Secretary Henry Wade, Toronto.

Auditors : Messrs. Francis Green, jr., Toronto, and Frank E. Shore, London.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition Association : Richard Gibson, Delaware, and Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.

Delegate to Western Fair : Richard Gibson, Delaware.

Delegate to Ottawa and Montreal Exhibitions : R. R. Sangster, Lancaster.

Delegate to Central Farmers' Institute : C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

World's Fair Committee : Richard Gibson, Jas. Russell and Robert Miller.

The President, in acknowledging the honor done him by his re-election, said: I feel as though I would like to be your President for another year, for the reason that when I entered upon the duties of the office I realized that it would take some little time to get into harness, particularly as I had to follow so good a man as Mr. Dryden. I think, as I have said before, that we have done remarkably well this year, and I trust that next year we shall do even better.

The Dominion and the Columbian Exposition.

The President: It is with great pleasure that I announce to you that we have with us Prof. Saunders, who represents the Dominion Government in relation to the Columbian Exposition, and I am sure we shall all be glad to hear from him what the authorities there are prepared to do respecting the cattle industry.

Prof. Saunders exhibited a lithograph of the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, and explained that the stock buildings were not shown on the plan, but that they would cover forty acres and would be situated at the back of the transportation building. He gave a brief account of the several buildings already in course of construction or soon to be begun, stating among other things that there would be a dairy building in which experiments with different breeds of dairy cattle would be carried on. He continued: With regard to the matter of live stock, I discussed the subject very fully with the authorities, and shall submit the results of the notes I have taken, and shall be glad to answer any questions you may ask me. Awards will be made in a general way in the form of medals or diplomas, but in the live stock department many prizes are being given. The supervisors will require exhibitors to furnish the necessary help for the feeding and care of the stock as well as for the cleanliness of the building. The Exhibition Association, according to their printed rules and regulations, agree to provide ample

facilities for the conveyance and distribution of water throughout the grounds, and the water will be supplied free of cost, and forage and grain will be furnished at reasonable prices at depots conveniently located within the grounds. Only one animal in any one division and class can be shown by any exhibitor.

Before going to Chicago I had an interview with Mr Wade and discussed with him the probabilities as to what our stock men might require in the way of accommodation for the animals they might want to show, and Mr. Wade gave me figures which, when I submitted them to the fair people they thought were ambitious on the part of Canada and too generous almost for them to entertain. Still they will be glad to meet us as far as they possibly can in the space available. At the Centennial we had 68 horses; it was suggested to me that I should ask the opportunity to show 150, but they cut them down to from 75 to 100. The Chief thought it would be better to keep as near as possible to the lower figure, sending no animals but the best the country could produce. In cattle we had 72 at the Centennial. We have an understanding with them that we may carry that up to from 100 to 150, but not to exceed the lower figure if possible. The total accommodation provided for horses is 2,000, and the same for cattle, and the limit they have given to Canada I think, under the circumstances, a very liberal one, showing that the exhibits from the rest of the world will be cut down very closely. In regard to sheep, we had 56 at the Centennial. We have the privilege of increasing that to 150. Of swine we had 50 at the Centennial; it was supposed we could bring all we wanted to bring and they would not exceed 100 in all. With regard to sheep, some gentlemen have been asking me about the supply of food. I enquired about succulent food and was told by the Chief that it is expected that they will have a large supply of such food, and I suppose equally good provision will be made for all the animals, and a good supply will be available at at reasonable prices.

I found the gentlemen at the head of departments exceedingly courteous and willing to meet any proposition in the most liberal spirit consistent with the limitations put upon their departments, and all seemed anxious that Canada should make a good showing; they were perfectly satisfied that we can do so if we choose to make the attempt. It remains for our own people to put their best foot forward and demonstrate the resources of Canada in this line. Your president suggested that as I represented the Dominion Government, I should explain what Government was prepared to do in this matter. I have not had much opportunity of discussing this subject with the Minister to whom the management of this work has been specially entrusted, but from the wording of the Order in Council which was adopted by the Government, I gather that the Government expects to pay the cost of transport on everything going to the exposition from the point of shipment and back. That of course will involve a very large outlay. Besides that, with regard to manufactured products, caretakers will be paid to look after the grounds and to help in putting the exhibits into shape. But I believe it is expected that the Provincial Government shall take hold and render assistance in bringing the products together for exhibition and to make the selection. The matter was so new to me that I am not prepared to discuss every aspect of the case, but I hope to have some interviews with the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and some of the other heads, and try to reach some conclusions as to what shall be done in this very important section of the exhibit. I know from the number of medals and commendatory notices given to the stock at the Centennial, that if we have made any sort of reasonable progress since then, we run a very good chance of taking a creditable proportion of the prizes at the Columbian Exposition. As far as I am personally concerned, I shall be only too happy to do everything in my power to meet the wishes of the gentlemen interested in this work, and to supply further information with a view to making the display as complete as it is possible to have it.

There was one point that President Buchanan wishes me to impress upon all who thought of sending stock, and that was, to see that nothing was sent but that which was in every respect first class. For our own credit individually, and for the credit of the country, it is important that the closest scrutiny should be given to every detail of the work of selection. I presume that in all cases this work of selection will be left to the associations which are specially interested in the classes of animals to be sent.

Mr. WADE: Is the figure of 100 cattle you have given meant to cover the whole of Canada?

Prof. SAUNDERS: Yes.

The PRESIDENT: With regard to the question of quarantine. It has been suggested that the fact of those cattle remaining 90 days in the building at Chicago should itself be regarded as a quarantine.

Prof. SAUNDERS: That is a matter that has been brought to the notice of the Minister, and is now under consideration to find if some method can be devised to enable the animals to be re-shipped without placing them in quarantine. The tenure by which we hold our advantage in England is but a thread. There are a large number of people ready to take advantage of any circumstance that may arise and use it as an argument against continuing it, and it will be necessary, in the interest of the stockmen themselves, that Canada should go very cautiously, and should do nothing but what will be in accord with the wishes of Britain.

The PRESIDENT: If the Dominion Government require these cattle to be quarantined on their return, would it not be fair to ask the Dominion Government to bear the expense of quarantine?

Prof. SAUNDERS: That is a matter that might fairly be considered and discussed, and the Minister would be ready to meet the stockmen in a liberal spirit.

Mr. MILLER: The Dominion Government proposes to provide the transportation to Chicago and back. That won't call for a very large sum, and they should be persuaded to do a little more than that.

Prof. SAUNDERS: I will be glad if the live stock associations will submit a memorandum of what should be done, so that I may have that basis for discussing the matter with the Minister.

The PRESIDENT: A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Minister, and instructed to ask for free transportation, maintenance, and the expenses of quarantine.

Prof. SAUNDERS: That question of maintenance would need to be defined. No Minister would want to commit himself to an indefinite sum in the way of expenses. It would not do to undertake the expenses of all the parties who might like to go in order to look after the animals. But I think the matter is a fair one for discussion. For the exhibits of manufactured goods caretakers are provided. There would be no corresponding advantage to the stockmen unless something were given in the way of maintenance.

Mr. JOHNSTON: Suppose I have four cattle to take. A number of men will be required to look after those animals, and the wages and board will not be less than $225 for your four cattle besides a man's own expenses. If the Government think there is anything in this business to make it worth while for people to run the risk and undertake the great expense involved and are going to act upon that opinion, it would be better for them to actually prevent anything from going on behalf of Canada, for the display will be a disastrous failure. The business is not so flourishing as to encourage any but a few professional exhibitors or those who make a practice of it, to go there without good assistance.

The PRESIDENT: I think we now have the information to form a basis of discussion, and I am sure we unite in thanking Prof. Saunders for his attendance.

Is the Shorthorn a General Purpose Cow?

Mr. JAMES TOLTON read a paper on the subject "Is the Shorthorn a General Purpose Cow?" as follows:

In what breed or in the crosses of what breeds can the general purpose cow be found? is a question that has been many times asked but, so far as I know, it has not been definitely answered. Neither do I suppose that it will be settled for all time by this paper.

The cow that is bred for special purposes, such as for beef, either by stall-feeding or grazing, or for dairy purposes, have and always will have their admirers; but, after all, what the general or average farmer wants is a cow that has to as large an extent as possible all these qualities combined.

Before endeavoring to answer the question it might be proper to try to define briefly what would constitute the general purpose cow. Would it not to as large a degree as possible be the cow that when judiciously mated, the product, if a female, in type should be equal or superior to the dam, or which, if a male, will be fit for the market in the shortest possible time, making the highest returns for the feed consumed? Would it not also be the cow which for the feed consumed produced the greatest number of pounds of butter or cheese of the finest quality, and when she has fulfilled her time for breeding and for dairy purposes, can be turned into beef of the highest quality at the least possible cost?

If the line of argument so far is sound we readily perceive that it would be of no avail to look for this cow in those breeds which are specially bred for beef purposes; neither will it be of use to look for her in those breeds which are bred exclusively for the dairy.

Now, I presume, it will require but little or no argument to demonstrate that the Shorthorn cow will nearly always produce her own type. If bred with the main object of beefing purposes, she takes a prominent and conspicuous stand among the beef cattle fed in this country, and I think the same might be said of every other country where improved breeds of cattle are kept. As an instance, at the late Fat Stock Show held at Guelph, all the animals exhibited (with the exception of one or two) were Shorthorns or grade Shorthorns. Again, in early maturity she takes a prominent place among other breeds. A friend of mine last winter fattened a number of yearlings that were two-year-old steers when shipped in June last, and they weighed from 1,400 to 1,435 pounds, and heifers of the same age that averaged 1,375 pounds, and there are many instances of these making from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds at that age; and again, are there any finer specimens of cows, heifers and calves found in any of the breeds than we see among the Shorthorns exhibited at our agricultural exhibitions?

Now, what is the record of the Shorthorn cow as a dairy cow? I am free to confess that it may be difficult to prove that she comes up to the qualifications laid down in this paper, and if so I think there are two causes why she does not. First, I think that it may be safely asserted that Shorthorn breeders generally have paid more attention to their feeding and beefing qualities than to a good performance at the milk pail. With this I do not propose to find fault—it is not the intention of this paper to find fault—for the breeders may have good cause for the particular line of breeding which they have followed. Secondly, if there have been competitive tests in this country, not only with other breeds of cattle but individual records, showing what can be done with a Shorthorn for a stated period, such competitive records have not come under my observation. I give the following, clipped from an agricultural paper, as the results of the British Dairy Show of 1890. At this show there were 437 cattle entered for the competition, and the tests were as follows: Shorthorns, 121.1; Dutch, 115.5; Ayrshire, 98.8; Guernsey, 98.1; Jersey, 90.8; Red Poll, 69.1; Dexter Kerries, 68.1. The second prize winning Shorthorn scored 117.9 points, but had the greatest milk yield of any in one day, viz., 61.3, but being under 3 per cent. in fat; so you see in Britain, where some of the breeders breed for milking purposes, the Shorthorn cow can show a good record. At a Farmers' Institute meeting which I attended lately, one gentleman stated that the best dairy cow was a cross between Shorthorns and Ayrshires. To get the best, you will notice, it required a cross with the Shorthorn.

Now, is it not a fact that public opinion is a fairly safe guide in domestic matters as well as other questions? It is true that it may and does sometimes err. Well, how is public opinion on this general purpose cow question? Although we have in Ontario nearly all the leading breeds of improved cattle, and we have had them for many years, what do we find? Why, about nine-tenths of the cows kept by the general farmer are Shorthorns and their crosses. Now, you have noticed that the title of this paper was the

query, "Is the Shorthorn Cow a General Purpose Cow?" I have endeavored to present some facts and figures with the view of answering the question in the affirmative, but will leave it with you to say whether I have done so or not.

Mr. SIMMONS suggested that the paper, which he characterized as a live one, should be left with the Association to be incorporated in the report of proceedings.

Mr. HODSON said that as the annual report of the Agriculture and Arts Association had grown small of late, such papers as the one they had just listened to might be incorporated in it with advantage.

Mr. SIMMONS said that if Mr. Tolton would leave the paper in Mr. Wade's hands he (Mr. Simmons) would do all in his power to have it incorporated in the report of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

The PRESIDENT said that the publication of a separate report of the Association in pamphlet form should be considered.

Mr. MILLER said that a discussion of the paper itself might be useful. He believed that even Shorthorn breeders had not sufficient faith in the Shorthorns as general purpose cattle. In this breed they could have excellent dairy cows and first class fat cattle at the same time. He himself had such upon his farm, though they were regarded first as beef cattle. If it was necessary to use them as dairy cattle they could be so used at a profit. He for several years had the pleasure of seeing some of the Scotch and English herds. Mr. Thompson of Inglewood visited a Scotch herd with him, and was surprised to see what fine big bags the cows had, and what good condition their calves were in. He had also seen some at the dairy show and found none which could make more money for the dairy. This advantage of the Shorthorn as a general purpose cow should be claimed, and, if possible, specimens should be sent to the Columbian Exposition to substantiate the claim.

Mr. SANGSTER gave the record of those Shorthorn cows on his farm as kept by himself, from April, when they calved, to the middle of July. Each cow averaged on grass alone 47 lb. of milk. The first cow's milk averaged 23 lb. to the pound of butter, the second 22½, and the third 23½ lb. to the pound of butter. They were fed nothing at all, and had only ordinary good pasture. They were fleshy cattle and always in good order. They belonged to a Scotch family, the sires crossed on top with the Cruikshank. He had three Cruikshank heifers which had given milk since July and were milked daily, giving a good return.

Mr. JEFFS dwelt upon the importance of having cows which when they stopped milking could be sold to advantage, and in this respect the Shorthorns were to be highly commended.

Mr. Alex. Smith told of one of his cows, Shorthorn, that yielded an average of 48 lb. of milk per day, from which 15 lb. of butter per week was made.

Mr. SANGSTER instanced two heifers in his possession, which, after their first calves, yielded milk from which 16 lb. of butter was made in six days. They were of the Cruikshank family.

The PRESIDENT said that in the great London dairies would be found Yorkshire and Lancashire Shorthorns, but bred on the same lands as the pedigreed cattle. These cattle were bought because they were better milkers, and when they ceased to be valuable for milking they could be sold for beef. They were bought just calved, and would perhaps remain three years milking and never served. Why not buy Holsteins? Because when they were through milking they were mere bags of bones and could not be sold at anything like the price of Shorthorns.

The President then announced that they had a pleasing ceremony to perform in the presentation of a gold watch and an address to one of their old comrades—one who had been most earnest in the work of the Association from the beginning. Addressing Mr. Green he informed him of the appointment of the committee to carry out the Association's wish in respect of the presentation, and of the decision and action of that Committee.

Mr. JOHNSTON, chairman of the committee, explained that it had been intended to have the address ready, but owing to the short time that had been allowed, this was impossible. He expressed the highest appreciation of Mr. Green's work, and the deepest regret that the country was to lose so valuable a citizen. Dr. Patten would present Mr. Green, on behalf of the Association, with the watch which had been purchased, and which was intended as a recognition of the services Mr. Green had rendered the Association, though its value was slight compared with the value of those services. Had they been wealthy enough to have doubled the value of this token and that ten times over, they would not have expressed the feelings of good will and kindly sentiment entertained by the members of the Association for Mr. Green. The presentation then took place. The following is

THE ADDRESS.

To Francis Green. sr., Innerkip, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—As circumstances are such that you have found it necessary to sever your connection with this Association, on the executive of which you have proved yourself one of its most active members, and in which capacity you have rendered invaluable services, we cannot therefore allow this opportunity to pass without placing on record our appreciation of the gratuitous labor bestowed in the interests of the Shorthorn breeding in Canada. As you are now about to take your departure from amongst us, we desire in some tangible way to show our esteem of your services, and would beg of you to accept this watch, a small memento of the connection you have had with the Shorthorn interests of this country. It is our earnest hope that you may have a safe voyage to the home which you have selected, and that you still may have many days in store in which to look back on a useful and honorable life.

Signed on behalf of the Directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association by

A JOHNSTON,
DR. PATTEN,
H. WADE,
} Committee.

Mr. GREEN, in responding, assured his friends that the work he had done was a labor of love and that he had already been compensated by the enjoyment he had had in the performance of it. His only regret was that it had not been in his power to be of greater service to the Association. He would always remember with the greatest pleasure the friends he had met in this work, and the many pleasant meetings they had. He had not many years to live, but while life lasted they might be sure of his best wishes for their success. When any of them came to the Old Country he hoped they would see him if possible, and if he could be of any use to them in any way they could always command his services.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. MCEWENS OF WALES.

Mr. GREEN then read the following paper:

As this is a Shorthorn breeders' meeting it may not be considered out of place to refer to the death of an old Welsh agriculturist, Mr. McEwens, who begun with the Castle Martin cattle. Finding them not suiting the requirements of the farmer, he then tried Herefords; these did not in his experience come up to his idea of what was the most profitable animal for his county; finally he commenced with Shorthorns and continued them till his death at 80 years of age. With this gentleman, or perhaps I should say this tenant farmer, by which name he always liked to be styled, I have had the pleasure (I may say the honor) of acting for over forty years in the agricultural societies which we and others of the county helped to establish in the county in which he lived. His energy continued till the last, for he attended the market three days before he was called hence. He also attended a coursing match where he caught cold a few days before his death, and thus in his old days he became a victim of the prevailing influenza. I will proceed to read somewhat of his career, which I hope will prove of value as being that of a good practical man who grew into and died a Shorthorn breeder.

He lived at Attly Cadus, Fox Grove, in South Wales, and was, as the editor of the Welsh newspaper says, in which I can faithfully conform, one of the most practical and successful men in South Wales. He retained his sound judgment and keen business qualities up till a few days before his death. Mr. McEwens had sometimes as many as three farms in hand, and for the greater part of his life he farmed between four and five hundred acres. At an early age he succeeded his father in the farm and fortune, followed his example and that of his ancestors in rearing black or Castle Martin stock, and although he was as successful as most people he soon began to entertain grave doubts respecting the paying qualities of the unadulterated native breed as cattle suitable for his district (Carmarthenshire). A few more years' experience converted his doubts into firm conviction, and he straightway sold off his blacks and began to give attention chiefly to Herefords. He thought these an improvement in some respects, but it did not take long to persuade him that Herefords were, comparatively speaking, a failure also. Eventually he decided on going in for the pure Shorthorns, and of this he never repented. For certain purposes he would occasionally buy a few good specimens of the black and other breeds, or even crosses, but he depended mainly on Shorthorns, and his predelictions for that class were stronger year by year while he lived. He was a great foe to inbreeding, and held that every kind of animal is liable to speedy deterioration when there is not a frequent infusion of fresh blood. However good his animals might be, he made it a rule to go to the best English sales and bring down a new Shorthorn bull of the very best and purest strain he could find.

He used to sell large numbers of calves got by these pedigreed bulls, and generally got from $100 to $150 for his bull calves. Looking at such results one can hardly wonder at his preference for Shorthorn cattle, and we must admit that the consistent practice of such a judicious, widely experienced and thoroughly practical tenant farmer as Mr. McEwens is a powerful argument in their favor. For some years he had, for reasons which need not be specified, left off exhibiting cattle at the September and the usual annual stock shows, but he continued to send fat beasts now and then to the Christmas shows.

Mr. McEwens will also be long remembered in the improvement of the sheep in his county. It may be said with practical truth that it was he who introduced the Shropshire Down into that part of Wales, and he soon spread them among his fellow farmers far and near. In this, as in other things, a great deal of his success arose from the fact that he never did things by halves. He went to the fountain-head and got the best of everything. He would go up to England and give $300 or $350 for rams, and local farmers soon discovered the worth of his ram lambs so well that they would buy them up readily at $50, $60 and $65 a piece. He was not a bad man to deal with, although a keen man of business, and every one was well aware of his perfect straightforwardness and integrity, without which no one can succeed in business for any length of time. The idea, for example, of exhibiting a black colored beast as a Castle Martin, if he knew there was a mixture of some other breed in it, would utterly shock him.

Shorthorn Scrubs.

Dr. Patten read a paper on the Shorthorn Scrubs, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is with a great deal of diffidence that I appear before you to-day to offer a few observations on the above subject. Since the inception of this Association we have had a good number of admirable and able papers on Shorthorns, treating of their great and good qualities, in fact placing them so far ahead every other competing breed that I feel somewhat chary about saying anything that would seem to be derogatory of their excellence lest I might be deemed a traitor in the camp, and so have the treatment meted out to me accordingly. But gentlemen, that I may not be misunderstood, let me here say that I yield to no one in admiration and praise of a true and honest Shorthorn, and it is because of this that I have the good of the Shorthorn interest at heart that I broach this subject at all. Yet on the other hand I wish it to be understood that I could not enter into a defence of, nor have a good word to say for, a pedi-

greed Shorthorn scrub, preferring to wage an uncompromising warfare among them until they are rejected to the cool shades of oblivion. It is not many years since that it appeared that all that was essential to make a sale of Shorthorns at a good round sum was to have a good pedigree, that seeming to be the prize factor to the neglect of other qualities that were or should have been more important to the purchaser. But I am glad to state that I think the times have somewhat changed, and that the trend of the times is now more to the qualities of the animal rather than to the pedigree.

I believe, however, that the requisites both of good pedigrees and good qualities are not as yet having that weight with the breeders of Shorthorns, as a whole, that they should have.

The prices that were realized for thoroughbreds have taken an appreciable fall, as also the ready sales of the animals, which may be accounted for in various ways, as depression of the times, the great increase of the breed numerically, competition of other breeds, and what may be called carelessness but better gross stupidity in breeding. It may be said by some that we have no competitors of the Shorthorn, but if we study the markets both of the Old Country and United States, and also note the results attained at the fat stock shows and numerous fairs, we as breeders of Shorthorns cannot but admit the fact that those of other breeds are attempting to hedge us in on every side and snatch from the reds and the roans their well-earned laurels. And if we as Canadian breeders of this famed breed desire to hold the high position which we do now and ever should, it is necessary that we put forth our greatest energies and exercise our best judgments, and as well not be parsimonious of the means at our disposal, that we may always obtain the best, not only to breed our herds but the best to form our herds.

Prof. Sanborn, in the *Breeders' Gazette*, states that he attended sales where thoroughbreds were sold at less than their beef values, so much so that they were resold for beef and realized to the purchaser a clear profit of from $15 to $18 on the transaction. This, he thinks, indicates that the time has come when the common farmer has so far lost faith in the thoroughbred that he will not pay more for the average animal than the market value of beef. He as well gives his experience of feeding the average Shorthorn and the common breed, and makes the statement that the average Shorthorn shows no more growth for a given amount of food than the native steers, and that their only point of superiority is in form. In his first statement I believe there is no doubt a grain of truth, but to his last I must demur, as the Shorthorns are noted not only for the form but the early maturity and feeding qualities, giving as we know a greater return in the shape of beef for a given amount of food than others. Yet is it not a fact that there are now many pedigreed animals that yield no adequate return for the food consumed by them, and because of this number there is to a certain extent a stigma cast on the whole class, which is unfair and unjust as it is misplaced, and should be shouldered by the breeders. Pedigree to a certain extent is a guarantee that the ancestry of its race possessed those characteristics which gave a value to the name and form of the breeds which was world-wide, and assured the reasonable probability of transmitting these qualities to the progeny. But who of us are there that have not seen offered for breeding purposes animals that were but a travesty on the true and typical Shorthorn. These are what I call Shorthorn scrubs, which have some if not all of the inferior qualities of their race concentrated in themselves with but a few if any of their redeeming ones. And as like has a tendency to beget like they have in themselves those inherent proclivities that tend to worthlessness, and if bred from will turn out to their progeny those qualities which we are or should be trying to obviate in our breeds. The true Shorthorn surpasses the common scrub in form, weight, early maturity, having the power of assimilating the food for the production of beef. These qualities cannot be predicted of a Shorthorn scrub. In fact were I given my choice to breed from even the common scrub so called or the Shorthorn scrub I should prefer the former, for by choosing them and always selecting the best I would no doubt obtain results that if they did not equal the Booth and Bates would be far superior to the animals with which I started. But in the Shorthorn scrub I would have those deleterious qualities that have been transmitted so indelibly stamped into their natures that they would increase the unmitigated evil and that virtually so failure would be all along the line, and in the end disappointment if not financial ruin.

Good times and high prices have time and again been practical to the breeders of Shorthorns, and that in the near future, but so far to many of the breeders it has been a dim future. And until we have more enthusiasm in this line of business and place a higher ideal before us, I think it is well that our halcyon days be deferred. We then from necessity, if not from choice, will be compelled to exercise a greater care and judicious selection of animals from which to breed, that we may have more sterling qualities in our herds that are predominant in those of our best breeders.

We will thus press those who are not in the lead on to greater endeavors and ourselves to greater possibilities. It then behoves us as breeders not only to exercise the greatest prudence in breeding the herd with the best male that we can obtain, but to make a judicious and thorough weeding out of those females from the herds that do not come up to a high standard. And if we do not agree with Prof. Sanborn in his statement when he says that from 50 to 60 per cent. of the females and a greater part of the males should be consigned to the block and not bred from, yet I believe some of you at least will agree with me and say that in order to allow success in the breeding of Shorthorns we must dispense with the scrub, and thus do away with quite a per cent. of the worst, and act on the principle of the survival of the fittest.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the question of auditing the accounts, a duty which had been usually performed by Mr. Green, whose intended absence would make other arrangements necessary.

Mr. MILLER moved that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive. The resolution was seconded and carried.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved a vote of thanks to those who had read papers at this meeting. The resolution was seconded and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

DOMINION AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday, February 4th, 1892, at 11 a.m.

The following members were present:

Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place (President); Jas. McCormack, Rockton; Thomas Guy, Oshawa; M. Ballantyne, St. Marys; W. Stewart, jr., Menie; H. E. Eyre, Harlem; John Crosby, Campbellford; W. C Edwards, M.P., Rockland; Alf. Brown, Bethel; W. M. Bass, Newboro'; W. J. Biggins, Clinton; A. Terrill, Wooler; A. Haig, Menie; A. W. Smith, Simcoe; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

Mr. JOSEPH YUILL, the President, opened the meeting with the following remarks: When I left home this morning I intended reading an address, but I came away and left my paper on the table, and I hope you will excuse me for the few verbal remarks that I make. I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that 1891 has been the most successful year for Ayrshire breeders that we ever had in Canada. I think it is twenty-six years since I commenced breeding Ayrshires, and 1891 has been the most successful year of the lot. There were a good many dairy prizes offered at the different shows, and except at Sherbrooke these prizes were all taken by Ayrshires. R. Roberts of Howick, Que., took the $20 prize that was offered at Montreal, also the $30 prize on Ayrshire cattle, taking into consideration the cow that gave the most milk in a day. Dawes of Lachine, took a prize on Ayrshire cattle also. Thos. Irving of Montreal, took the first prize on Ayrshire and the second on Jersey cattle, and Mr. Story took a first prize on Ayrshires at London. The sweepstake prize was awarded to an Ayrshire cow owned by Mr. Ballantyne of St. Mary's. With one exception the Ayrshire has taken every prize there was for competition. Then as far as cattle are concerned, there were three gentle-

men sent from New Brunswick to buy 160 cattle; 80 of these were Ayrshires; they got all they wanted of other breeds, but they went home short of Ayrshires. I met one of the gentlemen at Ottawa and he showed me his prices, and he paid more for the Ayrshires than for any other breed. One of the gentlemen was good enough to send me a report of the sales. These cattle were all sold by auction, and the Ayrshires brought the highest prices of any breed. I am very sory that I have not the report to read to you.

The minutes of the meeting were read by Henry Wade, Secretary. It was moved by Mr. A. Brown, seconded by Mr. J. McCormack, that the minutes be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by A. W. Smith, seconded by T. Guy, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Report of the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen,—The Executive Committee beg to submit the Fifth Annual Report of this Association for the year ending in 1891. We have added to our list of members fourteen new ones, and ten old members have paid for the second period; latter will be entitled to the second volume when published.

There are forty-five members on our roll who now owe their second period fee, as we decided some time ago that the fee would only be collected for each volume.

We are pleased to say that the first volume, although not quite ready to be sent out during the year, was sent out a few days ago, containing 1,124 males and 1,600 females in book proper, and 233 males and 407 females in the appendix, a grand total of 3,364 animals. This book has given the Secretary a great deal of trouble, as the numbers have had to be changed in all the ramifications of the pedigrees.

The printers have also been tardy, but we hope it is now complete and that it will fill a long felt want. Two hundred and fifty copies have been printed at a cost of $2.70 per volume: selling price to non-members $3.00; to members free. We hope all the members will take an interest and assist the Executive in selling them or obtaining new members. Our registrations for the second volume, taking in 1892, amount to 464 animals.

An arbitration was held at the Windsor Hotel on the evening of September 21st and 22nd, 1891, of which the report was not received until the 21st of December, 1891, as Mr. James A. Cochrane, the arbitrator, had to leave suddenly for Europe, so it did not come in time to be printed in our first volume. It was about the cow "Lady of the Lake," sold by Mr. P. R. Wright to Mr. Fox of West Winchester. The report will be submitted to you.

The Ayrshire cattle made a splendid turnout at the different shows last fall, especially at the Toronto and Montreal exhibitions, and we hope that the best will be kept to send to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

The Secretary-Treasurer's books have been audited, of which the following is the result:

Receipts.

January 1st, 1891. Cash on hand	$130 00
Cash 10 second period members	30 00
" 14 new members	42 00
Total	$202 50

Expenditures.

Feb. 5th, 1891. By cash, F. S. Dickey, reporting	$ 5 00
Sept. 22nd, 1891. " H. Wade and Fox, hotel expenses *re* arbitration	10 00
December 30th, 1891. Balance on hand	187 50
Total	$202 50

Since then $143.90 has been paid out for herd books, leaving to-day a balance of $43.60 to the credit of the Association, all of which is respectfully submitted.

H. WADE, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary then read the agreement as signed by Mr. Rodden and himself on behalf of the two Ayrshire Breeders' Associations, and the result of an arbitration held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on September 21st and 22nd, 1891:

ARBITRATION.

In the matter of pedigree of Lady of the Lake No. 1875, Vol. I. Canada Ayrshire Herd Record, and of another pedigree of "Lady of the Lake" differing from that one, that is given by the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, concerning which a matter of dispute exists relative to the said pedigrees, and to the progeny of the said "Lady of the Lake," that are not agreed upon between the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association and the Ayrshire Importers and Breeders' Association of Canada, and whereas the executive committees of the Associations have not agreed to a settlement.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of our respective Associations, and being authorized by the same to that effect, with the view of coming to an amicable arrangement in regard to the said pedigrees of "Lady of the Lake," hereby covenant and agree as follows:

I. We agree to leave the settlement of the said matter in dispute between the said Associations to be decided by an umpire, and further hereby agree and bind ourselves for our respective Associations to accept unconditionally the discussion and recommendations of the umpire agreed upon as follows:

II. We agree to accept Mr. James A. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que., as umpire of this matter.

III. We agree to submit to Mr. James A. Cochrane the evidences and correspondence we have to produce in support of our respective contentions, with the view of obtaining his decision upon the matter in question, or his recommendations concerning the same, and the action to be taken by the said Associations to settle the matter amicably.

IV. It is understood and agreed that the decision of the said umpire in the matter above referred to will also apply to the progeny of the said cow No. 1875.

V. We agree to publish the decisions of the said umpire and his recommendations in the volume of our respective herd books, and first to be published after this date, and place the same prominently in the column of addenda and errata, unless otherwise ordered by the umpire.

Signed by, WM. RODDEN, Canadian Ayrshire Association.
H. WADE, Dominion Ayrshire Association.

THE UMPIRE'S DECISION.

MONTREAL, September 22nd, 1892.

Whereas there is an unsettled question between the Ayrshire Importers and Breeders' Association of Canada and the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, concerning the pedigree of an Ayrshire cow called "Lady of the Lake," sold in 1861 by Mr. P. R. Wright, of Cobourg, Ont., for an Agricultural Society, the said Associations having agreed to refer the matter to the undersigned, James A. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que., as arbitrator, with the view of coming to an amicable arrangement regarding the breeding of the said animal, and to obtain decisions and recommendations from the umpire, I beg leave to report as follows:

Two meetings were held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, with the representatives of both Associations. Mr. Wm. Rodden, on behalf of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Record, shows that the pedigree was published in their first volume, as follows: Lady of the Lake,

No. 1875, red with white spots, calved January 5th, 1859; bred and owned by P. R. Wright, Cobourg, Ont.; sire, Dundee 3rd —1826—; dam, Lady Betty; imported by Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont.

A pedigree form was shown, filled up as above, with certificate of service, signed by J. W. Hough, owner of the sire Dundee 3rd and Mr. Geo. Leclere, the Secretary at the time, certified to the correspondence of the three district delegates, Messrs. Jones, Hough and Morton, being received, some of which bearing on this pedigree could not be found, having been placed among departmental papers and mislaid when removed to Quebec some years since.

Mr. Henry Wade, on behalf of the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book Association, submitted two papers found by Mr. J. P. Fox among his late father's effects. First, a receipt as follows:

Received from Mr. Fox $100 for an Ayrshire heifer, "Lady of the Lake," sold to him this day by,

(Signed) P. R. Wright, Owner and Breeder.

Cobourg, 24th October, 1861.

Second, the pedigree: Lady of the Lake, calved 8th January, 1859; sired by Neil Gow; dam, Primrose by Dundee, etc.; color red, white marks.

1st prize at Hamilton as one year old, 1860.
1st " London as two years old, 1861.
1st " Northumberland as two years old, 1861.
1st " Hamilton Township as two years old, 1861.

Refer to stock register of U. C.

(Signed) P. R. Wright, Owner and Breeder.

Mr. Wade also submitted two private registers of the late Mr. Wright's, which had only recently been found, and in the older one the pedigree is given as follows: Lady of the Lake, sire, Neil Gow; dam, Primrose; color, dark fawn, marked with white about flanks; calved 8th of January, 1859. October, 1861, sold to Winchester Township Agricultural Society, C. J. Fox, West Winchester P.O, for $100 in calf to P. of W.

Further on in the same book is an entry of service: February 27th, 1861, Lady of the Lake, heifer of Prince of W.

I beg to say that after a careful consideration of the evidence on both sides and the verbal testimony of Messrs J. P. Fox, Thos. Irving and George Leclere, I am of the opinion that the two versions of the pedigree are those of one and the same animal, and that the form given in Mr. Wright's register is the correct one, although in the absence of these registers and Mr. Fox's papers the Committee of the C. A. H. R. were no doubt justified in giving the pedigree in the other way in accordance with their information.

I also recommend, inasmuch as the descendants of "Lady of the Lake" have been up to the present time fully registered in the C. A. H. R., and having proved themselves to be animals of the highest standing in the show ring and the dairy, that they be hereafter registered as first-class Ayrshires.

Respectfully submitted in duplicate.

Jas. A. Cochrane.

Hillhurst, Que., December 18th, 1891.

Quite a discussion then took place on the merits of this case, and the award of Mr. Cochrane was well criticised, as he pronounced the pedigree as found in Mr. Wright's book the correct one—the same as it is published in the appendix of our book, and then recommends us to record their cow and her descendants in the first class book. It ended with the passing of the resolution which follows:

Moved by H. E. Eyre, Harlem, Ont., seconded by Wm. Bass, Newboro, and resolved: That inasmuch as an arbitration was held in Montreal on the 22nd of September, 1891, before James A. Cochrane, Esq., of Hillhurst, Que., on the merits of the

two different pedigrees of a cow called Lady of the Lake, sold in 1861 by P. R. Wright of Cobourg to C. J. Fox of Winchester, in which decision the arbitrator says : That the two versions of the pedigree are those of one and the same animal, and that the form given in Mr. Wright's register is the correct one, thus substantiating the pedigree as printed in our Association Record, Vol. I., page 486, as Lady of the Lake —A 29—; furthermore, as the arbitrator also recommended that inasmuch as the descendants of "Lady of the Lake" have been up to the present time fully registered in the Canadian A. H. Record, that they be hereafter recorded as first-class Ayrshires; be it resolved that descendants from Lady of the Lake be recorded, if presented, in the first-class book with this proviso : that under each such pedigree N. B. be added, calling attention to the results of this arbitration and pointing out the animal in such pedigree having this strain of blood. Carried.

The Ayrshire Cow.

Mr. H. E. Eyre read the following paper : I will not attempt to give a detailed history of the rise and progress of the Ayrshire cow from the time she was half-starved in Scotland, one hundred and fifty years ago, until the present, with references showing how often she has distanced all competitors in the prize ring. Such a history might be useful to the uninitiated or to one who is only contemplating what breed of cattle will best pay him for the time and expense required to produce and maintain them. But the members of this Association are perhaps well acquainted with such history of the Ayrshire as may be gleaned from the meagre records available. I shall therefore content myself by calling your attention to a retrospect of some of the facts set forth by papers perhaps read at previous meetings by men whose knowledge and experience make them more competent to handle this subject than myself.

The names of the persons who first conceived the notion of assisting the poor and penniless peasant farmers, by improving the condition of their herds, seem to be shrouded by mystery, or at least not to be well authenticated.

The name of the breed from which new blood was drawn seems also to be a matter of question, if not of dispute. But there is neither mystery nor question as to the effect of the improved cow upon the condition of the keepers, for there dawned upon the owners an era of prosperity such as their ancestors had never seen, even in their wildest dreams. If the names of the philanthropists who did so much for their countrymen are merged in obscurity, we, even of Ontario, may be thankful that their good works live after them, and are perpetuated, as is also the name of their shire, by the name of the animal that their forethought, their energy and their unselfishness produced.

So well has the merit of the Ayrshire become recognized, that the promoters of other breeds claim that their strains were drawn upon to produce her. Thus we find those who favor the Holderness, the Jersey and the Holstein and others, trying to prove the Ayrshires indebted to them for their noble qualities. Be these things as they may, it is sufficient for us to know that the blending of some of these strains with the hardy and rugged cattle of the northern hills did produce a cow possessing all the superior qualities of the other dairy breeds, with a hardiness of constitution belonging to herself alone.

The vigorous constitution, the activity, and (if you will allow the term) the buoyant disposition of the Ayrshire cow, render her the poor man's cow, quite as much as the fact that she yields such large returns for the cost of her keeping Yet these very qualities so redeeming in our pets, I fear, have sometimes been abused even by their admirers, and a knowledge of their powers of endurance formed into an excuse of ill-treatment and neglect, while the peculiar intelligence and buoyant disposition so susceptible to kind treatment and capable of development into, if not almost human understanding, at least bovine appreciation and gratitude, have been by abuse perverted into obstinacy and treachery. For with the cow as with the child, the most amenable and tractable dispositions may, by injudicious treatment, become most malignant. Although the introduction of the Channel Island's cattle and the Holstein, and their adoption by the wealthier classes of cattle fanciers, have stimulated Ayrshire men to look to their laurels, by taking

better care of their cows than formerly, yet, there are so many owning Ayrshires who, through the pressure of other business and the force of habit neglect their cattle, that our "bossies" often have not a fair chance to show their sterling qualities. It is evident that a man who pays a fancy price for a fancy breed, because it is a fashionable one, will be better able and more likely to care for it than his less fortunate brother, who may find, despite his ambition, that

"Chill penury does repress his noble rage,
And chill the genial current of his soul."

But habit has a great deal to do with our lives, and sometimes we find a man consulting his own interests by attending to the animals which a beneficent Creator has bestowed upon him. But we want more than this from men like you. We wish you to publish herd and individual tests to show the whole world what the wee Ayrshire managed to do when fairly and squarely treated.

I urge this duty upon you and other extensive breeders like yourselves; noted as well for your rectitude in business as your success in breeding:

(1) Because your reputation is a guarantee against the calumnies and aspersions of those who through selfishness and jealousy may and do traduce the merits of the Ayrshire.

(2) Because such weak support as amateurs like myself could give would be ineffectual.

(3) Because you owe to us farmers and small breeders as customers, to yourself, and even to the Ayrshires to whom you are indebted for your present prominent position of wealth and affluence, the defence of the reputation of the animals that have been such a boon to yourselves and your country.

(4) We have to compete with men who are urging the claims of the Holsteins, an animal fostered in her own country by almost maternal care and treatment, and treated as one of her owner's family, clothed, combed and petted much as our buxom spinsters care for their pugs. Also with those who prefer the Jersey, bred and nurtured on the coast of sunny France, and possessing the same place in the household of her owner as the pig does in the kitchen of my countrymen. And more than this, these men, I am convinced, keep these animals sometimes for the reason Mr. R. Bonner keeps his Maud S. and his Sunol, because they are a luxury whose prices prevent ordinary and middle classes from enjoyment.

We are indebted to Mr. Winslow of Brandon, Vermont, and Mr. Drew of Burlington, in the same State, for an exhaustive statement of tests made by them. In a ten year test of his whole herd of from ten to sixteen cows Mr. Winslow's average was something over three tons of milk per cow per year. Mr. Drew gives a statement of his testing his herd of fifteen cows during the month of June. A number of Mr. Drew's cows were but two year old heifers and the herd on grass alone, and still the average for the month was nearly 1,000 lb., having a cream percentage which varied from 20 per cent. in a two year old to 30 in a fully developed cow, and we have several individual tests of 1,200 or 1,300 lb. for Ayrshires.

I am aware that these results may appear small when compared with a single test of a single cow given by Prof. Dean as 26,041 lb. in one year, but this last test was made at an experimental station in the United States for the purpose of showing what a cow could be made do under the most favorable circumstances; and then to a man who, like myself, is untravelled and unread, the story is like the Behring sea difficulty—a little fishy.

Do not imagine for a moment that I would insinuate that any person connected with the milking or weighing, or even reporting, was dishonest. By no means. But there is such a chance for mistakes, and we cannot always locate an error or tell who is to blame. Indeed I once heard of an innocent looking minnow working its way into a farmer's milk-can, and the much abused farmer never knew whether to blame the cow or the fish.

I believe Ayrshire men do not let their light shine as they should, if they desire to compete successfully with the breeders of other classes of cattle. In many agricultural papers we find all other popular breeds boomed but not a word for the Ayrshires.

A Yankee, speaking upon the improvement of stock, was once asked by a hearer what he had against the Ayrshires. He replied, "She is a very fine cow, but her breeders seem afraid some one will find it out.

Reliability in breeding is one of the commendable features of the Ayrshires By reliability I mean certainty of cows coming in when required as well as their prepotency in stamping their progeny with their own qualities. I have an Ayrshire cow from the Yuill herd, not seven years old, that has given birth to six calves all alive now. That is a calf for each year, three of them being males and three of them being females, all of which calved last spring, making in six years from a three weeks old heifer calf, without counting the progeny of her males, ten head of registered cattle. But four of these are females forward in calf, so that in less than seven years "Blanche of Devon" will, in all probability, become a family of fourteen. I speak of this not through selfishness nor a desire to parade my own performances, but because the Ayrshire has sometimes been wrongfully, yes, and maliciously charged with sterility.

In conclusion: The advancement of the interests of the Ayrshire is not only our duty from a business standpoint, but also from a patriotic and, more than this, to borrow President Awrey's term, I am bound to say from a religious standpoint as well. From a business standpoint, because statistics and the science of dairying has taught us that she is a dairy cow; better still, that she is *the* dairy cow, and fitted by nature to thrive on what others would suffer, and to yield to her owner magnificent returns for the care and expense of her maintenance. In fact, her lofty carriage, her sleek coat, slender horn, intelligent expression, clean cut jaw, slim neck, and symmetrical body give her a majestic presence that commends her to the buyer as well as the trader, and makes her an animal of ornament as well as for use, and a poet once said:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And, gentlemen, if party be the language of passion, there is none of the domestic animals better calculated to awaken the loftier feelings of man than the animal whose appearance and use combine the double office of profit and pleasure. And it is not surprising that the patron poet of the land of the heather should have penned his loftiest gems in admiration of that beautiful animal.

Sheer patriotism makes it our duty to disseminate in every possible manner the blood of the animal whose characteristics, a few of which I have enumenated, render her best fitted to withstand the rigors of a northern and variable climate, and thrive upon conditions which the poorest can furnish, and well repay the care and attention which the wealthy and middle classes can supply.

Thus may the farmer and breeder render quite as efficient service to his country in his day and generation as the statesman, and that too without danger of contaminating his morals by wading through the sloughs of political mire or sheltering those whom duty impels us to expose to the avenging powers of justice.

We should remember that society has a claim upon us; that we are our brother's keeper; that we should recognise every son of Adam as a brother of the dust, and do all we can to alleviate his suffering and improve his condition. Now, in a country in which the cow is recognized as the prime factor of peace and prosperity, how can we better glorify God than by benefiting our fellow creatures, and how can we better benefit them in this country than using our very best efforts to establish here the animal whose development will make earth another Eden and Ontario the garden of the world.

Mr. Eyre's paper was then discussed.

Moved by Mr. McCormack and seconded by Mr. Brown, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Eyre. Carried.

Mr. EDWARDS: I just wish I was able to live as Mr. Eyre describes the Ayrshires. In the first place, I did heartily appreciate the paper during the course of his reading. The great burden of his admirable paper was the influence and the well being of the Ayrshire cattle. I am not a boomer of Ayrshires. What is the history of booming? Booming was the worst thing that ever took place for the shorthorn cattle in Ontario. Now the Ayrshire men never boomed their breed in Canada. It is not necessary, as they can stand on their own merits. In reading our agricultural papers we find that booming and controversies are misleading. The great mistake is that a great many people in Canada hurt their stock sales by unduly booming. I am a breeder of three or four breeds myself, and I would not say which breed of cattle a man should have. I breed Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Devons and Jerseys. I am going to show where this unneeded booming is a mistake. You take special animals beyond their capacity and it is detrimental; you thereby break down and destroy the progeny.

Mr. MCCORMACK: I do not think that the Ayrshires are unduly boomed; they have all the merits represented in Mr. Eyre's paper.

Moved by the President that we adjourn, and meet in the Agricultural Hall at 2 o'clock. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting commenced at 2 o'clock with Mr. Yuill in the chair.

Mr. YUILL said: If there are any who have papers to read on Ayrshire cattle we will be very glad to hear from you.

THE AYRSHIRE A PROLIFIC ANIMAL.

The following paper was read by Mr. THOS. GUY, Oshawa, Ont.: Having been requested to furnish a few notes on Ayrshire cattle at this our annual meeting, I thought at first I would decline to do so, as I considered there were several others belonging to this Association much better able to do such work than what I am. But, at the same time, if everyone kept silence and refused to say anything when asked, such silence might be construed to mean that the cattle we represented had virtually no real merit to commend them to the general favor. This backwardness on the part of Ayrshire breeders in not indulging more freely in printers' ink is looked upon by some as a great failing, as their stock is thus kept in the background, and consequently has not attained that prominence that they deserved, whilst other breeds, perhaps less worthy, have by liberal advertising been pushed to the front.

There is no doubt a great deal of truth in this, yet, notwithstanding this apathy and indifference on the part of their owners, I think it cannot be denied that the Ayrshires are steadily and surely gaining public confidence by the best, most economical and substantial of all advertising, and that is by their own merits.

As a proof of this I will say that I have had more enquiries and made better sales the last year than ever I had before, and I have heard several Ayrshire men say the same thing. We get letters from all over the Dominion; from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the east to Manitoba and British Columbia in the far west. Another proof is, that last year the New Brunswick government decided to import into their province a number of the improved breeds of cattle and sheep and voted a sum of money for that purpose. These animals were to be brought into the province at the expense of the government, and at a certain date after their arrival were to be publicly sold to the highest bidder, with a view of having such scattered over the province, for the good of the country. In order to ascertain what breeds would be most desirable, circulars were issued and sent out all over the province. The result was their commissioners were instructed to purchase Ayrshires to the number of one half of the whole complement, while the other half was to be composed of the other different breeds, or in other words, the consignment was to contain as many Ayrshires as all the other breeds put together.

This, to say the least, is very encouraging to Ayrshire men, and shows that their favorites are in favor elsewhere as well as in Ontario. That they are worthy may be adduced from the fact that in contesting at the different dairy tests last year (as far as I can ascertain) they came out ahead in every contest in which they competed.

They were first here at the Industrial Fair, taking the *Farmer's Advocate* Silver Tea Set; first at London, winning the $50 prize; first at Sherbrooke, taking the $100 prize for the best ten cows, and also the $40 prize for the best four cows. These are victories worth recording.

It will not be necessary for me to say anything as to the origin or history of the breed. Ample information of this kind can be obtained elsewhere. In his preface to the herd books our genial and obliging secretary has given a pretty full account on this head, and any one desirous of information on these points will do well to consult it at their leisure. What I think we should aim at on such occasions as this, is something practical, something that we can vouch for as being correct from our own personal experience. I have had other breeds of cattle, but my conviction is, that for a dairy breed the Ayrshire is to be preferred to all others, as it gives the best returns for the amount of food consumed. I can testify that they are hardy and vigorous, and will live and breed to a good old age.

I feel somewhat delicate in speaking in praise of my own animals, as I fancy it savors somewhat of egotism, yet, at the same time if it is right and desirable that we should make known what our animals are capable of doing we must speak of what has come under our own observation. In order, then, to show the longevity and constitutional vigor of the Ayrshires, I hope I shall be pardoned if I introduce to those present some specimens of the breed that I am very familiar with. I refer to the cows that took the *Farmer's Advocate* prize of $100, in the year 1882.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to say for the information of those who are not acquainted with what took place at that time, that this prize was given by the late Mr. Weld as an extra at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, for the best five cows of any breed for general purposes and profit. As most of you know I was fortunate enough to secure this prize with five cows of my own raising. Four herds competed, some of them the most renowned in the Dominion, and although I heard no complaints at the time, it is possible some might have thought this prize was misplaced, and this is one reason why I wish to show in detail as near as I possibly can, what those cows have produced since that honor was accorded them.

It will be necessary to name them, and I will do so according to age:

(1) "Perfection" —181—, calved 8th June, 1871; sire, Eclipse, —105—; dam, Cherry, —180—.

(2) "Model" —403—; calved January 6th, 1878; sire, Bismarck, —119—; dam, Perfection, —181—.

(3) "Gurta 4th" —414—, calved January 6th, 1878; sire, Sirius, —219—; dam, Gurta, —298—.

(4) "Oshawa Lass 2nd" —129—, calved September, 1878; sire, Indian Chief, —129—; dam, Oshawa Lass, —185—.

(5) "Queen" —598—, calved November, 1879; sire, Clansman, —327—; dam, Model, —403—.

Two of these cows were sold sometime after, viz.: Gurta 4th and Queen. The first named to Mr. Golden of Iowa City, Ia., the latter to Mr. Nankin of Merivale, consequently I cannot give any definite account of what they have done further than that they continued to breed and were prize winners, the one in the States, the other at some of our exhibitions in Canada.

The other three, viz.: Perfection, Model and Oshawa Lass 2nd we kept in our own hands, and consequently know what they produced. Perfection produced sixteen calves, her first in 1873, when she was a little more than two years old, her last in

1889 when eighteen years old. She was subsequently fattened and sold for beef when in her twentieth year. Most of her calves grew up to be noted prize winners, viz. : Warrior, Model, Rosebud Laddie, Violet and Butterfly Duke. These have taken first place at some of our principal shows. Fourteen of her calves are recorded in the herd books, the other two, twins, died at birth.

Model has had eleven calves, most of them first-class animals, such as Snowflake, Queen Model 2nd, Lily Dale, Lord Lansdowne, Model 4th, Model 5th and White Prince, all taking first honors at leading shows. As the records will testify, I sold four of this cow's calves for $200 each, viz. : Lord Lansdowne, which went to the Government Farm, New Brunswick ; Snowflake and Lily Dale to Iowa, and Queen to Merivale. Two others, Model 4th and White Prince, at $100 each—thus realizing $1,000 for six of this cow's calves.

Oshawa Lass has given us eight calves, the last being born about New Year's, and she is hardy and in milk at the present time. Both this cow and Gurta were noted prize winners, having each taken as many as sixteen firsts in their class, and each taking first in a milking test in competition against all other breeds—Gurta at the Industrial in 1882 and Oshawa Lass same place in 1884.

This will show that these cows were good milkers as well as good breeders, and as they have been in milk most of the time, calculating from 6,000 to 8,000 lb. as their yield for a year, which is supposed to be the product of a good Ayrshire cow. This, added to their value in calves, will aggregate a very respectable sum.

There is another cow I wish to refer to before I conclude and that is Cherry —180— I bought this cow from the late Mr. Hough of Brockville, in 1871, and showed her at the Provincial, Kingston, the same year when she took a prize. She gave at this time 52 lb. of milk per day. She was the dam of Perfection. I kept her in my herd till she was in her twentieth year, when I fattened her and sold her for beef. She must have sixteen or seventeen calves, most of them in the Herd Books.

In conclusion I will say that possibly there are animals that could be mentioned that have done better, but taking those I have named together, I think it will be acknowledged that they made a good record, and it stands to show that this breed of cattle is both hardy and prolific and withal good producers.

Premature Breeding of Ayrshire Cattle.

Mr. Jas. McCormack also read a paper on premature breeding of Ayrshire cattle: The paper I am about to read has not been written with a view of puffing the Ayrshire breed of cattle, as the great length of time they have been before the people in both Europe and America has proven their excellence as a dairy breed. But I would like to call your attention to what I would call premature breeding. Viewing it as I do, I consider it an injury to the breed. We will suppose that a heifer drops her first calf at from twenty to thirty months, and it is altogether likely that she has been bred to a young and weak bull. This generally results in a fine but a weak calf. But not stopping there, the off-spring is bred in the same course again. Now to continue in this course of breeding year after year must result in degenerating and weakening the breed or the herd in which it is practiced.

There are herds in Ontario which have come under my observation that were in a much better standing a number of years ago than they are at present, which I attribute to a continuation of premature breeding.

In my experience of breeding, I consider that heifers would be better not bred before two years or twenty-six months old, unless a very strong heifer and well matured for her age. Then as strong a bull as possible ought to be used.

I also consider it would be to the advantage of the breed if bulls were not used until they were close on two years old. In my experience in breeding, I invariably have found that the stock from an aged bull is stronger and better stock than stock from a young bull ; and I also have found that cows that did not drop their first calves until they were three years old have, with rare exceptions, proven to be the best cows.

In my opinion a matured Ayrshire cow when fat ought to weigh from 900 lb. to 1,050 lb. on her feet, and matured bulls ought to weigh from 1,700 lb. to 1,900 lb. on their feet, when fat.

Mr. THOS. GUY: I think a heifer should not have a calf till it is two years and a-half old.

Mr. JAS. MCCORMACK: The largest milkers that we have calved when they were three years and a-half old.

Mr. BASS: I have not had much experience in breeding Ayrshires. Our herd consists of fifteen or twenty cows, and we always have them to come in when two years old. We think they make better milkers at that age; and if they do not come in then we let them go to the butcher.

Mr. EYRE: My opinion is, that if a heifer gives birth to her first calf when she is two years old, that she will make a better milker than if she was older. Some have different opinions to this, and think that they should grow larger. The main argument is this, if while the other organs are growing we neglect to develop the organs of reproduction, they are crowded out by the life producing parts. However, I think the most of the people down in our part of the country let the heifer come in when two years old, and they make much better milkers. I know one gentleman who is a successful stock breeder, and he says if you feed the animals well that at two years they make a far better cow than at three years. I have seen the calves from these cows and they are not small for their age. This is the extent of my experience.

Mr. BASS: Mr. President, I have never raised any calves from these two year old heifers, but I think that superior milkers come in when three years old, and three years afterwards I would let them run to beef.

Mr. STEWART: My experience was for the heifers to come in when two years old, and I would milk them right on until a couple of months of coming in again. I think they make better cows.

Mr. MCCORMACK: Mr. President, do you think there is anything in a bull being too old?

Mr. YUILL: I have not kept any, so I do not know.

Mr. BALLANTYNE: You have just got to deal with what you have got. If you have a weak animal let it grow; if it is a strong animal you can take and breed from it sooner than a weak one. Sometimes you get good calves from heifers at two years old; if the bull is not too young or too old then you get good vigorous stock.

Mr. H. E. EYRE: When an animal is too old it becomes sterile, and they fail in their reproduction.

Moved by H. WADE, seconded by W. M. BASS, "That the members of this Association have heard with profound regret of the death of Geo. Morton of Boissevain, Man., formerly an intelligent breeder of Ayrshire cattle in Brockville and Morton, and who in his time did a great deal for the Ayrshire cause. He was also a large prize winner, as well as a successful cheese maker, and for this latter vocation he used the Ayrshire cattle in his herd. We hereby express our sympathy to his family in their great loss." Carried.

Mr. WADE added: He will be remembered by you all. His genial face will not be seen amongst us again. I had the pleasure of being in his company last October, in Winnipeg. He was then looking hale and well. Since then he has passed over to the majority.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers then took place, and resulted as follows:

President: Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

Vice-President for Ontario: M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's.

Vice-President for Quebec: W. C. Edwards, North Nation Mills.

Vice-President for Manitoba : Geo. Steele, Glenboro'.

Vice-President for N. W. T. : Claude H. Manners, Moosomin.

Vice-President for P. E. I. : C. C. Gardener, Charlottetown.

Directors : Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; H. E. Eyre, Harlem; Jas. McCormack, Rockton; W. H. Stewart, jr., Menie; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; D. Nicol, Cataraqui; H. Caldwell, Orchardville.

Auditors : Wm. Bass, Newboro'; Alf. Brown, Bethel.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition : Jas. McCormack and Thos. Guy.

Delegates to London Exhibition : M. Ballantyne and A. Cains, Byron.

Delegates to Ottawa Exhibition : J. Yuill and C. Smith, Hintonburg.

Delegates to Farmer's Institutes : Jos. Yuill.

Delegates to World's Fair Committee : Thos. Guy and J. McCormack.

Judges : M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's; Wm. Crawford, Brown's Corners; J. M. Joness, Bowmanville; Campbell Smith, Hintonburg; H. G. Clark, Brampton; D. Nicol, Cataraqui; A. Cains, Byron; J. McCormack, Rockton; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place.

Moved by J. McCormack, seconded by A. W. Smith, that $50 of the funds of this Association be voted to H. Wade for his efficient service to date. Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the new directors was then held, at which it was moved by Jas. McCormack, seconded by W. M. Smith, that the expenses of the president, Jos. Yuill, amounting to $12.50, be paid. Carried.

DOMINION HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Dominion Hereford Breeders' Association was held in the Royal Hotel, Guelph, on December 9th, 1891. The following members were present: Messrs. Alf. Stone, F. A. Fleming, Albin Rawlings, Geo. Brent, F. Green, Geo. Cairns, Alex. Waldie and H. Wade.

Mr. Rawlings moved that in the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. F. A. Fleming be chairman of this meeting. Carried.

In reply to a question by Mr. Rawlings, Mr. Wade, the Secretary stated that he had now about 2,000 pedigrees entered ready for publication in the forthcoming herd book.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers was then proceeded with as follows :

President: F. A. Fleming, Weston and Toronto.

Vice-President for Ontario : Mr. Martin, Cayuga.

Vice-President for Quebec: Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst.

Vice-President for Manitoba: Sir D. A. Smith.

Secretary: H. Wade.

Directors: Messrs. A. Waldie, Alf. Stone, Joseph Cairns, Camlachie; A. Rawlings Forest; Geo. Brent, Warwick; H. D. Smith, Compton; M. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; Jas. Cochrane, Hillhurst; D. Jackson, Durham.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary was then read as follows :

TORONTO, December 8th 1891.

To the Officers and Members of the Hereford Breeders' Association.

DEAR SIRS,—As Secretary-Treasurer of this Association, I have not much to report, as our business has not been very progressive. It has not been thought advisable to call a meeting of the Executive during the last year, so our constitution has not been as yet prepared, but the rules of entry have been determined upon as follows :

Objects of the Association.

(1) To preserve the purity of Hereford cattle, and to promote the general interests of the importers and breeders of such animals.

(2) To collect, verify, preserve and publish the pedigrees of the said cattle, and other useful information relating to them.

Condition of Membership.

(1) Any one interested in Hereford cattle can become a member.

(2) By paying an entrance fee of $3.00, and an occasional subscription of $3.00, as occasion requires, or in other words, when the Association has entries enough to print a second volume.

Privileges of Members.

(1) To have the first volume of Canadian Hereford Herd Book free, when published, and to have special rates granted for registration, as mentioned below.

Recording Fees.

To members of the Association	$0 50
Non-members	1 00
Certificates, each animal	0 25
Transfer fee	0 25

(3) The yearly or periodical fee of $3.00 shall be the income of the Dominion Hereford Breeders' Association, and be used in paying for volumes of the Herd Book for members, and for any other purpose that may be thought by the Executive Committee to be to the advantage of the breed of Hereford cattle.

(4) The registration fees to be the property of the Agriculture and Arts Association to go towards office work, and the printing of the volumes.

(5) We have now enough pedigrees to print a Hereford volume and should the membership list increase to a sufficient size, the Agriculture and Arts Association would print it at once.

Treasurer's Report.

The following members have paid their initiatory fees :

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec	$3 00
Jas. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec	3 00
W. M. Vernon, Waterville, Quebec	3 00
Jos. Cairns, Camlachie, Ontario	3 00
Geo. Brent, Warwick West, Ontario	3 00
Sir Donald A. Smith, St. James S. Heights, Manitoba	3 00
Thos. Cannon, Aurora, Ontario	3 00
Total	$21 00

H. WADE, Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion, the report of the Secretary was adopted.

Mr. Rawlings proposed, seconded by Mr. Cairns, that the President, the Secretary and Mr. Green be a committee to arrange a system of prize lists for Hereford cattle. Carried.

Mr. Stone moved a vote of thanks to the Secretary for the care and diligence with which he had discharged his duties during the year. Carried.

It response, Mr. Wade assured the Association of his desire to promote in every way he could the interests of the Association.

The President, Mr. F. A. Fleming, presented his annual address in the form of a paper upon the merits of Hereford cattle, as follows :

Hereford Cattle.

Lack of time has prevented my preparing as full a paper as I should have wished on this subject, and I have only been able to jot down a few notes which, however, may be of interest to the members present as giving a description of the Hereford of a century ago, and some of their earlier and more recent records at the fat stock shows.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, an eminent agriculturist and writer on rural affairs, in his *Rural Economy* of Gloucester in 1788, more than 100 years ago, gives the following description of Herefords :

" The Herdforshire breed of cattle taking it all in all, may without risk, I believe, be deemed the first breed of cattle in this Island. In general appearance the Herefordshire cattle resemble very much those of Sussex, except in their superior size. Their frame is altogether athletic, with limbs in most cases sufficiently clean for the purposes of travelling. The form of many of them as beasts of draught is nearly complete. Besides their superiority as beasts of draught, and their being eligible as dairy stock, the females at least *fat kindly at an early age*, the strongest proof of their excellency as fatting cattle."

In another section of the book Mr. Marshall gives a description of the qualities of a Herefordshire ox intended for grazing in that country. " The general appearance is full of health and vigor. The countenance pleasant, cheerful, open ; the forehead broad ; the eye full and lively ; the horns bright, tapering, and spreading ; the head small ; the chop clean ; the neck long and tapering, the chest deep, the bosom broad and projecting forward ; the chine full, the loin broad, the hips standing wide and level with the spine, the quarters long and wide (at the nache), the rump even with the general level of the back not drooping or standing high and sharp above the quarters ; the tail slender, the barrel round and roomy, the carcass throughout being deep and well spread, the thigh clean and regularly tapering ; the legs upright and short ; the bone below the knee and hoof small, the feet of middle size, the cod and twist round and full ; the flank large ; the flesh everywhere mellow, soft and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, shoulders, and the ribs ; the hide mellow and middle thickness ; the coat neatly haired, bright and silky ; its color a middle red, with a bald face, the last being characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed." This then, is the picture of a typical Hereford as the breed existed about 100 years ago.

Another authority, Mr. I. H. Campbell, Charlton, Kent, a contributor to the " Annals of Agriculture " in 1790, in a paper treating on breeds of cattle and sheep, and speaking of a certain ox of " the true Herefordshire breed " that had been exhibited says " That the opinion of many who viewed this animal alive was that they never saw so much beef under a hide of the size, and upon so small a proportion of bone." He also stated that he knew from experience and thorough trials of various breeds of none that would become *fat on less food*, few that would not require more food, and that most sorts would require much more than the true Hereford race.

The earliest definite record of Herefords that may be considered reliable in regard to prizes, is found in the Smithfield Club reports. The society was formed in 1799. At the first meeting Mr. Westcar took the first prize with a Hereford ox. This ox was seven years old, 8 feet 11 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches high, 10 feet 4 inches girth, and sold for 100 guineas.

At the same show Mr. John Ellman, another Hereford breeder, took the prize of the best ox fattened with grass and hay only in the shortest time from the yoke.

From the formation of the society in 1799 to 1851 all breeds were shown in competition, with the following results as to oxen and steers: The Herefords won 185 prizes Shorthorns, 82 prizes; Devons, 44 prizes: Scotch, 43 prizes; Sussex, 9 prizes; Longhorns 4 prizes; Cross breds, 8 prizes. The Herefords winning within five as many as all the other breeds. It has been the aim of Hereford breeders to breed with a view of producing the best steer. The results as above, show they have been reasonably successful.

A pure-bred steer won the sweepstakes of $500 for best carcass of any breed at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1882.

Coming to more recent times the Hereford is still to the front, as will be seen by the following extracts from the reprrt of the Chicago Fat Stock show given in the *Breeders' Gazette* of November 26th, 1890, headed "A Great Day for Herefords."

"Beginning with the three-year-old carcasses, four in number, Mr. Wm. S. Van Natta's Hereford Bendigo was awarded the prize.

"In two-year-olds the carcass of the champion grade of the show, Mr. Elmendorf's Charley was chosen.

"Yearlings, as usual, presented the most inviting appearance of the lot. Mr. Bunn was taken with the excellent carcass of Mr. Earl's Hereford Sultan, and named it for the prize; although that of Makin Brothers' Spot was in every way its equal. Indeed, some thought the latter quite entitled to the ribbon. However, there was no such room for caustic criticism here as in the two-year-olds. There was not a bad carcass in the yearling class, but Mr. Earl's was probably the richest.

"To Mr. Scantz, a Bloomington Ill., butcher, was assigned the task of picking a grand sweepstakes carcass from the three winners, viz., Bendigo, Charley and Sultan—all Herefords. The three-year-old was too big and the yearling too little we suppose, and so the lucky Elmendorf two-year-old crept in between.

"The ribbon for carcass showing greatest percentage of edible meat fell to the very meaty entry of Tom Ponting; the fourth victory of the day for the 'white faces'."

The good results achieved by the use of Hereford bulls on the ranches has frequently been spoken of, and the following extract from the Canadian "Live Stock Journal" is especially noteworthy, inasmuch as it records the opinions of a prominent cattle dealer on the subject, given in the Canadian *Gazette*:

"The recent arrival at Liverpool of 500 head of ranch stock from the ranch owned by Hon. Senator Cochrane, has excited considerable interest in British live stock circles, owing to the high finish and quality of the cattle. In 1881 this ranch was stocked by the purchase of a large draft of well-bred grade Shorthorn females, and on these were used choice Hereford bulls of high breeding, some of them being sired by the famous Hereford bull Lord Wilton. The Canadian *Gazette* commenting on the draft, says: "The shipment just landed shows conclusively the enormous benefit which has been conferred on the territories by the introduction of such valuable bulls. The steers now arrived are of exceptionally fine quality; indeed it is admitted by American and other importers that the quality has never been equalled by the cattle from any of the other ranches in the United States or Canada. This opinion is borne out by the fact of their being immediately snapped up at the highest market prices. The venture must have proved a profitable one, and we are informed that next year, and each succeeding year, the quality will improve further. A prominent dealer remarked to Mr. Cruett, of Messrs. Pritchard, Moore & Cruett, the cattle salesmen, that when these cattle left the range they must have been equal to the best Scots. This is a practical instance of the importance that is attached to quality in export cattle. If beeves of such a character made up the greater portion of our export cattle, the beef industry, with all its annexments, would prove more profitable as well as progressive. It is unwise, it is folly, to seek to foster and build up an industry of any nature with Great Britain without making quality the first object to be obtained. Their markets demand it, and they willingly pay for it. This incident also forcibly endorses the merits that friends have claimed for the 'white faces' as rustlers on the range."

The paper was discussed by Mr. Stone, Mr. Cairns and others, after which the Association adjourned.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON PRIZE FARMS, 1892.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been appointed judges of the eastern portion of Group No. 6, comprising the counties of Dundas, Stormont, Russell and Glengarry, we commenced our duties on the 11th of July, at a time which fortunately for us dated the commencement of a change from the long continued rains which prevailed in the early part of the

season, and from which the crops in much of the low lying and undrained land had suffered, especially in those districts where the soil is of a heavy character.

The entries this year in the above-named counties number 34, the particulars of which are given below:

Name.	P. O. Address.	County.	Lot.	Township.
James H. Merkley	N. Williamsburg	Dundas	s part 2 & 3, con. 5	Matilda.
Henry Bowen	Dixon's Corners	"	e½ 19, con. 4	"
Dr. Harkness	Irena	"	w½ 19 & 20, con. 3	"
Ezra Becker	Elma	"	10, con. 6	Williamsburg.
Matthew Carlyle	Dunbar	"	23, " 8	"
William Decks	N. Williamsburg	"	24, " 5	"
Andrew Timmons	Winchester	"	12, " 6	Winchester.
R. D. Fulton	Chesterville	"	14, " 5	"
Peter McIntosh	Cass Bridge	"	3, " 2	"
D. O. McPhail	Vernon	"	14, 15 & 16, con. 12	Mountain.
D. M. Macpherson	Bainsville	Glengarry	15, con. 1	Lancaster.
Robert Hunter	Lancaster	"	37, " 4	"
Donald McNicol	"	"	part 34 & 35, con. 4	"
John A. McDougal	"	"	" 24, con. 4	"
John R. Wightman	"	"	32 & 33, " 4	"
Thomas Ross	"	"	29, con. 4	"
R. R. Sangster	"	"	K & L, con. 2	Charlottenburg
Benjamin Clark	Cashion's Glen	"	8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, con. 5	"
A. G. McBean	Lancaster	"	part of K & L, con. 1	"
William McIntyre	Newington	Stormont	18, con. 1	Finch.
Peter McLean	South Finch	"	8, " 3	"
Alexander Carr	Berwick	"	6, " 5	"
Duncan McKinnon	Avonmore	"	25, " 2	Roxborough.
Victor Begg	Moose Creek	"	22, " 6	"
Stewart Begg	"	"	21, " 6	"
Robert Waterson		Russell		Clarence.
W. C. Edwards & Co	Rockland	"		"
Smith Bros		"		"
W. J. Fenton	Leitrim	"	18, con. 5	Gloucester.
Benjamin Rothwell	Ottawa	"	19, " 1	"
James Brown	South Gloucester	"	26, " 5	"
Edward Whiteside	Metcalf	"	21, " 7	Russell.
Allan McDonell	Ormond	"	40, " 9	"
William Gordon	Dalmeny	"	36, " 4	"

We met at Morrisburg, in the county of Dundas, on the morning of July 12th, where we procured a conveyance, our destination being the farm owned and occupied by Dr. Harkness. The Orangemen of the town and surrounding district were having a gala day, and almost the whole countryside had turned out to witness the sight.

Dr. Harkness' Farm, Township of Matilda, Dundas.

Driving along the shores of the St. Lawrence for seven miles to the village of Iroquois, we here left the river and took the gravel road, driving for five miles through a somewhat badly farmed district until we reached the above mentioned farm. It comprises 294 acres, less six acres off the south-east corner, and is made up of the original farm owned by the doctor and land purchased at different times during the past five years. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with some gravel over a slight ridge on the northern part. The southern half of the farm is quite flat, but not low, as the water runs off in all directions. With the exception of the garden no underdraining has been done, but the work of surface draining has been pretty effectually carried out. The general appearance of this property is much enhanced through the good taste displayed in protecting the fine second growth timber which is dotted over the farm—trees of the good, hardy varieties, oak, elm

and maple. The wood land consists in all of about 28 acres, situated on different parts of the property. Considerable planting has also been done, the young trees for this purpose, as well as fruit and ornamental, are all grown on the farm. While speaking of planting we might mention that on the south and west sides of the orchard containing eight acres, is a quadruple row of trees, comprising maples, walnut and butternut, and a double row of Canada balsam, spruce and Norway spruce on the north side. These are found to answer a good purpose, as wind-breaks both in summer when the deciduous trees protect from the severe south and west winds which frequently blow off so much fruit prematurely and break down laden trees; and in the winter when the evergreens protect from the cold winds. We thought that this system of planting wind-breaks as carried out by Dr. Harkness was what might be followed with profit and advantage by fruit growers generally. This farm is run mainly as a dairy farm. This season forty cows are milked. These are grade Ayrshires of a very good stamp, a pure bred Ayrshire bull being used for crossing. A large number of calves are raised. Something is also done in breeding horses, and quite a number of hogs are raised and fattened. This latter is made quite profitable on account of the large quantity of milk, the business of the dairy being to make butter at home. The butter is marketed principally in Montreal, with occasional orders coming from Ottawa and other points. Nearly everything grown on the farm goes to produce butter and meat. From 20 to 25 acres of corn are grown and put into the silo either alone or in alternate layers with a second crop of clover. The latter we were told makes excellent feed. A few mangels and turnips are grown. These are fed to the sheep, a small flock of 20 or 30 Leicesters being kept.

Of the cultivated land comprising about 265 acres, one-third is plowed, one-third meadow and one-third pasture. The pasture, while being mainly depended on for summer feed is always supplemented with soiling crops of clover, oats and corn whenever it becomes at all bare and scanty or less nutritious in drouths of summer and fall months. The grain grown is chiefly oats, barley, peas and corn which, as already stated, is all fed to the stock. A very strong feature is the splendid management of the garden and orchard. The principal orchard has been planted about twenty years. The trees were grown from seed and grafted by Dr. Harkness. Besides this orchard there are some smaller ones on the different properties annexed to the farm of late years. These, however, are not of much value. The garden contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In it are to be found grapes growing of all the standard varieties that will ripen in that climate, as well as a large variety of small fruits. The fences may be classed as fair. The barn buildings are old, and are now being partly reconstructed, and for this reason do not show to advantage. The dwelling house is a substantial, comfortable-looking farm home. Dr. Harkness is a most intelligent farmer—one who can give a good reason for all he does. He owns a good farm, and the system of farming that he is following is well adapted to local conditions, but as a competitor in a prize contest he is placed at a disadvantage on account of the late additions made to his farm and the buildings on the old homestead being a long way behind those of more modern construction in the matter of appearance, convenience and arrangement for economizing labor.

A mile and a half further north and adjoining the little hamlet of Dixon's Corners is situated the farm of

Mr. Henry Bowen, Township of Matilda, Dundas.

This farm, like the one we had left, is almost of a uniform level. The soil is a clay loam with a fairly porous subsoil. No underdraining so far has been done, owing to the difficulty in obtaining an outlet. This, however, is now overcome, the property owners in the township who were interested having dug an immense ditch at a cost of $11,000. An attractive feature is a large and finely constructed barn, well painted and very convenient in arrangement. A stone basement is under the whole building, a part of which is used as stables, the other part being a manure house, into which the manure drops from the stables above. While there are some objections to this style of building, there are also good features about it, particularly in the matter of saving labor and in preventing waste of manure from exposure. The weak points which appeared to us were, that

having the manure kept under and alongside of the stock would cause at all times a strong smell in the buildings ; and further, that it is a somewhat costly way of making a manure-house to use the whole or nearly the whole basement of a barn for that purpose. In some respects the inside arrangements of the buildings are much better than what are to be found in many of the first-class homesteads, particularly in the matter of watering the stock. The fences, like those on most of the farms in the section, where we had driven, were not quite up to the mark. Regarding the field management, not very much could be said. It was fair, but there was nothing to take it out of the run of ordinarily well tilled farms.

On leaving Mr. Bowen's we drove to the farm of

Mr. James H. Merkley, Township of Matilda, Dundas.

Bronze Medal.

In this case we were somewhat unfortunate in not finding the proprietor at home. Like most of the people within a considerable radius of Morrisburg he had gone in to attend the gathering in that town, and under the circumstances we had to do the best we could without him. We found this to be evidently a very well managed farm. The growing crops were smooth, level and bulky. The fields, while not being quite clear from thistles and mustard, were sufficiently so to warrant us in speaking of it as a clean and well tilled farm. The fences, comparing them with what we saw in a thirty mile drive, were well built and substantial. The buildings roomy, useful, and fitted up in a way well suited for the system of farming carried on by Mr. Merkley. The farm comprises 132 acres, and the crops this year comprise : Fall wheat, 6 acres ; mixed grains, oats, peas and barley, 25 acres ; 40 acres meadow, and 30 acres in pasture. The hoed crops, including corn, potatoes, mangels and carrots, 12 acres. The orchard covers 16 acres, on which are 2,000 trees. From this orchard was sold last year 2,000 bushels of apples. These were carefully selected, the balance being dried by the evaporator process, and put on the market in that shape. Fifteen cows are usually kept, the milk being sent to the cheese factory. A large number of horses are handled on this farm, and among the lot are some very good ones. They include an imported Shire stallion and mare, and two Shire colts, with a number of Shire grades and also two roadster stallions. Altogether twenty-seven horses were on the farm at the time we were there. Mr. Merkley follows out a somewhat different system of applying manure to what is ordinarily followed. About one-half of all that is made is used on the hoed crops, the balance being applied as a top dressing on the meadows and pastures. This is what we would term a very good all round farm, as regards its general management, and while the profits are drawn from a number of sources—dairying, fruit growing, horse raising and sugar-making, (for 800 trees are tapped) —nothing seems to be neglected.

Mr. Wm. Deek's Farm, Township of Williamsburg, Dundas.

On reaching this gentleman's farm we found him holding the fort all alone, his entire family having gone into town to join the crowd.

Mr. Deeks is a fine typical representative of the best class of the Canadian farmer—genial, shrewd and intelligent. The farm contains 200 acres, divided by the public road. It is nicely situated, being an easy distance from Morrisburg, and within a mile of North Williamsburg, a village containing churches, schools and business establishments. At either end the property is bounded by the highway. The water supply is exceptionally good, a never-failing stream entering the farm from the adjoining property, then running almost parallel with the road, crossing it within a few rods of the east line, giving in this way an unlimited supply of water for the stock at all times on each separate 100 acres. On the north end of the farm, and reached by a well made private road, is about 20 acres of hardwood bush, the timber comprising maple, beech, basswood, rock elm and hickory. This bush land is well attended to and nicely cleared up, all fallen, dead or

decaying timber being used for fuel for the house and sugar camp, and as a result the young trees are fresh and healthy, showing a vigorous growth. 500 trees are tapped annually, giving not only a full supply for home use, but the sale of the surplus adding to a considerable extent to the general profits of the farm. No stock is allowed to run in the bush, Mr. Deeks finding it more profitable to preserve the timber from destruction than it would be to let the cattle eke out an existence by eating off every green leaf that came within their reach, and destroying much of the young growth by treading the roots. At the south end of the farm there is about the same acreage of woodland; this is mostly soft wood, elm, ash and soft maple.

A specialty on this farm is dairying. Uusually from twenty to twenty-five cows are kept, the number this season being 23. These are a cross between the Durham and Ayrshire. Four or five calves are raised yearly, and all poor milkers and aged cows are culled out, their place being taken by the most promising of the heifers raised. Mr. Deeks likes to have his cows come in from the 1st of March forward. Before and after the cheese factory season the milk is used for making butter at home. This is sent to the Montreal market. A small flock of sheep, a cross between Leicester and Shropshire is kept. $3 per head, we were told, was about the price realized for the surplus stock sold in the fall. It seemed to us that where such a small flock was kept that there would have been more money made if pure breds of some of the desirable sorts were to take their place. It certainly would not be a very difficult matter to obtain twice the sum per head now realized from the surplus of a small flock well managed. Quite a business is done in raising pigs (Berkshire being the favorite), three or four breeding sows being wintered over. A few nice colts were to be seen running in the pastures.

The system of cropping and field management is to summer fallow once about every nine years, or we might say a nine years' rotation. The first crop after breaking up sod is corn or peas, followed with wheat or barley; then mixed grain, barley, peas and oats; the fourth year oats, then summer-fallow for wheat seeded down; cut two crops of hay and pasture. This rotation has been followed for the last thirty years. Whatever may be said for or against this particular system of cropping there is one thing certain, that on this farm it appeared to have answered very well. The crops were good, and the land was in good heart and clean. The fences and buildings were fair. The snug little dwelling-house, with its pretty little lawn and well kept garden, enclosed with neat and nicely painted fences, had a cosy comfortable look.

Mr. Ezra Becker's Farm, Township of Williamsburg, Dundas.

Bronze Medal.

Leaving the town in the morning we went by way of North Williamsburg, Bouck's Hill and the village of Elma. After leaving North Williamsburg, which lies back six miles from the river, we passed through a fairly good and pretty well farmed section until we reached the farm we had come to inspect. A noticeable feature in this part of the country is, that the general average of the homesteads mark pretty high, and the farms had that look about them that would lead us to suppose that, even in these times of depression, the owners were making farming pay. As we came near Mr. Becker's we were struck with the large and showy looking farm buildings, which led us to think that if the management of the farm was in keeping with the fine looking homestead we would have a farm to inspect that would would be well worth bringing farm judges a considerable distance to look at. And as we reached the boundary line and drove along the front we fully realized that it was not one of those cases where "distance lends enchantment to the view," but here we saw well tilled fields, strongly built fences and long lines of fine looking, well grown shade trees. And as we came nearer the buildings we found that first impressions were more than borne out, for here was a large and capacious barn with basement, used as stables, under the whole building, and with all other necessary buildings so arranged as to ensure suitability for the purposes required, economy of labor as a leading consideration being kept prominently to the front. Every building comprising the set was well painted, giving them a finished look.

The water supply for the yards and stables is from a well within the building, the water being pumped into a large tank by windmill power. From this tank, by a system of piping, it is distributed to the different stables, and wherever else it is required. This homestead can be classed amongst the very best we have seen in Ontario. The convenience and suitability is not the result of employing anyone else to get up the plans, but from Mr. Becker carefully studying out what was best suited for his own particular requirements. One could not be long in this gentleman's company without coming to the conclusion that he was a man who did his own thinking. The dwelling-house is a very pretty story-and-a-half stone building, built of the blue stone much used here, and which we would suppose is obtained in the locality. This house, like the other buildings, is perfect in its way; nothing extravagant in its construction, yet admirably adapted for a farm house and pleasing to the eye. The same may be said of the surroundings, which were well kept; yet no expenditure entailed but what is within the easy reach of almost every farmer, and when carried out has so much to do in moulding the tastes of the young people growing up on the farm, as well as making home life more enjoyable. A great deal of work has been judiciously done in the way of planting shade and ornamental trees and timber, which will in the course of a few years have no inconsiderable money value. The variety was chiefly California maple. The wise idea of planting comparatively worthless spots on the farm has been here carried out. On our way back to the rear of the property we came to a gravelly ridge covered with a lot of healthy young trees, which in a few years will have a money value which could not have been obtained from this ground in any other way, and again at the extreme back part of the farm we had an opportunity of seeing what good management in this direction will do. Some years ago a cyclone destroyed a portion of the bush. This was replanted, the stock kept out, and in a few years this will be a valuable part of the farm. The whole management of the woodland is exceedingly good. The sugar-bush and its appointments is perfect in its way.

It may be thought by some readers that we dwell too much on this branch of farm management If so, the answer we have to give is this, that on a great many farms the management is as bad as bad can be, and it may be that drawing particular attention to it may be the means of inducing readers of this report, who fail in this respect, to mend their ways. If such does follow no little good will have been done by these farm competitions.

The field management of Mr. Becker might be said to be fairly good, and the farm we found to be pretty free from thistles and weeds. A great deal of underdraining has been done with most satisfactory results. Not much could be said about the stock management, for the reason that Mr. Becker has concluded to go out of the breeding and keeping cattle, and intends to confine his stock raising business entirely to sheep. With this end in view he bought up last fall a large flock of ewes, of no particular breeding, on which he used Shropshire rams. While no doubt the gentleman has well considered the matter before making such a radical change, we are strongly inclined to think that he has made a decided mistake. Generally speaking it is not a wise thing to put "all your eggs in one basket." We think it a mistake to confine operations entirely to one line, unless for some special reason, and in Mr. Becker's case we do not think that special reason exists. On the contrary, we think both the nature of the soil and the adaptation of the buildings constitute it a farm where the handling of cattle, to a certain extent, could be carried on with greater profit than in confining operations entirely to the breeding and feeding of sheep. However, after making full allowance for the exceptions taken, we consider Mr. Becker in many respects a model farmer, and if we could have satisfied ourselves that his departure, to which we have taken exception, was in the direction of being best suited to local conditions we would have placed him higher than we have done.

On our way to the next farm we had again to pass through the little village of Elma. This pretty little place with its fine looking church and its exceptionally neat and trim school-house, reminded us of what we have often observed before, that is, that in those sections where a good deal of attention is paid to architectural beauty in the country churches and school-houses, the community living around generally carry out the same ideas of good taste in their own surroundings.

The farm we were going to see is owned by Mr. Matthew Carlyle. Reaching his place in a pouring rain we had the satisfaction to find that we had come a considerable distance to see a farm, the owner of which did not intend to be a competitor. However, we did not regret very much the extra drive we had on this account, for on this farm is one of the largest, if not the largest creamery in Ontario, and as there is a good deal of difference of opinion as regards the comparative profits derived from cheese factories and creameries it was to us quite interesting to have a talk over these matters. We will give some figures from this particular creamery and those interested in these matters can draw their own deductions. Taking the year 1891, the season began April 16th and the factory was closed Nov. 28th. The whole quantity of milk delivered was 1,746,361 lb. The amount of butter made, 70,696 lb.; average amount of milk required to make a pound of butter, 24.07 lb. There were made during the season eight sales, the average price sold for being 21.72 cts., leaving the net value of the milk per 100 lb. at 75.81 cts. The total sum realized for the season's make was $15,359.27. Then taking this season from May 20th to July 1st, the whole amount of milk delivered was 544,569 lb.; butter made, 21,308 lb.; quantity of milk required to make 1 lb. of butter, 25½ lb.; net value per 100 lb. of milk, 66½ cts.; price sold for per pound, 20 cents. By the time we had got through having a talk on butter-making, the rain had almost ceased, and we took the road again splashing through mud to

MR. PETER MCINTOSH'S FARM, TOWNSHIP OF WINCHESTER, DUNDAS.

Here we found haying had just begun in earnest, as cutting, raking and drawing-in were all going on at the same time. A walk across the fields to where Mr. McIntosh was busy at work gave us an opportunity of seeing enough to satisfy ourselves that this was a splendid farm. It comprises 200 acres which is divided by the public road and is bounded on the north side by the Nation river, a large and deep stream, so deep that the stock feeding in those fields lying alongside never attempt to cross. This saves a boundary fence, and gives at all times a good water supply. We do not think that we ever saw, not even in the rich valley of the Thames, in the County of Kent, or in the deep alluvial soil of Essex, richer or more productive land. It would seem to be practically inexhaustible for many years to come. It is a rich clay loam of great depth entirely free from stones, very easily worked, and giving no trouble from baking or becoming hard. We thought that a man who could not make money on a farm like that would not count for much. The crops, which were mainly hay, spring wheat and oats were immensely heavy, and if there had been a prize awarded for the heaviest crops, Mr. McIntosh would have been an easy first against all competitors so far as our work had gone. But fully realizing as we did that the very essence of this annual competition is farm management and not richness of soil or natural advantages, we felt that in this respect there was a great deal to be done before it could mark very high in a prize farm contest. There was a decided weakness as regards fences—no such thing as a private road or convenience in any way in reaching the fields in the back part of the farm except to drive through other fields. The buildings were not by any means what might have been expected on such a good farm, and it struck us that a little more attention paid to general surroundings would have done much towards improving the appearance of what is really a splendid farm. Dairying is carried on somewhat extensively—the milk of a large herd of cows being sent to the cheese factory. A strong feature of the stock management is the breeding and raising of fine horses. These include Percherons and cross breeds, and amongst those on hand were some of great individual merit. At the Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal in 1891, Mr. McIntosh was a successful exhibitor in these classes.

Taking our leave of Mr. McIntosh we hurried on our way to the farm of

MR. R. D. FULTON, TOWNSHIP OF WINCHESTER, DUNDAS.

Here we found the proprietor busy helping to milk his herd of 30 cows—not so busy, however, but that he could take time to go with your judges while carefully inspecting his farm. The total area is 185 acres. The soil is of a mixed character, nearly one-

half being gravel, the balance largely clay and about 20 acres of sandy loam. The acreage of the different crops this year was : meadow 46 acres, 12 acres in wheat, 32 in oats, 6 in corn and potatoes, 60 acres of cultivated land in pasture, and about 23 rough and partially cleared, and 6 acres are taken up with orchard, garden, maple grove, buildings and yards. This farm has for its boundary the public road on the north and south ends. There is a well-made private road running through the centre with a row of fields on either side and opening into the last fields on the rear of the farm. Some injury is done by the railroad crossing the farm about midway between the two concessions, not only causing inconvenience through having to cross the track and open gates every time the back part has to be reached, but on account of the railway company owning a large gravel pit here it gives it a somewhat broken look. The real injury done in this way is not nearly as great as it otherwise would be for the reason that a large part of the land beyond the railway track is used for pasture, and on this portion is a never-failing spring, the money value of which, under the circumstances, can hardly be estimated. After making full allowance for its being in a measure broken by the railway crossing it is a fine farm and we may add well farmed. The buildings are fairly good and useful. The crops were strong and no doubt at harvest time would be found to be very bulky. The fields were free from weeds, and cultivation was well attended to. As already said 30 cows are milked—the milk during the factory season being made into cheese. Last year the cows netted $30.50 per head from the milk sent to the factory. This year so far, up to the time of our visit, the returns had been considerably more than last year at the same date. Besides what is sent to the factory about $150 a year is realized for butter, and about $200 worth of pork is sold (of which sum Mr. Fulton credits $125 to the cows), and $40 is credited for calves raised. In this way, calculating the milk production this year on last year's basis $1,140 would be realized from the cows, or $38 per cow. For the work of the farm two teams and a driver are kept. When it is considered that such a large proportion is in grass it will be seen that this is ample for cultivating thoroughly the land under the plow. Mr. Fulton is a live, energetic money-making farmer, and while there is no department of the farm management which is exceptionally strong, on the other hand there is not much to be found fault with anywhere. He belongs to that class of farmers who are sure to succeed anywhere if they have only a reasonably fair chance. As we closed up our note book at Mr. Fulton's a glance at the sun warned us that if any more work was to be done before finishing up for the day no time must be lost in getting on the road. Fortunately the next farm on the list was at a distance of only a few miles. The horses were fresh after a good rest, our driver put on a spurt and in a short time we were at the next farm.

Mr. Andrew Timmons' Farm, Township of Winchester, Dundas.

Silver Medal.

Mr. Andrew Timmons farms altogether somewhere about 400 acres—one of the farms being situated in the adjoining township of Mountain. The one entered comprises 100 acres, 15 acres being in bush ; this woodland is at the rear of the lot. The farm is divided into two rows of fields, which open on to the private road. The whole farm is well fenced with strong and well-built fences, and with good gates wherever required. While speaking of fences we might mention that from the buildings, which stand a considerable distance from the public road, is a wide avenue with a row of maple trees on either side planted at such a distance apart as makes them suitable for putting on wire to be used as a fence, and an admirable fence it makes. This is the second time we have seen such a fence made on a large scale, and it appears to us surprising that the plan is not more generally followed. We cannot conceive any plan better, or even so good where wire fences are going to be used along the sides of roads, or on any other part of the farm

where there may be no objection to planting shade trees, than to use these trees in the place of posts to fasten the wires on. There are many reasons which could be given showing the advantage of this way of putting up a wire fence, and if there is no objection to having the trees then there cannot be any reason whatever given why they should not be utilized in this way. In this particular case, irrespective of utility, the avenue itself with its beautiful rows of trees was very attractive and added in no small degree to the general appearance of a well-kept and trim-looking farm home. The crops we found to be uniformly good, and there was a pleasing absence of thistles and weeds. As regards rotation and the variety of crops grown on this particular farm entered, they require to be considered in connection with the whole land occupied, a considerable portion of which is low-lying and is best adapted for grass. Considering it in that way, we think Mr. Timmons is farming his land on sound principles and making the very best that can be made of it. It is just such a farm with its varied soil and obstacles to be overcome where any but a man of sound judgment and a first-class farmer would be almost sure to fail. Owing partly to a good deal of the land on the outlying parts of the farm, as already said, being better adapted for producing grass than grain, dairying has been found to be the most profitable line of stock farming to follow, and it is gone into somewhat extensively, a good many cows being kept. The milk is sent to the cheese factory. Not a great many sheep are kept, the low land being unsuitable for that class of stock, but what were on hand had been carefully bred and were a very nice lot.

In one department of farm management the owner of this farm marks very high, that is in the scrupulous care exercised in preventing in every possible way under his control the loss of barnyard manure. It is partly kept under cover and partly in the yards, but whether under cover or in the open yards the closest attention is paid to seeing that there shall be as little waste as possible. On this farm there is no leaching from the water pouring off the roofs in wet weather and then finding its way through the manure yards carrying away at the same time the most valuable ingredients of plant food. All the buildings are provided with eavetroughs. The stable yards are as clean and trim as care can keep them. The manure heap with its straight and well built up sides is constantly being added to by all waste animal and vegetable matter. We have never seen this more carefully attended to. Very different we have found it on many a farm we have been called on to inspect, and many a strong expression has been with difficulty suppressed when perhaps carefully balancing ourselves in trying to get safely from one building to another we would miscalculate the firmness of our footing and find ourselves suddenly in a place where there appeared to be anything but firm footing. In conclusion we would say that with the exception of the last-named strong point, which, however, in itself counts for a good deal, Mr. Timmons is not especially strong in any one line, yet he is well up everywhere. Sound principles characterize his farming in every department. Leakages are reduced to a minimum and close attention is exercised in every matter of detail.

Having accepted the kind invitation extended to us to stay over night, we were up early the following morning taking a last look at the farm the more fully to fix the impressions formed in our minds; for we may here say that one of the difficulties in farm judging is, that not having the farms lying side by side it requires a strong effort to be put forth to fix in the mind the strong and weak points of those that have to be compared when perhaps a hundred miles apart, and when in the meantime it may be twenty or thirty other farms have been seen. It is all very well to take very full notes, and this has always been done even when half the night sometimes has been taken to do it. But when it comes down, as it not infrequently does, to a pretty fine thing, it requires something more than mere notes to fall back upon; for it must be borne in mind that no farm can be set down as taking the foremost place until every farm that has been entered in the group has been seen.

A seven-mile drive in the cool of the morning brought us to what turned out to be the gold medal farm of the group.

MR. ALEXANDER CARR'S FARM (GOLDFIELD), TOWNSHIP OF FINCH, STORMONT.

Gold Medal.

On the way we crossed what is known as the iron bridge spanning the Nation river, and for a considerable distance our road skirted this stream. The drive was very enjoyable, for the weather was fine, the road was good, and while there was nothing very striking about the scenery we were passing through, yet the winding river with the dry banks down to the waters' edge was pleasing to the eye.

Goldfield was the name of the farm we had come to see, and as we drove along the north end and by the cheese factory situated on the north-east corner, we were not particularly struck with what we saw; but as we drove slowly up the east side of the farm for three-quarters of a mile we observed everything in such uniformly good shape that we began to realize that it was going to be a pretty hard farm to beat, and by the time we had got through with our inspection we had come to the conclusion that if our special business had been to find fault it would not have been a very easy matter to know what to begin on. There is in all 107 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, the balance being bush. Four acres of this woodland is situated on the south-west corner, and the other three acres is a maple grove lying just north of the farm buildings with a calf pasture of an acre and a half between. We could hardly fancy a better arrangement for the young stock—a pasture with a fine and thick bottom of grass, protected on the north from the cold winds, and on the opposite side opening directly into the yards and stables. The soil is a strong clay loam, free from stones or any other obstructions to cultivation. A marked feature is the uniform cleanness of the land. The question on this farm appears to be not how to get rid of thistles and weeds, but rather not to let them get there at all. This is what may be termed a clean farm, even when compared with other farms which stand high in this respect. Another strong point is the attention which has been paid to ditching and draining. This being, comparatively speaking, a level farm, and originally a wet one, much work had to be done with the view of getting rid of surplus moisture. Ditches have been dug and drains made to an extent which now enables Mr. Carr to carry on spring cultivation and seeding much earlier than on many of those farms which naturally are drier, but which have had less done on them in the way of artificial drainage. The fields have ditches on each side which discharge into a creek on the adjoining farm, and where underdrains were required they have been put down. The division of the farm into fields has been well carried out. The fields are of a size of from ten to twelve acres—varying a little in size on account of the situation of the wood plots, paddocks and yards. The convenience in the matter of reaching the fields by private road could not be improved on. The farm is exceptionally well fenced, mainly with straight cedar log, the balance being post and wire with a strong pole on the top There are 220 rods of this sort of fence. The crops this season were made up of 5 acres of wheat, 22 acres of oats, 3 acres of peas, 6 acres of corn, 2 acres of potatoes, 32 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. These crops, with the exception of the peas and potatoes which had been somewhat injured with the excessive rain which had continued up to within about a week before the time we were there, were very heavy, with that fine, even smooth look which indicates among other things high class field management. Speaking of tillage, Mr. Carr is no exception to every really first-class farmer that we have ever met in regard to their practice of cultivating the land. That is, put plenty of work upon it—till it thoroughly. There are many different ways of going to work owing to the peculiarity of soil or the nature of the farming carried on, but the best class of farmers all reach the same end and pretty much in the same way. The system of managing manure is to keep it well piled up at all times as it is wheeled from the stables, being careful in mixing the manure made from the different classes of stock, and not allowing any to be left lying around to waste. Absorbents are freely used to prevent any waste of liquid. The practice of applying is to put it on the land mainly in the spring—generally a large part of it on fields that have been pastured. It is plowed under and the land is thoroughly cultivated at intervals of from eight to ten days, and planted to corn about the 15th to the 20th of May.

The following year this land is sown to wheat or barley and seeded down. The cattle are chiefly dairy cows. The herd usually numbers about 18 or 20 cows and 15 head of young stock. The best and most promising of the heifers are kept to replace the older cows, and any that may have proved to be poor milkers. Mr. Carr, like every successful dairyman, fully realizes that if it pays to keep cows at all it pays best to keep good ones. The milk is sent to the factory from the 1st of May until the middle of October. For the remainder of the milking season it is made into butter at home. Last year $30 per cow was obtained for the milk sent to the factory and $158 for butter made. Add to this what was consumed at home and the value of the calves raised, and it will be seen to be a pretty good showing.

The system of feeding is to depend a good deal on ensilage and hay, with a grain ration according to the object for which the animals are being fed. Mr. Carr places a high value on ensilage, especially as a food for dairy stock. We might say in this connection that we have never met a farmer in all this dairy section who has given the use of ensilage a fair trial but who is highly satisfied with the results, and unquestionably it is going to be an important factor in making winter dairying a success. The stables and yards have their water supply from a well—the water being pumped by wind power. At the opposite end of the farm the stock in the fields are supplied from another well conveniently situated. The buildings, including dwelling house, are comparatively new. In planning their construction nothing has been overlooked that would tend to make them a first-class set of farm buildings. They are all that could be required for a farm of that size, and are admirably suited for the nature of the farming that is followed; and at the same time there has been no extravagant expenditure.

We next made our way to the farm of

Mr. Peter McLean, Township of Finch, Stormont.

On arriving at Mr. McLean's farm we found it to be a pretty good one bearing heavy crops. There was, however, nothing special either in its management or otherwise, beyond the ordinary class of farms through that section of the country.

Mr. Wm. McIntyre's Farm, Township of Finch, Stormont.

On our way to Mr. McIntyre's we had to pass through the village of South Finch, and in doing so we called on Mr. D. P. McKinnon. This gentleman for a number of years represented this Division on the Board of Agriculture and Arts. Mr. McKinnon and his good wife very quickly made us change our programme. The team which we had been using for the past three days was no longer required, our driver was paid, and we were taken in hand and hospitably entertained. Mr. McKinnon's horses and rig were placed at our disposal, and we started off fully realizing how good a thing it is to occasionally meet kind friends when away from home. It is these sorts of pleasant little changes which tend to relieve the monotony of two or three weeks, farm judging, and causes us to think that after all we have not done a very foolish thing in leaving our own farms to carry out the work entrusted to us.

Mr. McIntyre farms 200 acres, of which a considerable portion is in wood. We were a little unfortunate in not finding him at home. Part of the property lies rather low, and had suffered more than the higher lands from excessive moisture. A large part of the higher land is very stony, being literally covered with large boulders. This part of the farm will require a great deal of labor to be expended upon it before it can be used for anything but pasture. The fences we found to be strong and well built, and along either side of the private road which ran back the whole length of the cleared part of the farm they were so perfectly straight that not the slightest deviation could be noticed. Where the private road terminates is at the point where it strikes the woodland. Here is a magnificent sugar bush in which 1,100 trees are tapped. Very little is done in making sugar, it being much more profitable to sell the product as syrup. This is shipped and sold at Ottawa. Mr. McIntyre not being at home we were unable to get

the figures of the actual sales, but of a certainty the amount must be large. A pretty close approximate estimate can be made by taking the same basis as that of a sugar bush on a farm visited the day before where 500 trees were tapped. In 1891 the returns from this bush were 1,000 lb. of sugar and 110 gallons of syrup. Like every other department of the farm the success in sugar making will just be in proportion to the attention which is paid to every matter of detail. In this particular bush everything was perfect as regards equipment—sledge roads in every direction being made for the convenience of gathering sap. The camp in its interior arrangements was fitted up with everything that was required—evaporators, tanks, pumps, etc. Attached to the building in which the evaporating is done is a good sized woodshed, in which at the time of our visit was already stored a full supply of wood for next year's boiling. For this purpose the wood land is cleaned of much timber which is of no commercial value and is left in better shape from being cleaned off. We have been in a great many sugar bushes in these eastern counties when carrying out this same work in this and former years, but seldom have we seen one in such perfect shape in every way as Mr. McIntyre's. In other respects there was nothing about the management of this farm taking it out of the ordinary run of fairly well managed farms, or calling for special remark. Going back to the village we bade good-bye to our kind friends, taking the evening train for Avonmore. On reaching the village we went straight to the Avonmore hotel, carrying with us a letter of introduction from Mr. McKinnon, which we soon found secured for us the best accommodation the house could afford.

Mr. Victor Begg's Farm, Township of Roxborough, Stormont.

On enquiring of our host we found that the farm we were going to see was situated six miles north-east from Avonmore. The conditions were all favorable for starting out on our work in this part of the county. The morning was clear and bright. We had had good quarters at the hotel, and the road for part of the way under a canopy of trees almost meeting overhead was charming. We started out in good spirits—yet so easily are we affected by the conditions under which we are placed for the time being that the same evening of this very pleasant and enjoyable day two strangers might have been seen on the street at Apple Hill lamenting their hard lot, and these were your two farm judges.

The farm comprises 100 acres with a narrow frontage to the road and a mile and a quarter deep, and 75 acres are under cultivation, the balance being in wood. Besides the one entered Mr. Begg has another farm of 100 acres, and has also 60 acres rented along side of the competing farm. The soil, although varying considerably, may be described in a general way as clay with a clay subsoil. It is managed largely as a dairy farm, twenty-eight cows being milked this summer. The milk is sent to the cheese factory, and the average from the factory has been about $30 per cow.

The improvements on this farm represent a large expenditure of money or its equivalent in labor. It is simply what may be termed a made farm. Even the farm road leading to the fields had to have a very great deal of work expended upon it before it could be made passable or used as a road at all. It had to be deeply ditched at the sides and thrown up high in the centre. For a long distance on one side a drain more than three feet deep has been dug and filled to the surface with stone. In forming the road-bed, besides the ditching and turnpiking, great quantities of stone has been laid on the softest places, making it for no small distance practically a paved road.

The land under cultivation has been most thoroughly underdrained, and the aggregate length of the drains put in reaches into miles. At the time of our visit, although there had not been rain for a week, water was pouring out of many of these drains, leading us to suppose that many small springs had been tapped, and on enquiry we found this to be the case. It is not too much to say that on nearly every field where strong and healthy looking crops were growing there would have been without this thorough system of underdraining little if anything to have been harvested. Mr. Begg is a man who does thoroughly everything he takes in hand. This was noticeable in the cleanness of the land,

the cultivation, like the draining, being perfect. Thistles and weeds are allowed no place on this farm. Growing mixed crops where thistles and weeds form a part of it, is not considered by Mr. Begg a profitable way of farming. The plan of managing the manure is to keep it under cover until it is drawn on to the land. This is done partly in the fall and partly in the spring, and it is used mainly on the land intended for corn and roots. There is nothing very noticeable in regard to the general management of the stock or the class kept. The cattle, including the cows, were a fairly good lot, but could with judicious breeding be easily improved on. More attention seems to be paid to the careful breeding of pigs. Some nice Berkshires were to be seen; they appear to be the favorite breed in this part of Ontario. The farm is well fenced with straight, strong and well-built fences. The buildings comprise a nice looking brick house, heated with a furnace, adjoining which is a fairly good kitchen garden, well attended to. The main barn is large and somewhat novel in its construction. It is an end drive, but differing from the ordinary end drive barn in this, that instead of driving directly on to the floor a driveway is constructed about nine feet above the floor level, and this is reached by an inclined plane outside, built of stringers supported with posts and covered with plank like an ordinary bridge. The advantage of using this elevated driveway will be at once apparent in the great saving of time and labor when drawing in at hay time and harvest, it being very much easier pitching down than up, and is more quickly done. We think the plan there carried out a very good one when the building site is suitable for it. We must, however, admit that the driveway up to Mr. Begg's barn was a trifle airy looking, and we would most decidedly prefer to see someone else driving loads into that barn than do it ourselves. It was only after long and full consideration that we finally decided that it would not do to give this farm first place amongst those entered in the township. We are quite sure of this, however, that in a few years, with the same progressive farming going on, that it would take a stronger farm than the prize one of this year (although that was a good one) to beat it; but it would not do for farm judges to discount what is likely to be at some future time. It is a comparatively new farm, and while fully recognizing the energy, industry and good judgment which have been brought to bear in carrying out those improvements required to get it into its present shape, yet the fact remains that more has to be done before it stands quite equal to the other as a competing farm.

Mr. Stewart Begg's Farm, Township of Roxborough, Stormont.

Bronze Medal.

A few minutes after leaving the last mentioned farm we were at work looking over this one. This farm consists of 120 acres, and like the one we had just left, has the same narrow front and a depth of one and five-eighths of a mile—not a very nice shape for working conveniently. The soil is of a mixed character—clay, sandy loam, and on the south-east corner, through which flows Moose Creek, it is black muck with subsoil mostly hard-pan. This farm has been all drained with the exception of a portion of the flat land bordering on the creek. This cannot be done until the stream is deepened, and as a number of property holders are interested in what would be a somewhat costly piece of work, and would have to pay in proportion to the benefits received, those most anxious to have it done have so far been unsuccessful in getting the others to agree. Over five miles of drains have been put down, and as a result it is one of the most perfectly drained farms we have seen in Ontario. Although the rain fall in the early part of the season was exceptionally great—so much so that we had seen field after field of potatoes, corn and peas ruined by the excessive moisture—yet on this farm, which originally was a very wet one. not the slightest indication could be seen that this had been an exceptionally wet season almost up to the time we were there. We have seldom seen the advantages and value of draining better illustrated than on the different farms we were called on to inspect when doing this year's work for your Association. We know quite well that draining extensively is a somewhat costly operation, but if a land owner can manage it at all there is perhaps no way in which money can be laid out on the farm where draining is required which will give such quick and large returns, and be in every way so satisfactory in its

results as money *judiciously* expended in taking away the surplus moisture from the land. It is not easy to overestimate the advantages of underdraining to the individual proprietor, or if generally adopted on the wet lands of this country, the enormous addition to the material wealth of the land. Men who, like Mr. Begg, have transformed land from being comparatively worthless into that which is rich and productive, are doing more in the interests of agriculture than perhaps they themselves are aware of. No more powerful force than example for good or ill can be brought to bear on a community. No observing man can drive through any township in this country without seeing it illustrated on every hand. And although there are many strong features in the management of this farm, what Mr. Begg has done in the way of demonstrating to the farmers living around him the wonderful benefits that result from freeing the land of superabundant moisture ought in itself to constitute a strong claim for recognition at the hands of the Association which are offering these prizes annually with the view of raising the standard of agriculture. In this connection we may remark that it appeared to us difficult to account for that no enterprising tile maker had gone into the business in these more eastern counties. We met many farmers in the county of Stormont who are anxious to begin tile draining, but the cost of having tiles brought from Peterboro' or some other distant point is too great in their opinion to warrant the outlay. The crops were very heavy and solid looking, and promising to produce a heavy yield. The method of cultivation followed by Mr. Begg is to sow oats on sod; then generally follow with green and hoed crops, and the balance not used in that way sown with peas; the following year wheat seeded down. The manure is all kept under cover until it is applied to the land. For corn and roots it is drawn out in the spring, and on the pea land for wheat after harvest. With the exception of wheat there may be said to be no grain sold off the farm, it being all fed to the stock. Dairying is carried on to a considerable extent, the average number of cows being from eighteen to twenty. There is not much done in fattening cattle, but there is quite a business in raising and fattening hogs. A fine lot of Berkshires were on hand at the time we were there. The barn and outbuildings are roomy, convenient and well fitted for the purposes Mr. Begg will require them for. The fences were in capital order, and a noticeable trimness was observable about the fields, yards and around the buildings. Everything was in good order.

Mr. Begg is a highly intelligent man, of great will power and not easily daunted. Twice he has been burned out on this farm, but with a resolution and a calm constancy of purpose which may well be termed heroic, he set to work and re erected the work of previous years that had been demolished in a day. Coming back to Avonmore we struck out in the opposite direction, and after an hour's drive reached

Mr. Duncan McKinnon's Farm, Township of Roxborough, Stormont.

This farm was most decidedly not in show shape, and it should not have been entered As we drove back to the village we did not feel in such good spirits as when we left in the morning. We felt the afternoon had been wasted. We took the train for Apple Hill, which little place we reached shortly before dusk. From this point we had intended to drive through to Martintown the same evening, with the view of making an early start the next morning in the county of Glengarry. On alighting from the train we at once proceeded to try and make arrangements to be driven the seven miles. On making enquiry we found that the two or three horses which were kept for hire were engaged, and even if they were brought back in reasonable time the owner would not let them go out again that night. However, although feeling annoyed at the fix we were in, we did not quite despair of reaching our proposed destination that night. We wandered about the village trying to find some farmer who would be willing to drive us through "for a consideration." In this we were not successful, but late in the evening we met a sheepskin peddler who was driving through to Cornwall, and as Martintown was on the direct road we had little trouble in striking a bargain. We drew cuts who was to sit on the sheepskins and who was to take the honored seat by the driver. This being settled we were soon on the road, and about 10 p.m. pulled up at the hotel door. The following morning we again took the Cornwall road, stopping on the way at the farm of Mr. Ben. Clark.

MR. BENJAMIN CLARK'S FARM, TOWNSHIP OF CHARLOTTENBURG, GLENGARRY.

Mr. Clark is the owner of six or seven hundred acres of land. He is one of those men who will make money under any condition of things, and is not waiting for legislation and change in tariffs to bring about better times to enable him to become rich, but goes right straight on making more or less money whatever the prices are, and whatever the seasons may be like. This year part of his farm has suffered a great deal from the excessive rainfall, but he never dreams of not making some money out of the season's operations, and we are much inclined to think that he will make it. And further, when Mr. Clark finds out that farming will not any longer pay, we will go out of the business ourselves.

That part of the farm which it was our business to see comprised 300 acres. This includes that portion most convenient to the main homestead. We say the main homestead, for the reason that there are sets of buildings on the various farms which have been purchased from time to time by this gentleman. The property has a general slope towards the south, and is drained by what is known as the Southern Branch. This stream runs across the south end of farm near the boundary line; it has a large flow of water, and as well as being a valuable source of supply for this farm, also runs through the other properties adjoining owned by Mr. Clark. With the great stretches of rich pasture lands bordering this river—dotted here and there with beautiful shade trees and occasional small groves, the productive nature of the soil on the other parts of the farm, and its capacity for raising an abundance of winter feed, tended to make it a farm especially suited for dairying, stock raising and fattening on a large scale. On the northern end of the farm is a bush of 15 acres in which 1,000 trees can be tapped. Here, again, a well equipped sugar camp. We won't say any more about sugar-making further than it struck us that comparing sugar making to-day with what it was when we were boys it must be rather nice work. While speaking of the woodland we might mention that 15 years ago a cyclone struck and levelled a few acres adjoining that now standing, leaving only a few saplings. Mr. Clark fenced it around the same season, not allowing any stock to run in it. Now there is a fine block of timber, the money value of which would count up to no small sum. Butternut trees are growing there more than ten inches in diameter.

Dividing this property is the southern road leading from Martintown to Cornwall. On the south of this road the land slopes downwards until it reaches the river flats already referred to. On the north side it rises slightly, and it is on this side near to the public road that the large and splendid looking barns and stables are situated. They consist of the main barn, 112x72 ft., and 65 ft. from basement to the peak of the roof. At right angles protecting the yard stand other extensive stables. The barn has a stone basement the whole size of the building, the basement floor being some feet below the level of the ground. On one side it is fitted up for stabling The other part of the basement, running like the stable the whole length of the building, is used as a manure house and for keeping young cattle, which are allowed to run loose in it in the winter. Immediately above this part of the basement are other stables with stalls for a large number of cattle. From these upper stables the manure falls directly into the basement below, saving in this way a great deal of labor in the matter of cleaning out. The leading objects of the arrangement was economy of labor and saving of all solid and liquid manure. In regard to saving labor it would be impossible to devise any plan that would be better, but we are not so sure about the manure saving part of it. While in the main it may be all right, there are some very objectionable features about it. One is that the basement being below the level, and the liquid manure all coming down from the large stable above, it struck us that this, with the soakage from the rain fall during the wet weather in spring, was likely to make a bad mess unless absorbents were very freely used. Then again there will be in damp, heavy weather foul smells in the stables forming a part of this basement. The stables have water troughs running in front of all the cattle, in which is kept a full supply of water. This is supplied from a large tank overhead, which is filled from a well in the basement and pumped up with a windmill. This

mill, which has a fourteen foot wheel, also supplies the power for crushing all the grain used for the stock (and a great deal is used) as well as driving the chaff-cutter when cutting feed.

The barn as well as the large stables standing at right angles and the other buildings comprising the homestead are well painted, covered with iron roofing and finished off in first class style. They represent the expenditure of a large sum of money ; we think that, if anything, they are a little too costly. The interior arrangement might have been less elaborate, and for ordinary first class farm buildings would in our estimation have filled the bill quite as well. The dwelling house is not large, but it is a neat, cozy looking building, flanked on the east side by the orchard and kitchen garden—the latter well stocked with small fruits and vegetables. In the front a well kept lawn with ornamental trees dotted about gave a finish to a pleasant looking farm home. The soil, although not of a uniform character, is mainly a clay loam with a gravelly subsoil. The crops were heavy and the fields, comparatively speaking, clean and free from weeds. Cultivation of the land appears to be well attended to. While dairying may be said to be a leading feature, it is not as yet being carried on extensively, the size of the farm considered. 30 cows were milked this summer ; next season Mr. Clark purposes to have a dairy of 120 cows. The cows are of no particular line of breeding ; at the present time a Holstein bull is being used on the herd. Mr. Clark is a successful farmer, and evidently a man of good executive ability ; but owing to the extent of his farming operations, is most difficult for him to have his farm in that shape which is necessary before a prize can be won when other strong men are in the contest, many of whom are occupying farms the extent of which enables them to concentrate their efforts more fully along every line, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated, and which is so essential to successful farming, and which helps to swell up the marks in a farm competition. After spending a good while, and we will add pleasantly, in going over this large farm and talking farming with its genial proprietor, we left for Cornwall, and as there was no train from that town until the evening which would take us to Lancaster, our next base of operations, we concluded to stay over and take the first train on Monday morning.

On Monday morning we were at the station in time for the early train, familiarly known as "The Mocassin," so named by the late John Sandfield Macdonald. On reaching Lancaster it took us but a short time to get on the road leading to the farms to be seen in this part of the County of Glengarry. Striking out in a northerly direction by what is termed the military road, we drove five miles to the farm of Thomas Ross.

Mr. Thomas Ross's Farm, Township of Lancaster, Glengarry.

On reaching the farm we found the proprietor, who is 83 years of age, busy in the hay field—a hale, hearty looking man, who would readily pass for a good many years younger than he really is. This is an average farm, and it appears to be passably well managed. There was nothing, however, calling for special remark.

The next farm on our list was that of

Mr. John R. Wightman, Township of Lancaster, Glengarry.

Bronze Medal.

As we drove to Mr. Wightman's we stopped on the way for half an hour to call on Mr. McNaughton, the genial Secretary of the Farmers' Institute for that section. We understand his farm was entered for competition, but before the list was finally made out it was withdrawn. During the short time we were there we saw enough to convince us that he would be a strong man to compete against if he had seen fit to have remained in the lists.

Mr. Wightman we found busy at work on an outlying farm lately purchased. He was finishing up taking in the last of 40 acres of hay, and when that was done there were 55 acres to begin on on the home farm. The farm contains 200 acres. The soil is strong

and of a character under good management to produce heavy crops. A considerable portion lies low, and on this low lying land the crops had suffered a good deal; but after making allowance for that injured there would yet, if the season was favorable until harvest, be an abundant crop, A public road runs along both front and rear of the property, as well as a third road running through the farm and cutting off a strip of about 30 acres. The buildings are conveniently situated, and the arrangement of fields and the means of access to them have been well planned.

From the point where the private road ends, and where the pasture fields are entered at the back part of the farm, the land slopes upwards to where it touches the wood land. This slope, which covers a considerable area, has scattered over it clumps of trees, giving it, as we drove up, a park-like look, making a very pretty landscape picture, and as we reached the highest point of the farm, a splendid view was obtained of the country around. The crops include this year 6 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats, 2 acres of roots, 1 acre of potatoes, 9 acres of fodder corn, 75 acres meadow, the balance being pasture and woodland. The usual mode of cropping is to take two grain crops, seed down, cut for two or three years, and then pasture two years. The system of farming and cropping, as may be judged from what is grown, is mainly to provide for the stock kept on the farm. Mr. Wightman, like the majority of the good farmers in this country, aims to have what is grown on the farm leave it in the shape of either meat or dairy products. While it can hardly be said that underdraining has been extensively carried out, yet a good deal has been done, and the farm has in no small way been improved by it. The fences were in capital order, and great care had been exercised in their construction. They are nearly all of the oft-described cedar log, with this little difference from all others which we have seen—the foundation cross-piece at the end of each panel rests upon flat stones, and at regular intervals light posts are firmly set for the purpose of counteracting the force of the west winds. The out-buildings were good; they are extensive and convenient. The main barn is 117x40 ft., with shed in front 48x15. At right angles on either side are cattle and horse stables, 61x32, in this way forming three sides of a square. The other buildings include large carriage house and granary, pig pens, etc. The large buildings are covered with slate. Taking them altogether they are a very useful lot, and well suited to the requirements of the farm.

Over fifty cattle are kept, the half or more being milch cows. This season there are fifteen horses, including colts, on the farm. There is also a small flock of sheep, and a few hogs are raised and fed for home use. A particularly strong feature in the stock management is the excellent system followed in raising calves. Although largely in the dairy business, it is not carried on to the neglect of stock raising, which seems to be too often the case in these dairy districts. On this farm a great many calves are raised, the ration being skim milk, supplemented with peameal, oil cake and shorts. This is a cheap way of raising calves, and when it is carefully and intelligently managed, as is the case on the farms of Mr. Wightman and Mr. McNaughton (for on the last named gentleman's farm we were shown 24 which were being raised in the same way) it completely and effectually solves the problem of combining successfully dairying and stock raising and beef making on the same farm. The amount which has been realized from the cows on this farm in past years has been about $45 per cow per annum. As an all round farmer Mr. Wightman stands high, and we had no little difficulty in making up our minds as to whether he ought not to be placed higher on the list of prize winners.

Mr. R. R. Sangster's Farm, Township of Charlottenburg, Glengarry.

Silver Medal.

Three miles north of Lancaster is situated the above farm. It comprises 140 acres of clay loam with clay subsoil. About 18 acres are in wood.

It is divided by the concession road, 114 acres being on the south side, and 26 on the north. On this side is situated the homestead. On the south side a well made farm road 27 feet wide extends through the cleared lands and terminates where it opens into the bush. The fences, which are mainly cedar log, and post and wire, were in good repair.

The buildings include a barn 100x40, with stables, sheep houses and other necessary buildings at right angles on either side of the yard, the open side facing the south. The stables have been constructed so as to be suitable for handling first class breeding stock, and have among other conveniences a number of box stalls. An abundant supply of water is in the stables, and as a still further improvement troughs for watering the cattle in the stalls have been put in this summer. Besides the buildings surrounding the yard, there is a driving house, 34x30 with granary above, and pig pens 16x36. The dwelling house is not large, but has an air of comfort about it both without and within. All the surroundings of the farm buildings, including yards, are kept scrupuously neat and trim. No rotten logs, old rails, broken gates, and used up implements are to be seen lying round. And while everything is simple and plain about the house—not much besides a nice lawn and a few trees—yet it is pleasant to look at, and to our way of thinking, far more beautiful than many a farm home that we have seen where much money has been spent and but little good taste displayed. Besides the water supply at the buildings there is a spring creek on the farm which never fails. The rotation followed is what is termed a seven years' course : Cut for hay two years ; pasture two years ; then three years, which include roots and other hoed crops, and grain. A special feature of this farm is the large amount of experimental work that is done in testing the comparative value of different kinds of grain and roots. There were growing at the time of our visit, eight varieties of wheat, ten of oats, and seven of barley. Besides this, extensive experiments were being carried on to test the different varieties of corn and roots. As we saw for ourselves, this work is being most carefully conducted, and everything that is considered unsuitable for the climate, soil, and condition of that section of country, is discarded, and only those which have proved to be the best are put upon the market. Mr. Sangster is doing work in this direction, the value of which can hardly be overestimated, and at the same time this branch of his work forms no inconsiderable part of the profits of the farm. It must not be thought that the growing and selling of seed grains extensively is impoverishing the soil ; on the contrary this drain on the land is more than offset by what is consumed of purchased cattle food, consisting of oil cake, bran, cotton seed meal, and such other foods as may be of most value, market price considered. Mr. Sangster is too good a farmer not to know that if the fertility of the soil is to be kept up what is taken off the farm must be put back again in some shape. To give some idea of the excellence of the root crops usually grown, we were told that at the county exhibitions those entered from this farm never were beaten, and in the fall of 1891, without even preparing for growing show roots, but being pressed a week or two before the Montreal show to exhibit there, thirteen entries of roots and ensilage corn were made, for which ten first and two second prizes were taken ; and again we have just heard that this year seventeen prizes were taken for roots and grain at the same show. Last year, 1891, the yield of grain per acre was, oats, 86 bush. ; Mummy peas, 45, and wheat, 33 bush. This year Mr. Sangster expected from 90 to 100 bush. an acre from the Banner and New Rosedale oats, but what they have turned out we do not know, although when we saw them growing it was not easy to conceive a crop which would be likely to yield heavier. There appeared to be as much as could stand on the ground. In speaking of the management of the manure, it might be well to mention in the first place that all straw used for bedding is put through the chaff cutter. The manure as it is wheeled from the stables is put in a pile 20 feet long and 10 feet wide, and twice a week a pail full of land plaster is spread over it to prevent the escape of ammonia. It is afterwards drawn to the fields, where it is going to be used, and put in piles of 15 loads each. All that is made in the summer (and a good deal is made) is applied directly after harvest to the land intended for roots the next season, the land being first plowed over with a thin furrow. We would differ from Mr. Sangster on this matter of managing manure, especially as regards twice piling. His farm is comparatively a level one. The manure as wheeled from the stables when the straw for litter has been cut short, is, in our opinion, in the best possible shape to be applied to the land, and whenever it is practicable to do so we think it should be taken direct from the yards and spread on the fields. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining an outlet, any draining that has been done has been surface draining. This is carefully attended to. One of the strongest features in the management of this farm is

to be seen in the stock department. In 1875 Mr. Sangster commenced breeding Shorthorns. The first purchase was two cows from the late J. S. Thomson, of Whitby, and the bull, Prince of the North, from George Thompson, of Alloa. Since then animals at different times have been bought from the foremost breeders in this country, and imported stock from the best herds in Scotland. Last winter eleven head of Shorthorns were sold to go to Manitoba. Six of these were calves, and the whole lot averaged $110.00. Besides this sale four others were disposed of, two of them going to New York State. Seven cattle were sold for beef at 5 cents per lb., making an average weight of 1350 lbs., and of these 5 averaged 28 months old. The tillage is good and the land clean, with the exception of a little twitch grass. This pest we found on many of the farms in these eastern counties, as well as in that district wherein our work lay last year. It appears to be a most difficult thing to get rid of when once it gets into the land. Mr. Sangster is a first class all round farmer, and as well as being successful himself, is doing good work in the interests of agriculture generally.

THORN HILL FARM, (A. G. McBEAN), TOWNSHIP OF CHARLOTTENBURG, GLENGARRY.

This farm is situated between the village of Lancaster and South Lancaster, on the St. Lawrence. The first glance we had of this property as we drove out from the village and came near the private entrance, was sufficient to make it clear to our minds that it was owned by a gentleman not only of large means, but of taste. The dwelling house, which is large and of beautiful design, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and commands a view of the whole farm and a large tract of country around. The grounds in connection are laid out and kept in a style more like what usually is seen at the suburban residences of wealthy city gentlemen. But although Mr. McBean is a wealthy Montreal merchant, and carries on a large and extensive business there, and this is his summer residence, yet the farm is carried on on sound business principles, and it is intended that that farm shall be made to pay. It contains 117 acres, and is a comparatively new farm in the sense that it is but a short time since it came into Mr. McBean's hands; but since he has taken hold of it, extensive improvements have been carried out, entailing a large expenditure of money. Large and commodious barns and stables have been erected—the most costly and extensive we have seen in Ontario for the size of the farm. A great deal of labour has been judiciously performed in putting the fields in good shape, and the land is under most thorough cultivation. Immense quantities of stone have been removed, and instead of being left about the fields in unsightly heaps, have been utilized in building. Owing to the nature of the farming carried on, it is important that the stables and yards have at all times a full supply of water, and this has been provided for at no small outlay. There is a large tank on the loft above the stable with a capacity of 1,500 gallons, which is kept full by a windmill pump. Besides the well at the barn there is a pipe laid to the river, a distance of 1,200 feet from the pump. The nature of the farming appears to be admirably suited to the local conditions. Dairying is made a specialty, and the buildings are constructed and managed with that end in view. The crops grown are such as are best adapted (the nature of the soil considered) to provide dairy stock with an abundance of food at the least cost. On account of the convenience of this farm to a railroad station, and the comparatively short distance to Montreal, it would seem that no more profitable system of dairy farming could be carried on than sending the milk to the city. Then again, carrying it on extensively as Mr. McBean does, enables him to produce and distribute at less cost than on farms where a fewer number of cows are kept. Further, Mr. McBean being a shrewd business man, and possessed of good executive ability, has brought his well-trained business habits to bear in developing the special business of what may be termed city dairying. The following crops were grown this year: Corn 30 acres; turnips, 6 acres; wheat, 7 acres; oats, 6 acres; mixed grain, consisting of oats, barley and peas, 20 acres; potatoes, 2 acres; rye, 3 acres; hay, 10 acres, and cabbage 2 acres, leaving 25 acres for pasture. The barns, yards, garden and house cover seven acres. The barn is

100x50, and the stable, which adjoins the barn is 106x65 feet; under both barn and stable is a 7 foot cellar. That part under the stable is used for a manure house, and the basement under the barn is used for storing turnips, and a portion of it as a run for young cattle in the winter. Also in one corner of the barn cellar there is an eight horse power engine and boiler used for grinding feed, cutting corn and other fodder, and also for threshing. On the barn floor is the horse stable, which will accommodate 12 horses. The granary is in one end, in which is a grinder capable of grinding 20 bush. an hour, and also the milk room, used for separating the cream from the milk. In this room is a separator with a capacity of 30 gallons an hour. Then on the other side is a silo, the dimensions of which are 50 ft. x 23 ft. x 28 ft. This is divided into three sections by air-tight partitions. The capacity of these silos is about 600 tons. The stable contains stalls for 120 cattle. They are in four rows, and so arranged as to have two rows of cattle face each other. Large trucks are used for conveying feed in front of the stock—in this way the work of feeding is made very light. The manure is dropped into the cellar below through traps every 12 feet, and a system of thorough ventilation is found in this stable. The cattle are watered by long troughs which run before them, and are supplied from the tank already referred to. There is also a steam pipe running into the tank, which is used in the winter for taking the chill off the water before giving it to the cattle.

There are forty-five grade Ayrshire cows in the dairy herd, which come in at various seasons of the year, and in this way there is a continuous supply of fresh milk, which is shipped to Montreal every morning, either as milk or cream. The skim milk is used for feeding purposes. Up to this time sufficient has not been raised on the farm to feed and fatten all the stable will accomodate. What is aimed at by the proprietor is to get the farm in such a condition as to be able to raise enough fodder and grain to keep in good condition, the whole year round, as many cattle as there are acres of land.

For the year commencing 1st May, 1891, the cows yielded in milk product, exclusive of skim milk and butter milk, $60 each. In the same year 50 steers were bought in the Montreal market, averaging 900 lbs., and after feeding them for six months they had gained 300 lbs. per head. They were shipped to England early in May, and after all charges were deducted they netted 5 cents per lb. Great attention is paid on this farm to careful husbanding of manure. No waste whatever takes place from exposure. It is kept in the manure house until it is applied directly to the fields. It was estimated that 1,200 tons were made during the year. Besides this immense quantity of manure going on to the land, 300 lbs. of phosphate per acre was used on the corn and root fields. It will be readily seen that with the use of such great quantities of rich barn yard manure with purchased fertilizers added, how the farm will soon become wonderfully productive, for it must be borne in mind that as well as heavy manuring the cultivation is most thorough. Mr. McBean is doing most valuable work in proving by his own practice what results can be achieved by intensified farming when capital and skill are brought to bear upon it. We believe the work being done on this farm is in the right direction. The day is past when the Canadian farmer can make himself rich by spreading his labour over ill tilled acres.

Mr. D. M. Macpherson's Farm, Township of Lancaster, Glengarry.

At Bainsville, a small station on the G. T. Railway, six miles east of Lancaster, is the farm of D. M. Macpherson. This gentleman, as well as being an enthusiastic and successful farmer, is one of the most extensive manufacturers of cheese on the continent of America. It is what might be expected that one so largely interested in the manufacture and sale of dairy products should also take a foremost place as a progressive and advanced farmer, for just in so far as an improved system of agriculture enables the farmer to produce more per acre and to economize in the cost of production, so will a

stimulus be given to the dairy interests in the same proportion. But outside of that way of looking at it, Mr. Macpherson loves the occupation for its own sake, and is earnestly trying to demonstrate what are the great possibilities for farming in this country. Before leaving Lancaster we called at his office and were not surprised to be told by the clerks that he had gone out to the farm. On the way out our road ran near the shores of Lake Francis, a beautiful sheet of water at a point on the St. Lawrence where the river spreads out to a width of seven or eight miles. Driving on past the lighthouse we had a distant view of the village of St. Anicet nestling in a cove on the American shore. But as it was not the special business we were engaged on to describe beautiful scenery, but the more prosaic work of examining farms, we began taking in the farms as we went along, and in a short time we came in sight of what we felt pretty sure was the one we had come to see. Very noticeable were its large barns, and as we drove through the farm from the public road we were impressed with the well finished appearance of all we saw. In one of the fields that we passed some of the farm hands were actively engaged in handling a very bulky crop of hay, and when we reached the barns we found the proprietor taking a rest from office work and business cares by pitching hay with the same energy he brings to bear on the extensive commercial concern which he controls and in which he is such a prominent figure. The next two hours were given over to a careful examination of fields, barns and stock, and to enquiring into the system of farming which is carried out, knowing well that if a prize went this way we would have to be able to give a good reason for it. We mean by that that there is a feeling with a good many people that if a farm is carried on outside of some other business, it must of a necessity be carried on at a loss. Now, while this may often be the case, we at least would not be fit for the work entrusted to us if we took that to be a matter of fact without satisfying ourselves, and being able to show for what reason a prize was awarded or withheld. There is in this farm 130 acres of arable land, the southern half of which has a light sandy subsoil with a rather light covering of sandy loam; the north half has a sand and clay bottom with a loam surface. The property had been rented for seventeen years and was much run down at the time Mr. Macpherson took hold of it four years ago, with continual cropping the land had been much weakened, for a great many years a large part of the grain and some of the hay had been sold off it, and the manure had been badly wasted through careless management, and as no feed was ever bought, except an occasional ton of hay to tide over the spring until the first bite of grass was to be seen, it will be readily understood that the farm was in bad shape. As there was no question in our minds that whatever it had once been it was now a very productive farm, and we wanted to understand how that had been brought about, and in what way the proprietor had gone to work to make a rich soil out of a poor and over-cropped one in such comparatively short time, and if we take considerable space in describing the methods adopted, our only excuse is that as there are a great many over-cropped and worn out farms in this country, as well as a good many well tilled ones, it may be that some of the owners of the first mentioned may get a few pointers which will be to them of some value. After careful study and much thought and, to use his own words, "some experience," Mr. Macpherson, we think, very wisely concluded that the feeding of stock in as large a number as possible not only from the products of the farm but on purchased food also, was the right way to begin. To attain this end, the first move was to enlarge his stables and make them suitable for raising and fattening cattle for beef, and for keeping cows for dairy purposes. The next important consideration was saving the manure, and the third, economizing labor. With these leading considerations in view a set of buildings were erected which could be enlarged at any time without interfering with the general plan. These have been added to as the farm was found capable of carrying more stock, until the buildings now in use include all that are required on a farm of that size, and where the crops are so bulky and the number of pounds of meat and milk produced per acre is so great. To carry on the work of winter feeding the silos have been added to until there are now three with a capacity of 800 tons of corn. The average of corn grown has been increased from 10 acres the first year into 40 acres the present season. The first stables built had accomodation for forty cattle, the next year the buildings were en-

larged and 100 cattle were fattened and 35 cows kept. Some additional feed had to be bought. This proving very satisfactory, the third summer, 1891, 60 milch cows were kept all the year in milk. 800 tons of corn were put in the silo, and the same year 42 calves were raised. A summary of the products and an estimate of their value as supplied to us by Mr. Macpherson is as follows :

Milk product of 60 cows at cheese factory	$1,980 00
Estimated value of corn	1,200 00
" " hay	200 00
" " grain, oats and peas	250 00
" " calves, 43, at $10	430 00
Gross value of product	$4,060 00

In the following winter 80 cattle were stall fed, which made in all 183 head. The following is a condensed statement of the results of the farm operations from the 1st of May, 1891, to the 1st of May 1892 :

Wages	$1,525 00
General expenses, repairs, etc	414 00
Seed grain	45 72
Purchased cattle	2 483 15
Cattle food	2,829 52
Fertility sold in milk	255 00
" " beef	312 00
	$7,865 39

Contra.

Milk products sold off farm	$2,323 05
Beef sold	4,931 00
Estimated value of young cattle	840 00
Fertility added to farm from purchased food	2,000 00
	$10,094 05

This shows a very large margin of profit, and there is certainly plenty of room for difference of opinion as regards the sum credited to the farm for increased fertility. In the earliest years of his farming Mr. Macpherson carried on experiments to a considerable extent in testing the value of prepared fertilizers—superphosphates, stable manure from Montreal, wood ashes, etc., and as a result is now thoroughly convinced that the raising and fattening of a good class of cattle in large numbers, and the purchasing of concentrated foods, such as oil cake, cotton seed meal, pea meal, bran, or what may at the time being from the market price ruling be the cheapest and most economical to use, and the growing of all bulk foods on the farm is the cheapest and most satisfactory way of increasing the fertility of a worn out soil, or in keeping it up to a maximum degree when it is once restored. In this we quite agree with him, and further, from our own knowledge, we know it to be the practise of the very best farmers in all parts of the country. Assuredly the cheapest of all manufactories for manure to be used on the farm is the farm itself. That there may be different ways of going about it we are ready to admit. It is needless to say that on this farm much thought has been given to the question of constructing buildings with the view of economizing labor, and of preventing as far as possible the waste of manure in any form. Not only that, but the closest study is given to the subject of not only feeding what appears to be the best and cheapest foods for forming muscle and laying on flesh, but it is also carefully considered from the standpoint of what effect it will have in adding to the value of the manure heap. The crops grown this season were, 40 acres of fodder corn, 25 acres of hay, 30 acres of grain and

40 acres in pasture. Of the last mentioned there was one field calling for special notice. It was an old pasture which had been down in grass for fifteen years and was much run out. Last year a top dressing of 18 loads of manure and — bushels of unleached ashes per acre were applied to this field in the months of September and October. The result was simply wonderful. This was the more noticeable from the fact that a small part of the field was left in its natural state—this afforded us an opportunity of judging of what had been effected by the application. It is safe to say that that field produced this season 100 lbs. of milk for every 30 that it would have done if no top dressing had been applied. We have seldom seen anything which more forcibly impressed the lesson on our minds of the mistake which many of our farmers make, as shown by their practise that they do not realize the fact that to receive maximum returns from pasture land it is just as essential to return to the soil what is taken off in building up the animals which are fed upon it, or the milk which is produced from it, as it is to return to the arable land an equivalent to what is taken off in the shape of grain or other farm produce. And if what we have here said leads some of our farmers to think that a mistake has been made when they have turned over land to be pastured when it became too poor to produce even a moderate crop of hay, the report of this year's farm judging will have done some good.

At the time we were on the farm the 40 acres of pasture was carrying 40 milk cows, 10 dry cows and 48 young cattle, and the milk product was about 1,000 lbs. per day. In addition to the pasture the milk cows were getting from 4 to 5 lbs. of bran per head per day, and whenever the pasture would become scarce or less nutritious the grass ration would be supplemented with soiling crops. As night was creeping on we sent our team back to the village, preferring to take the evening train, thinking we had done quite enough of driving for one day.

The following morning we left for Rockland, a station on the Ottawa river, 25 miles from the capital. As one of your judges required to go to Montreal, it necessitated our taking the train which reached the station late at night. On alighting we found ourselves on the Quebec side of the river with a mile and a half of water between us and Rockland, our proposed destination for the night. There being no village or hotel at the station we were directed to a farmer's living near by who "for a consideration" rowed us across. At this point the river widens into what is known as Campbell's Bay. One of your judges has a very great dislike to get into small boats even in daylight, and it is needless to say that he was very much pleased to step out of it this dark night and feel himself safe on dry land again, more especially as it was thundering heavily and every moment we expected a downpour of rain.

W. C. Edwards & Co.'s Farm, Township of Clarence, Russell.

Mr. Edwards having been advised of our coming, very kindly took all the arrangements in hand for visiting the farms entered for competition in this part of the County of Russell, and to those acquainted with this gentleman it is not necessary to say that what he takes in hand is well done. In our case we may say that the kindly consideration extended to us had much to do in making our work in the Township of Clarence highly enjoyable. He placed at our disposal his horses and a man to pilot us who knew every turn to take, and this without limitation. We were told to keep them until our work was done. We may here remark that a little kindly consideration of this sort tends to make the work of farm judging much pleasanter than it otherwise would be. Our first visit was to the above farm. It is situated on the south bank of the Ottawa river, 24 miles east from the city of Ottawa and is reached by the Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamers plying each way daily between the cities of Ottawa and Montreal, and by the C. P. R. which Company has a station on the north side of the river immediately opposite the farm. The travelled road from Montreal to Ottawa also runs through the property. It takes its name of Pine Grove Stock Farm, we would presume, from a very beautiful pine grove of considerable extent, covering slightly rising ground of somewhat the form of a semi-circle, protecting the buildings and yards from the cold winds blowing from the north, east and west. The location for the homestead was wisely chosen. The advantage of this protection is only surpassed by the pretty landscape picture of the beautiful pine clad ridge with the fine homestead nestling cosily in its shade.

The original business of the firm owning this property is lumbering and sawmilling, which business is carried on by them on a very large scale. But they also have several farms, including amongst them one about 15 miles from Rockland at the mouth of the North Nation river where it joins its waters with those of the Ottawa. This is used mainly as a dairy farm and for the breeding of first-class dairy stock. On this farm are to be seen fine herds of Ayrshires and Jerseys. Although dairying is the chief feature, yet there are a considerable number of steers fattened annually.

The particular farm, however, which we had gone to see was the one at Rockland. This farm when all cleared and put into cultivation will comprise 800 acres of rolling land of diversified soil, and of a character admirably suited for stock raising, which branch of farming the proprietors have chiefly in view. The farm is so well watered, fronting as it does on the Ottawa and having several creeks running through it, that in this respect also it is well adapted for a stock farm, The first clearings made on this property were made many years ago by the previous owners. The lands so cleared were exhausted and allowed to run to waste. It is now six years since the present owners began growing ensilage corn on some of those old worn out lands, and it is only four years since the clearing up of new lands was commenced, and two years since the construction of the farm buildings now in use began. Owing to the comparative newness of the farm it has not been found practicable to carry out a thorough system of rotation of crops. The area of this year's crops was 75 acres sown with mixed grain,—oats, peas and barley; 24 acres in corn for ensilage; 12 acres in roots; 35 in hay, and 200 acres in pasture. Of the roots 5 acres are mangels. The crops were all good—corn and roots exceptionally so. The field cultivation is far superior to what is to be seen on the average farms of this country, and in this respect marks high. The farm buildings are the best we ever saw. We say this advisedly, and it is doubtful if there is anything on the continent to surpass them. There did not appear to us to have been a dollar spent on them unnecessarily. The aim which appeared to have been kept prominently to the front was to put up buildings suitable for a large farm where the breeding of high class stock was to be a leading feature, and which could be enlarged to any required extent without at all interfering with the general design. Then as regards the economic methods adopted for saving labor the arrangement is simply perfect. The main building comprising the set is a bank barn, 66 ft. wide by 156 ft. in length. It is placed endways to the bank—and the drive-way into it for some fifteen feet inside is over a root cellar—on each side of which are the silos—all of which open into the feed-room below. These silos and root cellars occupy 28 ft. of the rear end of the building for the entire width of the 66 ft. The next 28 ft. is used for a feed room in the basement, and in the upper part for threshing grain and grinding; and in this compartment also is the chaff cutter used for cutting the hay and straw required for the stock. The next 100 feet of the basement is stabling, and the upper part is all used for storing away hay and grain. The stable floors are laid with concrete and cement. A feed alley seven feet wide runs the whole length of the building. On each side facing this feeding passage is a row of cattle; in all fifty-six cattle can be tied up. Then on each side for the entire length are box stalls for young stock and for cows with calves. In the rear of the building are two cisterns, one on each side of the drive way into the barn. These are supplied with water from the roof, and also when required from a spring a short distance away, the water being pumped into them by means of a windmill. A system of pipes running through the building with cast iron cups before each animal is the means which is used for supplying the stock with water. The water is kept continuously before the cattle and is regulated by a simple device. Above, a hay-fork is used with a track running lengthwise of the building, and with a little device of Mr. Edwards own introduction the hay and grain are delivered on either side as required. The power used for threshing, cutting feed, crushing grain and pulping roots is supplied by a stationary engine,—and so complete are the arrangements for saving labor that all the various operations can be carried on at the same time, the whole requiring only three men, and a boy to attend the engine. That this may the more readily be understood we may explain that the straw as it leaves the separator passes directly into the chaff-cutter, if so required, and the grain passes into the hopper of the grinder and from these machines down to the feed-room

below. A short distance away from the main building is a root-house, 30x80 ft., over which is a building used as an implement house. About 500 tons of corn are grown for ensilage and from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of roots are fed annually. Among the many advanced methods practised on this farm perhaps the saving in the most economic way of the stable manure is the most important. To this subject, Mr. Edwards has given much study and thought, and the conclusion he has arrived at is that to keep it in tightly made buildings under the animals themselves is the better plan, and as an experiment in the fall of 1891 erected a stone building with walls 14 ft. high, the size inside being 80 ft. by 30 ft., and in this was fed last winter 34 dehorned steers running loose over the top of the manure. The building is pointed with cement inside and the under part is cemented so that there cannot be any escape of liquid manure, and the feeding and watering arrangements are most complete. Troughs are placed around the sides of the buildings hung on pulleys and these are raised as the manure rises. One of them is used for water—this is supplied automatically as is done in the main building. This plan of feeding steers has proved in every way such a success that another building the same size has been erected this summer to duplicate the operation the coming winter. The stock on this farm at the time we were there in July comprised a herd of sixty-two Shorthorns, to which has been added since some which were imported. These were bred by Wm Duthie of Jarvis, Aberdeenshire. In addition sixty-two steers were purchased, fattened and shipped to the English market this spring. A greater number will be fattened the coming season. All the grain and hay, in fact everything grown upon the farm, is consumed on it, and nothing in the way of feed is purchased but bran and oil cake, or sometimes cotton-seed meal in the place of oil-cake. A good deal of study has been given by Mr. Edwards to the matter of the application of manure to the land. The conditions are such on this farm that the manure has to be drawn out in the autumn of the year and the plan has been tried of plowing it in lightly, and also applying it to the surface after the plowing has been done. It is purposed to continue the experiments in the direction of top dressing the meadows and pasture land, the intention being to go very fully and carefully into the whole matter of testing the relative value of manures when applied in different ways—thinking in any case that the application of it should at least to some extent vary according to soil and conditions. However, there is one thing in this connection on which Mr. Edwards gives no uncertain sound, and that is, on the importance of proper housing, care of, and economical feeding of farm stock. As already said it has not been found practicable to carry out a regular system of rotation on this comparatively new farm—nor has Mr. Edwards quite decided what that course shall be. But this he says is quite certain: that he will make the growing of clover, ensilage corn, roots and rape the leading features in the course, and he is of the opinion that his rotation will be a much shorter one than has been the general practise in Ontario. In the meantime steers will be fattened annually until the herd of Shorthorns becomes sufficiently large to consume all the produce grown on the farm. It may have been noticed that the area in pasturage is large relatively with the acreage of the other crops grown; it is because it has become a necessity on account of having to pasture cows of many of the employees of the mills.

The magnificent herd of Shorthorns has already been referred to. It is, however, deserving of more than passing notice. We do not think that with the late importations included that there is in Ontario to-day, when the size of the herd is considered, its equal when looked at from the standpoint of the whole herd—or of individual animals of great excellence. Those who noted what was done in the show rings in Montreal and Ottawa when the competition took place this fall beeween the representative animals from the Pine Grove Stock Farm and those herds from Western Ontario that carried off the laurels at the Toronto Industrial, will fully realize the high standard of the Shorthorns owned and bred by Mr. Edwards. We are very much mistaken if the County of Russell does not come well to the front if they again come together at the Toronto Industrial of 1893. Perhaps, after all, it might be of no small value if the western men have to fight hard to hold supremacy. Judging from what was brought out to the shows in 1892 it was clear to everyone who knows anything about this class of stock that the *general average* was not up to that high standard so noticeable a few year ago. And how could we expect it

to be, when during the last three years there has been little done in the way of introducing fresh blood—and at the same time, whenever it was known that a bull of great merit was owned in Ontario he quickly found his way across to our American cousins.

Speaking of a few of the animals owned at the above-named farm at the time of our visit, and giving precedence to age, we might mention "Pioneer" (56288) bred by Mr. Cruickshank, Lethenty. This is an animal of great individual merit, and has also proved to be a valuable sire—three of the four females composing the Champion Show Herd of 1892 having been sired by him. This bull traces down through the best families of the famous Sittyton Shorthorns. Amongst the females is "Belinda," a red cow of Mr. Dryden's breeding, now 5 years old. She has been a very successful show animal, winning first prize at Montreal and Ottawa Shows in 1891, and 2nd prize at Montreal and 1st prize at Ottawa in 1892, besides numerous other prizes. She was got by Vensgarth (47192) of the Sittyton Victoria tribe dam Bella by the famous sire and prize winner, Royal Barmpton (45503). Amongst those bred on the farm was a very beautiful roan heifer, three years old, "Bessie of Rockland." She took first prize at Montreal and Ottawa as a two year-old in 1891, beating at Ottawa the heifer that won 1st prize at Toronto, and 1st prize at Montreal as a three year old cow in 1892. Another very grand heifer is Barmpton's Blossom, a roan two year old—tracing to Lady Eden (imp.) She also has a great record as a prize winner, having taken 1st prize as a yearling both at Ottawa and Montreal in 1891, and 2nd prize at the same shows in 1892 in strong competition. In the calf and yearling class was to be seen a wonderfully fine yearling, "Rosewater," dam "Sweet Rose," bred by Lord Polworth, sire "Perfection," already referred to. "Rosewater" was awarded 1st prize at Montreal and Ottawa in 1891 for best heifer, under 1 year and 1st prize at Ottawa in 1892. This year's importation consists of eight head, all (with one exception) bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie—three bulls and five heifers. It is hard to estimate the immense good which men like Mr. Edwards are doing to a country. They are really and truly benefactors. There is no more powerful force for good or ill than example. In our travels through this province we have been struck with the marked benefit derived by having a few good men settle in a neighborhood. And there is little doubt that in the course of a very few years it will be seen that what is now being done at Rockland will have added largely to the material wealth of all that section of country.

Leaving Rockland we next drove to another farm owned by Mr. Edwards. This comprises 200 acres, and is also situated on the Montreal and Ottawa road, and is about five miles from the village. This is under the management of Mr. Smith. On this farm is a lot of very good Shorthorns, and an excellent flock of Shropshire sheep. The buildings are large and commodious, but not all equal as regards the arrangement for economizing labor as those on the farm we had just left, the latter being constructed entirely from plans designed by Mr. Edwards.

Robert Waterson's Farm, Township of Clarence, Russell.

Bronze Medal.

Going to Mr. Waterson's we struck a piece of pretty rough road—so rough indeed in one or two places that we thought it better to get out and walk; and when within a mile of the place we left our team and driver and struck off across the fields. On reaching the house we found Mr. Waterson suffering from the effects of a bad runaway accident which had occurred a week before. Although unable to go with us over the farm himself his place was well filled by his bright intelligent sons, who no doubt have had much to do in helping to bring the farm into the good shape in which we found it. It has a very uneven surface and a marked diversity of soil, just such a farm as requires more than ordinary skill to handle with success. The fields on the north side are very steep, rising to such a height as to protect the lower lying part of the farm from the winds blowing from that direction—but having the drawback on account of steepness of being very difficult to work. About sixty acres are more or less broken, and are mainly covered with timber, sheltering the cultivated land in the hollow from the west wind. From the high land on the north the surface slopes to the south until it touches low swampy

flat land, rising again on the south side where it becomes somewhat broken and rugged. The high lands are clay and clay loam, the flat part of the farm being swamp muck. The last mentioned has been thoroughly underdrained, the drains being thirty yards apart and on that porous soil this has been found quite sufficient. Not only have the low lands seen drained, but the work has been carried out on every part of the farm wherever it was been that benefit would result from it. We might also have mentioned that the work of clearing these flat lands of a heavy growth of timber has been well done. At the time we were there a good many acres of the later clearing had been stumped and piled ready for burning with the surface left as clean as it was possible to make it. The fences were pretty good, but owing to the nature of the land it was not practicable to have the fields of that even size or shape which is so readily done on a farm with a more uniform surface. The land was uniformly clean, and the cultivation very thorough. This was particularly noticeable in the hoed crops. The land had been well prepared, the crop had been well put in, and the after management was perfect. We often find this to be the case when a Scotchman has the management of a turnip crop. The root crop included turnips, mangels, corn and carrots, all uniformly good. Besides these hoed crops considerable is done in growing onions. The buildings comprise an old and new set. The dwelling house and the original buildings do not count for much, but a very good and comparatively new bank barn has been built at some distance from the old homestead, and it is Mr. Waterson's intention to build his new house convenient to the lately erected barns. Mr. Waterson is a good farmer. He has had much to contend against in bringing his farm into its present shape, and the system of farming which he is following (dairying being a leading feature), appears to be well adapted to local conditions, and to him we award the Bronze Medal.

Smith Bros.' Farm, Township of Clarence, Russell.

Owing to a large part of this farm being comparatively flat, it had suffered a good deal from the excessive rain fall in the early part of the season, and did not appear to the same advantage as it would have done if the season had been an average one. The buildings are those which were on the farm when the Smith Bros. bought it, and are somewhat dilapidated, and not very well suited for the requirements of the farm. In this way these young men are placed at a considerable disadvantage in a farm competition. However, this may be said, they are making the very best of their conditions. They are bringing intelligence and energy to bear on the operations of the farm. The land is well cultivated. The stock (grade Durhams) has been carefully bred, and their management of it is far in advance of the general average of this part of Ontario. Getting back to Rockland in good time, in the afternoon we spent an hour or two very pleasantly with Mr. Edwards going over the large mills. A busy scene it is where hundreds of men are employed and 20,000 or 30,000 feet of lumber an hour is cut, besides immense quantities of shingles, lath, etc. Taking the steamer for Ottawa at 5 p.m. we had a very pleasant sail to the capital.

On making inquiry we found the distance required to be driven to reach the farms entered in this part of the County of Russell was much greater than we had supposed. A drive of between fifty and sixty miles, and four farms to be seen was to be our first day's work; that is, if there was enough of daylight to do it in. If that could not be done it meant staying over in Ottawa until the following week—and that we did not want to do, being anxious to get back to our own farms.

At sunrise we were up, and not long after on the road. We had made it a condition with our liveryman that he was to give us a team that could do the work we wanted to get through with. At the hotel door the driver asked us to get into the rig as quickly as possible for his horses would stand no fooling, and then after driving at a twelve miles an hour pace for eight or ten miles until the sharp edge was off them mentioned incidentally that a few days before they had run away with the manager of one of the leading city hotels, breaking his leg in two places, but he thought that now when we were well out of the city and had plenty of head room there was not much danger. The first stopping place was Metcalfe, 21 miles from the city. This was the home of the late Ira Morgan, who for so many years represented this Division on the Board of Agriculture and Arts. On the way

we passed many fine farms, and the general indications were that the farmers in this section are fairly prosperous. Another reason we had for thinking so besides being guided in our opinion from what we saw of fine farms and pretty good homesteads, was, that the roads we drove on during the day had been well made and are kept in good repair. We have, generally speaking, found that the class of men who farm well also take an interest in having good roads to take their produce to market.

Mr. Edward Whiteside's Farm, Township of Russell, Russell.

South of and adjoining the village of Metcalfe and bounded on the front by the Ottawa and Metcalfe gravel road is the above mentioned farm. The owner is a pushing energetic good farmer. The soil is deep and fertile. The cultivation fair. Some of the fields of grain were rank and heavy; others, notably peas and barley, badly destroyed by the rains of early summer. In the stock department dairying is made somewhat of a specialty. The fences were fairly good, and considerable attention has been paid towards keeping everything about the farm tidy. A noticeable weakness was the couch grass and thistles that were to be seen in many of the fields. There is this to be said, however, that Mr. Whiteside has only had the farm in his hands for three years, and when he bought it he had to take these weeds into the bargain. There is no doubt from the way he is now farming it, it is only a question of a short time when it will be very much cleaner. The barn buildings are a complete new set. They have been well designed and are admirably suited to the requirements of the farm.

Allan McDonell's Farm, Lot 40, Con. 9, Tp. of Russell, Russell.

Bronze Medal.

Leaving Mr. Whiteside's we drove for seven or eight miles in a north-easterly direction to Mr. McDonell's. The home farm of 100 acres had been entered, although this gentleman farms altogether 400 acres. The one we had come to see is one of the very best in this part of the country. It is pleasantly situated with a gentle slope from where the buildings stand near the centre line of the farm to the east and west. On the west side the slope continues to the public road which is the boundary on that side. On the east side, at the width of one field, it touches on to level land. This flat land extends for the width of three fields. The higher lands are well underdrained, and the lower fields have through them a deep and wide ditch into which all the underdrains on that side of the farm empty. The soil on the higher fields is inclined to be sharp, and that on the lower level a rich porous clay, having in it a considerable percentage of sand. At one time there was a good deal of stone on parts of this farm. This has all been removed. The fields with one exception are of an even size of ten acres, and are so laid out that all open on to a private road running to the farm buildings. The crops comprise 12 acres of wheat; 30 acres of oats, and oats and barley; 10 acres of corn, and a small quantity of potates; the balance is hay and pasture. The corn, which had been sown on sod, did not look very promising; it was too thin, and from some cause had not done well. With that exception, and one field of oats which had been somewhat injured by the rain, the crops were heavy and even. The fences are fairly good, but not much can be said about the buildings as they are now in a measure being reconstructed, and among the changes a silo is being built, and ensilage will be fed the coming winter for the first time on this farm. The strong feature on this farm is the successful business doing in dairying. Thirty-eight cows are milked this season, the milk being sent to the cheese factory as long as it is open. In the winter butter-making is carried on at home. All that is made, excepting what is required for home use, is sent to Ottawa at a fixed price of 25 cents per lb. A correct account of the amount realized from the cows is kept. Last year thirty cows were milked, the produce of which realized $1,502.73. This sum was made up as follows: For milk sent to the cheese factory, $774.45; for butter sold, $567.24; from sales of calves and veal, $111.07; 200 lbs. of butter kept over, $50. This makes a small fraction over $50 per cow.

The dairymen who are realizing from $22 to $30 per cow when they read this had better stop and think, and ask themselves if there is not something wrong in their manage-

ment. That there is, there can be no doubt whatever. We have been on farms in Oxford in Peterborough, in Russell, and in other parts of Ontario where from $40 to $50 per cow is regularly realized, and what these men can do others can, if they bring the same skill and good judgment to bear on the business. There is one thing we may rest assured of, and that is the man who gets the big returns is not going to confine his operations to the summer season alone. Winter dairying in connection with summer dairying is now no longer an experiment; it has been carried on by many farmers in different parts of the province, and under differing local conditions, and has proved to be a marked success. Unquestionably there are great possibilities for this branch of farm industry, and the successful dairyman of the future is going to be the man who carries on this business during the greater part of the year.

The class of cows which have been used of late years has been a cross between Ayrshire and Shorthorn. These have proved very satisfactory as milkers, but, as an experiment, crossing with Holstein is now being tried. From information obtained from many men who have had much experience, and from our own observation, we are strongly inclined to think that a cross between an Ayrshire and a milking Shorthorn is pretty hard to beat; and certainly the records of men like Mr. Sidney Wey, one of last year's competitors, and Mr. McDonell this year, go to bear that out.

In the summer pasture is depended on nearly altogether. It may be remarked in this connection that Mr. McDonell has a 150 acre farm adjoining, which is used entirely for pasturing. The winter feed is hay and straw with meal and some bran. This coming winter ensilage will be fed for the first time. Mr. McDonell is a shrewd, money-making farmer—a man who can give an intelligent reason for all he does, and one who has been very successful. Our last work for the day was to be to visit

Mr. D. P. McPhail's Farm, Township of Mountain, Dundas.

On enquiring the way to reach this farm we were told to go by the road leading to the village of Ormond and then on to Vernon, following the road through that little hamlet, and there was no likelihood of our mistaking Mr. McPhail's farm when we came in sight of it—for there was such a largeness about it that it was sure to attract our attention. This we found to be the case. The farm extends to 550 acres. The buildings very extensive and showy; they form three sides of a square, are well fitted up, have abundance of stable room, and are in every way well adapted for the system of farming carried on on this large farm. A prominent feature on this farm is the excellence of the stock, including both horses and cattle. Mr. McPhail is of more than local fame as the owner and breeder of high class stock. The Shorthorns include animals bought from such noted breeders as John Miller, Arthur Johnson, Mr. Bell and others. We saw among other good animals a particularly fine cow purchased from the last named gentleman, and a two-year old bull is now being used in the herd which took the first prize at the Ottawa show in 1891. There were also some very promising young bulls on hand which had all the appearance of developing into fine animals. As the owner of high class horses Mr. McPhail takes an equally prominent place. We were, however, a little unfortunate in not seeing the finest, which was up in the western counties where he was being used for the season. Besides the pure bred cattle a large herd of high class Durham grades were to be seen grazing in the rich pastures. The general management of the farm appeared to be good, and the crops indicated a farm well attended to. We would consider Mr. McPhail a pushing, progressive farmer and a man who is doing much good in the way of introducing first-class stock into the section around where he lives.

Getting back to Metcalfe late at night we concluded it was better to remain there rather than go back to the city, as by so doing we would save by not having to retrace part of the road next day. We were very anxious to make the best possible arrangements for facilitating the carrying on of our work. It was important, for unless we finished up the four farms still remaining on the list next day we could not reach home until the following week. However, as it turned out we had not much trouble in getting through, for after driving to each of the farms we were told by the owners of three of them that they did not wish to compete, and the only one left to be inspected was that of Mr. Benjamin Rothwell.

MR. ROTHWELL'S FARM, LOT 19, CON. 1, TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, RUSSELL.

Silver Medal.

This farm is one of the front lots of the township of Gloucester and borders on the Ottawa river, and is situated a little over three miles from the city, and is reached by the road that runs by the shores of the Rideau river, turning off near the point where the waters of that river join those of the Ottawa. The farm contains 330 acres, 100 acres of which is south of the main road which divides this property, the remainder being bounded on one side by the public road, and on the other washed by the waters of the Ottawa. North of the road and about the centre of the farm a high bluff of limestone runs nearly across the property, and from this commanding point a view is obtained of surpassing beauty and grandeur. Seldom have we seen anything to compare with it as we saw it that bright morning. Directly in front flowed the river, like a broad silver riband. As the eye followed down and across the stream at the distance of twelve miles could be seen outlined the little village of Cumberland. On the opposite shore and in the neighboring province were to be seen the church spires of Buckingham and L'Ange Gardien as they shone brightly under the noonday sun. In the rich valley on either side were to be seen the farmhomes as far as the eye could reach, while high above and forming a fitting background rise the dark pine-clad summits of the Laruentian Hills.

We found this an exceedingly well managed farm, and it recalled to our memory another which we had visited a few years ago, owned by the late Mr. McKellar, of the Richmond road, situated about the same distance from Ottawa, only in a different direction. The similarity consisted in their owners, both being very successful in the same line, that of producing milk for city consumption. On the farm fifty cows are kept. Some of these are well bred Shorthorns, but most of them of mixed breeding, selected with a view of their being heavy milkers No cow is retained on the farm for more than one season that does not prove to be a good milker. A very liberal system of feeding is carried out, Mr. Rothwell fully realizing that two important essentials in successful dairying are a careful selection of cows with a constant weeding out of unprofitable ones, and a judicious and liberal system of feeding. Large quantities of mill and other foods are purchased and fed in addition to that grown on the farm, one item going to make up the bill of fare being a carload (18 tons) of linseed meal yearly. Nearly 300,000 pounds of milk was the output for twelve months ending the first of May, 1892, the usual average per cow being from $85 to $95 per annum. It must be remembered that the milk is sold to city customers and not sent to factories, and some allowance must be made for the extra cost of putting on the market. As will be readily understood the system of farming and the crops grown are such as are best adapted for feeding dairy stock, one of the principal crops being red clover. Over sixty tons had been cured and stored away prior to our visit. Besides this, other grasses are largely grown ; a sixteen acre field of timothy yielding a very heavy crop was being handled at the time we were there. The soil in the main is a rich clay loam, which is kept in a high state of fertility with first-class cultivation and the large quantity of manure which is made on this farm. The richness of the soil could be seen in the crops—noticeably in a large field of Bonanza oats, which the owner expected to yield, if the season continued favorable, ninety bushels an acre, and as far as we could judge he did not appear to be overestimating. Several acres of potatoes are generally grown. These are either fed to the cows or sold according to the prices ruling. Besides being strong in dairy lines, Mr. Rothwell has a great fondness for good horses, and the profits of the farm are made up in no small degree from the successful handling of this class of stock. Among the fine ones on hand at the time we were there was a bay carriage stallion, 16½ hands, of rare style and finish. One or two foals are bred annually, the fall being preferred to the spring as the season for breeding, that season being, as Mr. Rothwell puts it, "the best for all parties concerned." The buildings are a fairly good lot, including a bank barn, 110x40 feet, with a nine foot stone basement. The other buildings include all that are required for a farm of this size, and are well suited for the particular style of farming followed. The dwelling house, garden, lawns and shrubbery are in keeping with this well appointed farm, and indicate very plainly that the proprietor is one of those men who realize to its

fullest extent that pleasant surroundings have no little to do in making life enjoyable. The orchard is one of the best managed and thriftiest looking that we have seen; in all there are six hundred trees. These have been planted from three to ten years. The trees are mainly Duchesses. The fruit is all sold in the city, there being at all times a good demand for what is grown in the locality. After being most hospitably entertained we bade Mr. Rothwell good-bye, drove back to the city, and finding that we had a few hours to spare, went out and had a look over the Dominion Experimental farm. At 11 p.m. we took the night train for Toronto, and the next day reached our respective homes. We may say, that we came back with a much higher opinion of those eastern counties than we had before, both as regards their relative value as farming lands and the class of farming there carried out. Like many other men we had formed our impressions from what was to be seen from the car windows as we passed through on the G. T. R.

General Conclusions.

Before closing our report we think it well to draw attention to the following observations :

1. That stock keeping of one kind or another was a leading object on all the best farms we examined.

2. That dairy farming in some shape was the line followed in about eight out of every ten of the farms we were on. That as the result in studying out for ourselves, and from information acquired from many sources, we are strongly of the belief that the dairy farmer is *decidedly* more prosperous, and has suffered less during the past few years by what is termed "depression in agriculture" than the farmers following other lines, including those who have made meat producing a specialty, and who up to within the last few years made no little money by it.

3. When it is considered what the most intelligent dairymen are doing in the way of realizing large returns from their cows, it goes to show what are the great possibilities for dairying in Ontario if those engaged in the business would exercise the same good judgment in breeding and selecting the best class of cows, and in providing a full supply of milk producing food for them during the whole milking season, as the most successful men in the business now do.

4. We have seen it clearly demonstrated that the ordinary farmer owning a farm of fair average soil, but which has been exhausted by continual cropping, can restore it to a state of fertility by judicious stock feeding or dairying, when close attention is paid to all those matters of detail so essential to real success in farming along any line.

5. For the first time we have had an opportunity this summer while carrying on the work of farm judging of seeing the benefits derived by farmers and others living in a country where the municipal legislators have not only passed a herd law, but where they see that that law is actually enforced. We drove long distances through the county of Dundas without seeing an animal running at large. We saw for ourselves the great advantage it is to the farming community to have such a law enforced, and we also saw in what way it would be a gain to the poor man with his one cow to be allowed to use the grass which, without such a law, is generally eaten off by the pigs, sheep and cattle, often of well-to-do but greedy farmers. We made it a subject of much inquiry, and found that everyone who gave an opinion upon it strongly favored a compulsory law.

Speaking of matters more directly connected with our work, we might say that as this year has finished up the second time that the Province has been gone over since the Board inaugurated the system of prize farm competition, and as we have had during the twelve years that the work has been going on, perhaps special opportunities afforded us of forming an opinion of the value of this part of the Association's work, we may be permitted to say that the competitions have caused no little interest in the sections where the prizes were being competed for, and we have reason to believe have been no mean factors in advancing the interests of agriculture. It is also satisfactory to know that there is abundant evidence of a marked improvement in the cultivation and management of a very

large number of farms, and even of whole districts, and it is not putting it at all too strongly to say that a general improvement in agriculture is clearly noticeable since the first time we went over the Province when carrying out the work entrusted to us. Good work is being done in many ways, notably we think by the Ontario Government through the instrumentality of the Provincial Agricultural College and Farmers' Institutes, and in no small degree by the valuable work which is being done at the Dominion Experimental Farm, particularly that branch of the work which is carried out with the view of making dairying more profitable and of raising the standard of our dairy products in the great consuming markets.

A few suggestions in regard to these prize farm competitions, if it is considered well to continue them, and we will close what the reader may have thought was already too long a report.

It may have been noticed that there are farms included in the entries which have not been reported on. This has arisen from the fact that certain farms were entered by the Secretaries without the owners having been consulted, and when we called upon them after, in some cases, having driven many miles out of our way, we were told that they did not wish their farms to be examined. Some means should be taken so as to prevent this sort of thing occurring in the future.

As is known from our preliminary report we had great difficulty in satisfying ourselves as to the correctness of the course we pursued in awarding the prizes. Amongst the competitors we have had men who belong to the first rank of the best farmers in the country—men who are working earnestly and successfully in the direction of solving the greatest problems that the Canadian farmer has to deal with ; and although largely engaged in other callings, farming with them is no mere hobby, but it is carried out in accordance with the soundest business principles, the great aim being to make farming profitable. The most economic methods are carefully studied out and put in practice. Rigorous care is exercised so as to reduce leakages to a minimum. Stock management is carried out the view of realizing the largest profits, not only directly from the animals themselves, but the indirect value which the manure pile will have on the general operations of the farm is closely studied out, and the economy of labor is made a leading consideration. Not only is good work being done on their own farms, but they are doing much to raise the standard of agriculture in all this eastern section of the Province. It may be asked, why not then award to them the prizes? The answer is this : The large expenditure represented in the splendid homesteads, the fine herds and the extensive improvements on the land—all, it may be added, carried out within a few years—was with money earned in other occupations, and this, we felt, gave them an undue advantage over the ordinary farmer. We have always understood that the very essence of this farm competition was to give the man who makes his living off the farm, and who lives by the farm, at least an even chance with the man of large wealth. And for this reason we believed that we were carrying out the wishes of the Board, and doing what was in itself right in being scrupulously careful in fully discounting any advantage which the possession of wealth might give to the competitor. It must be patent to all that no little damage would be done to agriculture if inducements are held out to farmers to spend their money in order that their farms should show to advantage.

If it is thought well that sweepstake prizes should be offered for the best managed farms in the whole Province, as was done six years ago ; then, if we are allowed to make a suggestion, it would be this, that the course we have deemed it right to follow this year should not be made use of to prevent these gentlemen from competing if they saw fit. It would be a battle of giants, and let the strongest win.

We would, in a closing word, express our sincere thanks to many of the competitors for the courtesy and kindness extended to us.

JOHN I. HOBSON,
R. VANCE, } Judges.

REPORT OF JUDGES OF PRIZE FARMS, EASTERN DIVISION.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

Your judges appointed to examine farms entered for competition in the eastern division of group 6, beg leave to present the following report:

The district assigned to us comprised the following electoral divisions: North Leeds and North Grenville, South Leeds, South Lanark, Renfrew North and Carleton. The number of farms entered was 42. The names and addresses of the owners are as follows:

List of Entries.

Name.	P. O. Address.	County.
Robert Hunter	Smith's Falls	Leeds.
Wm. McGillivray	"	"
H. J. Arnold	"	"
George Percival	Frankville	"
T. E. Conner	"	"
Geo. Brown	Jasper	"
Alex. Acheson	Phillipsville	South Leeds.
H. Young	Forfar	"
Wm. Pennock	Elgin	"
H. Bradley	Lansdowne	"
C. T. Rath	"	"
John Foley	"	"
Hon. Peter McLaren	Perth	South Lanark.
Peter M. Campbell	Balderson	"
Herman Loucks	Smith's Falls	"
Colin King	"	"
James Shields	"	"
Walter S. McIlquham	Lanark	Lanark.
Richard White	Pembroke	North Renfrew.
John Dunlop	"	"
Robert Delahey	"	"
James Briggs	"	"
Wm. Durrell	"	"
Wm. Hall	"	"
Thos. Heeman	"	"
John Hamilton	"	"
James Hamilton	"	"
Donald McLaren	Sand Point	Renfrew.
James McCreary	Arnprior	South Renfrew.
Donald Henderson	Lochwinnoch	"
James Frazer	Burnstown	"
John McNie	"	"
John Halliday	Springtown	"
John Moorhouse	Panmure	Carleton.
John Grant	Kinburn	"
Thos. Graham	Bell's Corners	"
Thos. Graham, Jr.	"	"
James Bearman	"	"
Geo. W. Monk, M.P.P	South March	"
Richard Richardson	Hazledean	"
John Scissons	Dunrobin	"

These farms were widely scattered, requiring much longer drives to reach them than on any previous year.

Your judges commenced work at Smith's Falls, June 25th. This is a picturesque and thriving town in Lanark county, 216 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. and 45 miles south-west of Ottawa. The buildings are chiefly of brick and some of them are very handsome. Beautiful gardens surround many of the residences, the streets are neatly kept, as are the majority of the buildings. The stores do a thriving business, the

hotels are altogether better managed than is usually the case in places of equal size. The population is now 4,500. Messrs. Frost & Wood, one of the leading manufacturing firms of agricultural implements in Canada, reside and conduct their business here, which adds not a little to the prosperity of the place. The Rideau river divides the town, and just a little to the south and east lies the beautiful Rideau lake. The first farm visited was the property of

MR. WM. MCGILLIVRAY, SMITH'S FALLS, LEEDS.

Silver Medal.

It is situated on the Jasper road, 2½ miles south-east of the town above described, and is but one lot removed from the bank of the Rideau river. It contains 116 acres. The proprietor did not know his farm was entered, therefore made no attempt to specially prepare it. The house, buildings and fences were in apple pie order; both indoors and out everything seemed in perfect trim. The farm is what many western men would term a somewhat wet one, but it has been well and carefully managed. Mr. McGillivray is one of those who has made farming pay, and at the same time reared an intelligent and progressive family.

The house is a comfortable red brick on stone foundation, the wood-work of which was well painted inside and out, the green window shutters giving the house a finished and comfortable appearance. The out-buildings, while inexpensive, were well kept and comfortable. The fences like the buildings were very good.

The growing crops were—wheat 15 acres, peas 9, oats 33, corn 2½, fodder corn 2½, potatoes 2, roots 2½, garden and orchard 2, hay 39, balance pasture, lanes, etc. The stock kept includes 9 horses, 35 cattle, 20 sheep, 15 pigs, 100 hens. The horses were a useful lot, in good condition and well cared for. The cows were grades, the milk was made into butter and the skimmed milk was fed to calves and pigs. The yearly returns per cow was about $30, without counting the value of the skim milk. A pure bred shorthorn male is used. Just before our visit, a handsome young bull had been bought from Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. From 14 to 20 head of cattle are stall fed each year for the English market. The mode of feeding is good pasture in summer supplemented, when needed, with a little grain; in winter, ground grain, roots and fodder corn. A few young cattle are usually wintered in the shed, these have free access to the yard. The pigs were of good quality. Until recently Berkshires have been bred, but it was determined to try Yorkshires, and a pair were bought. Like the bull, they had arrived a few days before our visit. Both pigs and sheep are kept in a thrifty condition, and are usually sold at an early age as prime butchers' animals.

The implements were well cared for. It was quite evident that the proprietor did not buy every tool the travelling agents desired to sell, and just as evident that Mr. McGillivray knew the secret of prolonging the life of his tools and making them do good work. All that was needed was here, and nothing more—no old tools lumbered the fence corners, no new ones were stored that were better unbought.

The manure pile was carefully watched and not allowed to leach; no liquid is permitted to waste. The solid made in winter is piled and heated and put on the land in the spring and plowed under. In June the barnyard is cleaned up, the contents piled, rotted and plowed in in the fall. The land is well plowed, fall and spring, and the harrow is freely used. Five hundred and forty rods of stone and plank drains have been constructed; the stone worked well for a time; as yet the planks have given good satisfaction.

Mr. McGillivray was one of the few competitors who knew the names of the different varieties of grain he had sowed. Several sorts were being tried; in peas Scotch Creepers were the favorites, Crowns were also grown. In 1891, Campbell's White Chaff wheat gave the best results, yielding 32 bushels per acre; the crop this year looked very well, better than the White Russian. The Cave oats had been tested and were preferred before any other sort.

The hoed crop was clean and well kept. The plants were making a vigorous growth. The kitchen garden was the best we saw while among the competitors, containing all

the necessary vegetables, which, like the roots and corn, were thrifty and clean. A number of handsome shade trees had been planted and were now grown to considerable size.

Besides the farm entered, the proprietor owned another estate of 400 acres. When we learn that these broad well-kept acres have been earned by the energy and thrift of Mr. McGillivray and his family, we are bound to admire the sturdy man who has achieved this success. A drive of two miles and a half brought us to the farm of

MR. ROBERT HUNTER, SMITH'S FALLS, LEEDS.

Here we were impressed with a handsome white brick residence, but the farm was not in show condition, and, as the owner desired to withdraw it, we did not proceed with the examination but continued our journey one and a half miles west, and arrived at the home of

MR. HENRY ARNOLD, SMITH'S FALLS, LEEDS,

the next competitor. Two hundred acres composed the farm ; 20 acres were sown with oats, 4 with spring wheat, 10 with barley, 3 with peas, 3 with corn, 2 with potatoes, 1½ with roots, and 40 were in hay. The stock kept were grades throughout, which are bred to grade sires. The proceeds received from the cheese factory averaged about $25 per cow for the season, about $10 additional per cow was received after the season closed and before it opened, making a total of $35 per cow for the year. Eleven cows are kept, and fifteen breeding ewes ; the lambs are sold to the butcher, usually averaging $3.50 to $3.75.

The farm is divided in the centre by a lane, a tier of fields lying on each side, except at the distant end where a sugar bush and a swamp occupy a space on one side, a tier of fields being on the other. The house is a comfortable stone, very home-like within and without; the buildings were of the ordinary Canadian style, such as the last generation seemed to delight in, and though old they were in fairly good condition It was evident to even the casual observer that at one time this had been a very neatly kept and well-equipped farm. The owner has been a confirmed invalid for several years. He is one of the pioneers of the section and is very highly respected. A son now acts as working manager and tries to do all the work, with the assistance of a boy who is engaged for eight months each year ; the result is the work is too great for the laborers ; it cannot be as thoroughly done as it should be; that attention to detail which alone can make a farm profitable cannot be given.

This was the last entry in South Elmsley. The next township visited was Kitley, also in North Leeds. About five miles to the south-east of Smith's Falls is the attractive home and fertile farm of

MR. GEORGE BROWN, JASPER, LEEDS.

Bronze Medal.

It is a square hundred ; the buildings are situated a distance from the public road, perhaps a third of the distance down the farm and near the middle as width goes. We found Mr. Brown a gentleman of keen insight, very progressive—in fact, ahead of the age. His system of farming in many respects is unique, and his home one of the most attractive it has been our good fortune to inspect. The house is partly of stone, partly of concrete, all rough-cast, and is a commodious and rather handsome country house, pleasantly though not extravagantly furnished. An air of refinement pervades the interior, everything is very convenient ; the soft water cistern is a large inexpensive tank located over the kitchen, from which the water is drawn by a tap which is placed over the sink ; the latter by means of a metal pipe conveys the slop out of the house and away ; other details are as conveniently arranged. A glass porch has been added to the south side of the house and opens into and forms part of the sitting-room, which while not costly adds much to the beauty of the room ; it is a graceful though miniature conservatory. In it a number of rare and pretty plants thrived luxuriantly, thus enlivening and adorning the room without being a nuisance.

The grounds in front of the house were decorated with clumps of many sorts of native trees and a few Manitoba maples dwarfed. The large trees are at such a distance from the house that they do not shut out the sunlight or spoil the view. These were festooned with hanging baskets. The flowering shrubs, roses and honey-locusts, together with a splendidly kept lawn, added not a little to the gracefulness and simple elegance of the surroundings. A nicely pruned cedar hedge shelters the lawn from the north wind, and pretty clumps composed of various trees protects the house from the north-east and north west gales. But I hear some hard-worked farmer say: "Confound the flowers, the handsome furniture and closely clipped lawns." Not so fast, my friend; these things add much to the pleasure of life if you know how to woo and win them; but alas! we all do not. Mr. Brown does, and while he has all these and time to take care of them, he also has one of the cleanest and most fertile farms we inspected. Only one man is hired, and he but for eight months, yet Mr. Brown is not an over-worked man, but finds time to read and think; he is very well informed.

The kitchen garden includes considerable small fruit. Immediately adjacent was a half acre of strawberries, which the owner said were very profitable. They were in excellent condition and most inviting. With these we could find no fault, but would have liked to have examined them longer and more closely, but alas! we had to leave this happy spot before our self-imposed though pleasing task was finished, in fact, hardly begun. Such is life. The out-buildings are quite ordinary, all are frame but one, which is of logs. The southern part of the farm is occupied by two woodland pastures. The crops consist of barley, 7 acres; oats, 27; buckwheat (sown where the corn failed to germinate), 3½; potatoes, 1; meadow, 38. The hay and grain crops were very rank; the fertility of the farm is ever increasing. The grain and hay is all fed save when dear, then the owner limits his purchase of cattle, and sells a portion of his produce, but usually feeds all. The arable land is plowed twice in the fall, rarely in the spring, but at that season is cultivated and harrowed well, and sown either with broad-caster or drill. The land is usually seeded with timothy and clover with the second crop, which may be barley or oats. The hay land is mowed twice, or mowed once and pastured once the second year. Immediately after haying the sod is lightly plowed and worked well; later in the season it is plowed more deeply; the stubble land not needed is treated in a similar manner. The manure is applied at the rate of ten loads to the acre immediately after removing the first crop of hay from the field. As soon as spread the field is thoroughly harrowed.

From four to eight horses and colts are kept. The mares are bred to pure bred sires. No other stock is bred. Two cows only are kept, these to supply the house with milk and butter. Cattle are bought, fatted and sold both winter and summer; the number turned off is limited only by the amount of feed the farm produces. A number of young stock are fed in the yard each winter; these have access to a shed and straw-stack, and are fed all the hay they will eat twice each day; those in the stables are fed barley and oatmeal, equal quantities, and all the clover hay they will eat without waste. All stock is pastured in summer except working and driving horses. At the time of our visit, Mr. Brown had a large herd of promising feeders; all were dehorned. In this condition he finds them less trouble and much better in every way. He formerly tied the feeders up, but now puts a number in pens like sheep. He says these feed better and with less destruction of food than those whose horns were allowed to remain.

The fences were built a long time ago; those surrounding the farm, and on each side of the lane, are all that are required; but some farmers would like to see more division lines. There are perhaps as many now as money making demands. On the premises are sufficient rails to supply temporary fences when needed. There is a growing opinion that these are better than permanent ones where the land is unbroken and arable.

The plan adopted reduced the required labor in every quarter. Nothing is done by human effort that can be profitably performed by other agencies. Mr. Brown's "head saves his heels" and that of his servants. He estimates his net profit at $1,000 per

year—a comfortable income and a pleasant home. Who will say in this age of labor difficulties that the plan chosen is not a good one? The succeeding farm that demanded our attention was owned by

Mr. George Percival, Frankville, Leeds,

and was situated about 14 miles south of Smith's Falls and 1¼ east of Frankville, on the 9th con. of Kitley, lot 17, containing 150 acres. It formed a slightly elevated watershed, there being a fall both to the east and west. The soil is principally clay loam. The fields were clean, and the crops promising, with two exceptions, a piece of peas and part of a field of wheat which had been drowned out.

No weeds were here to be seen, although the neighboring farms were full of mustard and daisy. The crop consisted of 4 acres of wheat, 8 of barley, 20 of oats, 2 of peas, 10 of corn for silage, 16 of grass, 1½ of potatoes; there was also some millet sown. Although 125 rods of open drains were dug, the farm was badly in need of more draining, and would be much more profitable if this were done. This desideratum the proprietor intends to accomplish. The fences are old, but the outside ones have been rebuilt. The inside fences were less tidy, but are to be rebuilt.

The farm buildings are old and not as tidy as they should be. The pig pen, an important feature on a dairy farm, was so constructed that the valuable manure was allowed to go to waste to a considerable extent. This very serious leakage we found on nine-tenths of all the farms inspected. Farmers do not seem to realize that the manure pile is one of their chief sources of income. The man who neglects this important feature or who does not handle it in the best possible way is losing heavily on all his feeding operations, or rather is not making nearly what he ought to make or could make. This is one of the details that nearly all of us neglect, and lose heavily thereby; it is one of the causes which has increased to no small degree the present agricultural depression. Here, too, as on very many other farms, in fact, on nearly every estate we came to, the orchard was much neglected, not properly pruned, nor the land tilled or manured; this is also a reason for loss of revenue.

The dwelling house is a frame of the old style, home-like and well-kept, the nicely painted white exterior, green window shutters, screen doors and large handsome windows make this abode very attractive. The home-like beauty is enhanced by the fine grove of trees in the front yard and along the roadside, continuing nearly the entire length of the estate.

The cultivation is usually accomplished by plowing in the fall, and thorough cultivation in the spring. If the land is not clean it is plowed again in the spring. Much of the manure is used for top dressing in the spring, though some of it is put on in the fall; that used in this way is thoroughly incorporated with the soil by cultivating with the harrow. Coarse manure when applied is plowed under.

The stock kept includes 8 horses, 18 milk cows, 8 young cattle, and 16 pigs. The main features in the management of this farm were the scarcity of weeds, and the excellence of the cows. Nearly all of them gave evidence of being superior milkers; several were Holstein grades, and were typical dairy cows. They are being bred to a pure bred Holstein bull of good quality. The milk is sent to a cheese factory. The returns for 1891 averaged $30 per cow, but the proprietor expected to increase the above average during the season of 1892. $5 per cow is usually made after the close of the factory season. A few calves are reared each year, females being saved from the best cows. The next competitor was

Mr. Robert Conner, Frankville, Leeds,

who resides a quarter of a mile east of Mr. Percival. His farm is of the same size as the last, and is, we think naturally, the best property visited. A lane runs through the middle; a tier of fields are on each side. These presented a very tidy and exact appearance. The fences though not good were orderly, and the corners clean and free from weeds, stone and *debris;* the rails are principally of cedar. The outbuildings are much like the

last described. This farm has been rented for some years and is now full of daisies and mustard, but the owner has again taken it in hand, and will, doubtless, conquer these weeds.

The crops here were as follows: Wheat 20 acres, oats 40, peas 6, barley 5, buckwheat 8, potatoes 2, corn 4. Mr. Conner sells the wheat, but feeds almost all the oats peas, corn and buckwheat, sells some hay and feeds the rest. Plows a good deal in the fall, and if the land requires it, plows again in the spring and cultivates well with the harrow. Piles manure on dry ground and applies in spring and summer by means of plowing and working it well into the soil. On this farm there are about 150 rods of open drain. The stock kept includes 9 horses, 14 cows, and 16 hogs; grade males are used.

About 15 miles west and a little south of Frankville, in the Township of Bastard, South Leeds, is the village of Phillipsville. One mile north of this village is the farm on which the Acheson family settled in 1835. The present owner is

MR. ALEX. ACHESON, PHILLIPSVILLE, LEEDS,

a genial, broad-minded, well-informed man, whom to know is to respect. This estate has great natural disadvantages, but has been managed exceedingly well. The property, 200 acres in extent, is divided by the public road, 60 acres being on the south side, the remainder on the north. Part of the farm buildings are on one side and part on the other. One hundred and twenty acres are cleared, the remainder is marsh and rocky land. The sketch of this farm shows a plan which seems irregular, but was the best that could be contrived, the land being broken by rocky swamps. The management of each of these naturally waste places makes plain the energy, thrift and pluck of the owner. Few men possess enough of these qualities to make a living on a similar place, yet Mr. Acheson has wrought out a competency, and converted barren places into valuable tracts. He has done the best with what he had, and has also been a useful public man. Nothing is lost here.

The lane which is shown on one side of the farm is put there because the land is rocky and practically irreclaimable. Thus good land is saved which would otherwise have to be used for a road. Where the sugar-house stands the land is very rough, there being immense piles of rocks. Yet it has been well cared for, and the result is a fine sugar bush of over 1,000 trees. The sugar-house, though economically built, contains all the best devices for the work; about 400 gallons of syrup are annually made.

There are about 340 rods of open drains in operation, some of which have been constructed at a great cost on account of having to cross rocky ridges which required blasting. There are also 24 rods of tile drains and 60 rods of stone.

The crop was: Wheat 3 acres, oats 18, corn 9, hay 30. The corn is Native Flint and Mammoth Sweet, the seed of which was raised on the farm. Except the wheat, the grain and hay are all fed on the farm and sometimes a little is bought. Sod land is usually plowed in the fall, sometimes in the spring. After being thoroughly cultivated, it is sowed with oats or planted with corn, followed by two grain crops, a hoe crop, and again seeded. The manure is all saved under cover and drawn to the fields at intervals of from two to four weeks and either spread on the land or put in small heaps ready to be spread, if the land is intended for a hoe crop. The live stock included 30 cattle, 4 horses, 15 breeding ewes, and 1 breeding sow. These are bred to pure bred males—the cows to a Shorthorn bull which is kept on the farm. Ten cows are the usual number. All calves born before the 1st of March each year are reared, skim milk being fed to them until May or June when the milk is sent to the cheese factory. Mrs. Acheson is a famous butter-maker, having won first prizes even when competing with creamery goods at Leeds County Show and at Belleville. The average receipts per cow for the cheese factory season is $30. The calves we were shown were a good lot. The cattle are all tied in the stable during the winter, and let out for water once each day. The cows are fed corn ensilage with chopped hay and straw twice per day, and a small quantity of meal when milking. The fattening cattle receive ensilage, and cut straw and meal. The young cattle are fed hay

and straw as soon as they will eat; the calves receive a few oats daily. The surplus cattle that are fat are sold in the fall, the remainder are fattened for the spring market. The pigs are sold fat at six months old, the lambs in the fall.

The barn and stables though inexpensive are excellent and kept in good condition. The stables are of stone and are under the barn, the stalls running crosswise; they accomodate 40 head of cattle, two rows being fed from one alley. Immediately at the end of the tiers of cattle in same basement is a long narrow room, part of which has a tight plank floor. Into this room the manure is conveyed by means of a manure barrow. This device holds all the manure made by two tiers of animals, and is easily pushed up the passage between them. When full it is allowed to run down to the manure shed and dumped. It is easily handled and turned, being balanced on the front wheels. The hind wheels can be raised from the ground.

The stables are well ventilated by means of windows and ventilators; the latter (four in number) run to the roof, and end in two cupolas. The floors are water-tight, the liquid being saved and put on the manure pile; the cattle and horse manure are mixed. The horse stable is also in the basement, but divided from the cattle by a tight partition. The barn was constructed by bringing three old buildings together. These are neatly and conveniently arranged. The work of filling and feeding out can each be done easily and cheaply. The silo and root-house, like the stables and barn, are both convenient and durable, and were certainly among the best in these particulars of any we examined.

The house and kitchen garden are surrounded on three sides by a neatly painted picket fence. Fine rows of hard maples and other shade trees beautify the road near the buildings. The kitchen garden contained vegetables, currants and grapes. The apple orchard was in better condition than any inspected; still a little thinning out of the smaller branches would have been profitable. The land on which the trees grew was cultivated.

Three miles to the north-west of Phillipsville and a half mile north of Forfar, is the farm and fine brick residence of

Mr. M. H. Young, Forfar, Leeds.

Silver Medal.

The house and outbuildings are all that can be desired, and the situation is excellent. The farm is a grand one. Mr. Young had a father, evidently a broad-minded and successful man, who a few years before our visit died and left his son in possession of 215 acres of highly improved land which had been beautiful in many ways. Fine groves of trees adorned the lanes and roadsides. At the north end was an elevation from which a fine view of the surrounding country could be obtained. Everything the Canadian farmer could wish seemed to be here complete—house and buildings, orchard and shade trees, water and excellent arable land. The crops were good and the stock promising. The growing crop was as follows: Wheat 15 acres, barley 15, oats 25, peas 2, meadow 70. The coarse grain and hay are fed or sold as may seem most profitable. The mode of cultivation is very similar to that last described. The live stock numbered: cows 22, young cattle 20, horses 4, colts 2, pigs 20. Milk is sent to the cheese factory. The average return per cow is $25 per season, and $5 after the season closes.

A drive of three miles to the south-west brought us to the residence of the next competitor,

Mr. Wm. Pennock, Elgin, Leeds.

Here we found a farm of lighter soil than any heretofore passed upon. The area was 106 acres. The residence was a well-built stone structure; the outbuildings were small and inexpensive, but neatly kept and amply filled the owner's requirements. The fences had at first been of rails, but thousands of cords of stones had been picked up nearly all too small to build into a dry wall that would not break down. These were put into the fence

corners until they really made the foundation of the fence; then the rails were put on top of them. When the stones were large enough they were built into walls, which served as fences. Here was the finest and best kept sugar bush it has ever been our good fortune to see; such glorious maples, tall, straight and of great growth, not a limb or stick was on the ground, or a beast to tramp and injure the roots. In the midst of the bush was the sugar camp; a permanent building containing the necessary outfit. The stately trees had been tapped yearly for upwards of seventy years and were still healthy and apparently unharmed. The proceeds from this source ranges from $150 to $200 per year. The live stock on the farm were 20 cows in milk, 3 yearling heifers, 2 bulls, 2 calves, 5 old hogs and 14 young ones, and 3 very fine horses of which the owner was proud. They were splendid upstanding carriage beasts, weighing perhaps 1,200 lb. each and were in the pink of condition. The cows were very good, and like the horses were well cared for. Ayrshire bulls had been used for several years and had left their impress on the herd. The milk which was sent to the cheese factory averaged $34; $33 per head for the season of 1891, and $3 per head the remainder of the milking period. They are slopped all summer, and are milked nine months. From January to April (three months) they are fed good clean straw and a little bran. For fattening cattle Mr. Pennock always wets the meal and mixes cut straw with it. Calves are fed new milk for one week, skim milk for four, then corn meal and whey made into porridge; those which are not reared are killed and skinned, and fed to the pigs.

The horses are fed whole grain and hay, never ground grain, nor are they pastured. As soon as the grass is high enough to mow, they are given it. The hogs are fed whole grain and whey or skimmed milk. They, too, were in fine condition; but much of the manure which should have been saved from this pen was being wasted. The manure is principally used for top-dressing, and is hauled out in winter, and put in small heaps ready to be spread in the spring The barnyard is scraped in early summer, and contents piled, rotted and used to top-dress land in the fall.

The growing grain was, 1 acre fall wheat, one-half acre winter rye, one-half acre large English peas, one-half acre 6-rowed barley, one-half acre 1-rowed barley, 1 acre white Fyfe wheat, one and a half acres McCarling spring wheat, one-half acre White Surprise oats, one-half acre Black Tartarian oats, 8 acres of other kinds of oats, 6 acres corn, one-half acre timothy grass for seed, 28 acres grass. About 25 bushels of wheat are sold each year, all other grain is fed. About $150 are won in prizes each fall at the surrounding exhibitions on samples of cereals and grass seeds. This explains the small areas of the different sorts. Mr. Pennock is an old man, and has done a great amount of work on his property, overcoming difficulties that would have vanquished a less courageous man; exact, precise and careful he has stamped his personality on his surroundings.

A drive of over thirty miles through a most rugged and picturesque country brought us in sight of Lansdowne, a station on the G.T.R., in the Township of Lansdowne, South Leeds. Here we had three farms to inspect; so evenly balanced were they that it was difficult to decide which should be given the preference; they belonged to three friends and were adjacent one to the other. The system was almost identical, the management and quality of the stock was alike in many respects. The first of these gone over was a mile and a half northward from the above-mentioned station and was owned by

T. W. Bradley, Lansdowne, Leeds.

Bronze Medal.

Here we were called to walk carefully over 120 acres. The house was a handsome structure and approached by a lane some fifteen rods in length, on each side of which was a row of maples. A few evergreens were planted near the house. The main barn was 90x40, posts 18 feet, hip-roof, side drive floor 24 feet wide, cattle stables at

each end. The fences were being rebuilt, some of wire, some of posts and boards, some patent. The buildings may be termed good and the fences fair. This farm required considerable draining. There was at the time of our inspection between 300 and 400 rods of open drains operating, but no tiles had been used. More draining of the right sort would prove very profitable here, as well as on nearly all the farms in this district. The grain and hay were a fairly good crop and tolerably clean. The lanes and buildings are not as free from *debris* as they should have been. The system of cultivation usually followed by many of the competitors, was, plow land in fall, cultivate in spring and sow. We found the difference chiefly in thoroughness rather than in system. Where men put a good deal of wisely directed work on the land they invariably obtain good crops; while those who did just as little work as possible, say plow once in fall, in the spring harrow a little and sow, though they own their farms, barely make a living. This was very clearly shown by the experiments conducted by Mr. Bedford, of the Dominion Experimental Station. Where the land was thoroughly worked both spring and fall the yield of No. 1 hard spring wheat averaged 35 bushels to the acre; in the same field where fairly worked spring and fall the average yield was 20 bushels per acre, and where cultivated as the average Canadian works his land the yield was 15 bushels per acre. Mr. Bradley was apparently handling his land and stock well; his system was the one in general practice. Fifteen cows were kept—a lot of good Ayrshire grades in fine condition. During the season the milk is sent to the cheese factory. Before the season opens and after it closes, butter is made. The average return per cow for the entire year is about $32. Four calves are usually reared each year. A small flock of grade Shropshire ewes were also kept. These were bred to a pure bred ram.

The manure is nicely piled in June and applied after the plowing is done in the fall and cultivated in with the grain in the spring. Hay, grain, and live stock are sold annually. His neighbor,

Mr. J. S. Foley, Lansdowne, Leeds,

was the next competitor. Two hundred acres were entered. The crops here were unusually heavy, and from their color and general appearance we concluded the farm was very fertile. The course followed is to sow oats on sod, next a crop of wheat, then barley and seeds (clover and timothy.) The manure is treated as at the last farm and applied in the fall to the land to be seeded the following spring. Good dairy cows, horses, sheep and swine were kept here in much the same proportion and condition as at Mr. Bradley's. Within a half mile to the east is the home of

Mr. C. F. Rath, Lansdowne, Leeds.

The buildings were handsome and well kept. The farm contains 141 acres, the crop consists of 28 acres of grain and 40 acres of grass. All grain and hay is fed on the farm. The system of cultivation is to plow twice and seed down, mow three years, pasture one year, plow in fall, in spring cultivate the soil to the depth of four inches and have a good fine seed bed and sow with drill. Rotation crop: First, oats and peas, wheat, and seed down with barley. The manure is piled up in early spring, and applied as top-dressing on plowed land intended for wheat or barley. Bare patches in meadows are also top-dressed. There are 240 rods of open drain, some of them made with a scraper so wide that the proprietor can mow and reap across them, no land being lost.

The live stock comprises 17 cows, 4 yearlings, 4 horses 12 sheep and 8 hogs. Butter is made spring and fall; milk sent to cheese factory in summer. Cows average for factory season $34 per cow, remainder of year $6 per cow. Calves are fed skim milk in spring, and meal and water in summer.

A drive of 50 miles in the north-easterly direction again brings us to Smith's Falls. Much of the country passed through is naturally good, but was in many cases yellow with mustard, or white with daisies. At a distance some of the fields appeared snow-clad. Another very troublesome weed has made its appearance here as in other sections of the

country, namely, the sow-thistle. We were asked many questions concerning this plant; also, what we thought were the best methods to exterminate the other. We therefore append a description of each. The cuts were kindly lent us by the *Farmers' Advocate*, London. The description is by Prof. Panton, O.A.C., Guelph.

Leucanthemum vulgare. (Ox-eye Daisy.)

Sinapis arvensis (Charlock or Mustard.)

Leucanthemum vulgare. (Ox-eye Daisy.) A common weed in many parts. Its large flowers, bordered by white rays, having a yellow disc in the centre, make it easy to identify. It is a perennial with stems one to two feet high, but sometimes bears flowers, where repeatedly cut down, when only a few inches in height. It is a difficul weed to master: the seeds are numerous and possess much vitality; the roots last from year to year, consequently where it once gets a good foothold it is exceedingly difficult to eradicate. The following methods have been adopted to get rid of this plant waif:

1. Bare follow; if any appear in the crop sown thereafter, pick by hand when in flower, or spud a short distance below the surface.
2. In case of a field in sod, break it up and sow a corn crop.
3. Handpicking. In doing this, the gathered weeds should not be left to lie upon the ground or thrown in fence corners, for many seeds often develop in this condition.
4. In badly affected places, plow the sod thoroughly and plant a hoed crop, which should be well cultivated. Next year sow and plow in two crops of buckwheat. The third year plant corn. If this is thoroughly cultivated the daisies will be entirely destroyed.

Sonchus oleraceus (Sow-thistle). This is the annual form of sow-thistle, and while in some places very common, it is not difficult to overcome. It has flowers and lower leaves not unlike those of the dandelion, but the plant is two to four feet high.

Sonchus arvensis (Perennial Sow-thistle.) This species is much like the preceding, but very bristly along the flower stems and around it on the underside. This perennial has a creeping rootstock, its flowers are bright yellow and larger than those of the annual type. Owing to its habits of growth it requires the most thorough cultivation to get rid of it, for any part of its root will grow under favorable conditions, something the same as we see in the root of couch grass. This weed is spreading, for specimens are constantly coming to the writer for identification; consequently, great vigilance should be exercised to keep it subdued.

Sinapis arvensis. (Charlock or Mustard.) This is one of the worst weeds found on the farm, and is, therefore, entitled to considerable notice in this description. Unfortunately, many farmers do not consider this weed serious until it has a good start in the fields. They imagine that the fanning mill can separate it from the grain, and, consequently, it is not to

be viewed with alarm. Such forget that the plant is robbing the other plants of their food, and also taking up room which should be occupied by a more profitable crop. By such indifference it will not be long before the field will produce more mustard than other plants. This plant is an annual and produces an enormous number of seeds, which can resist adverse conditions that would destroy the vitality of most seeds. They have been known to grow after being buried for a period of fifty years. Two things should be remembered in dealing with this pest :

1. Allow no plants to mature and ripen seeds.

2. Cultivate so as to make what seeds are in the ground grow, and destroy the young plants as soon as they appear, because at this stage they are very tender.

Remedies : 1. Immediately after the crop is taken off, harrow so as to encourage the growth of seeds near the surface. A week or two after harrow again, this will destroy many if not all the young plants. Next, use the cultivator, this will bring more seeds to the surface. These will germinate and a new crop of young plants appear. If the season will permit, gang plow to kill these, and bring new seed up, and afterwards plow in the fall ; if any young plants appear after this, the frost will kill them.

Harrow in the spring to start a new crop, if any of the seed near the surface failed to germinate in the late fall ; follow with a cultivator in a few days, and after a time use the gang plow. Suspend operations for a while, then cultivate and sow buckwheat to be plowed under when about in flower ; harrow well and roll, cultivate after a time at intervals, until it is time to sow fall wheat. If this fails to get rid of all, pull the plants before seeding, and follow with a crop hoed thoroughly.

2. Some vary this by harvesting the buckwheat and harrowing, etc., much as described in the first part of the preceding method. The next season manure well and grow a green crop, which must be thoroughly hoed and followed by fall wheat.

3. Summer fallow for one season, and then grow a hoed crop.

4. Follow a system of rotation in which spring crops are not frequent, and keep weeding out the mustard as soon as its well-known ye low blossoms appear. In all cases sow clean seed. It is claimed that the seed of the wild mustard is injurious to cattle.

A little to the east of Smith's Falls, in the Township of Montague, South Lanark is the farm of

Mr. Herman Loucks, Smith's Falls, Lanark.

Bronze Medal.

Four hundred and thirty acres were entered, of which 95 acres were in wheat, 4 in barley, 85 in oats, 22 in Longfellow corn for silage, 3 in potatoes, 100 in meadow, the remainder pasture and woods. The woodland not being cleared was well cared for ; 800 maples are tapped annually.

The crops were very promising, and the farm clean ; several of the wheat fields presented a very fine appearance. All coarse grains and hay are fed on the farm. Here three crops of hay are taken off, followed by three grain crops. The manure is applied before the last grain crop, which is usually wheat, when a mixture of alsike, red clover and timothy is sown. The stubble land is gang-plowed and harrowed in the fall, later it is carefully single-plowed and allowed to remain undisturbed until the spring, when it is again gang-plowed and thoroughly harrowed until a good seed bed is obtained. A drill is used, Mr. Loucks believing he obtains a better yield than where he used a broad caster. About 500 rods of draining has been laid, some of which is of stone and some of plank.

The live stock numbered 42 milk cows, 26 calves and yearlings, 16 horses, and 22 pigs. These, especially the cattle, sheep and pigs were superior and well cared for. The cows were bred to a Holstein bull. The calves were the best seen among the competitors. Much of the milk is sold by the quart in Smith's Falls. Butter is made from that not sold. In summer the cows are pastured, in winter they are fed ensilage morning and evening, hay at noon, and straw to pick over between times. Bran and shorts are also fed. A number of cattle are yearly fed off at two years old. Yearling cattle are wintered on straw and hay, the former being the bulk of their food. No calves are killed at birth ; those not wanted are fattened and sold to the butcher ; those reared are kept in a stable all the first summer and well fed and not allowed to fail in flesh. In 1891, the receipts per cow were $65. Water is supplied by means of a windmill and a large tank. A pipe from the latter is connected with the water trough which runs the full length of the cattle stables ; the animals can drink at pleasure.

The next farm contained 180 acres, and was the property of

Mr. James Shields, Smith's Falls, Lanark.

Bronze Medal.

Though situated near the last, it was heavier and wetter. Four hundred rods of tile, and the same of hemlock plank drains, were laid, and were working well. The fences were very good, principally of posts and rails, one large post being sunk in the ground and a smaller wired to it, the ends of the rails passing between the two.

The buildings were good and kept in splendid order. The cattle were very good Shorthorn grades; these were bred to a pure bred Shorthorn bull, bred by Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. The cows calved in March. The calves are fed milk until the first of May, after which they receive other food. The milk is then sent to the cheese factory. Receipts for factory season average $28 per cow, remainder of season $15.

Mr. Colin A. King, Smith's Falls, Lanark,

was next visited. His is by nature a much rougher farm than either of the others. A good deal of draining has been done. The crops were fair; the stock in good condition; the buildings and implements orderly and well kept.

Just outside the corporation of the town of Perth, County Lanark, is the handsome residence and farm of the

Hon. Peter McLaren, Perth, Lanark.

Silver Medal.

The area of this estate is 261 acres on lots 374 in 2nd con. of the Township of Drummond, also 25 acres, which are in the limits of the town of Perth, making a total of 286 acres arable land, the total acreage being 625 acres, leaving 339 acres still in brush land. The growing crop is 12 acres fall wheat, 4 acres two-rowed barley, 32 acres oats, 15 acres peas, 116 acres meadow, 3 acres potatoes, 10 acres corn, and 8 acres roots (mangels, carrots and turnips), 76 acres pasture. Coarse grains are all fed to cattle and horses, and also all the hay. The proprietor describes his system as follows:

"We break up sod after lying for four years, and take a crop of oats or peas. On low clay land sow peas, and on the black muck soil oats or barley. We invariably seed down the black muck soil in grass after first crop, and follow up on the clay land by heavy manuring, and sow wheat after the peas. After wheat sow down with oats; and take ground that is not seeded down, manure heavily in the fall and plow it in, putting in roots and potatoes the following spring, and sow ensilage corn. After corn is taken off give another coat of manure, and sow down with barley or oats.

"All manure that is made during winter is put on manure pit and left there until fall, and put on land as stated above. The drains are 4,320 yards of open drains and 1,335 yards of under drains, part of which is stone and part wooden boxes.

"Sixteen cows, Durham grades; calves are kept also; 1 pure Durham bull, 3 Jersey cows, 1 Jersey bull, 1 Jersey heifer calf, 11 one-year old Durham grades, 12 calves Durham grades, 5 farm horses, 4 brood mares with colts suckling, 2 three-year old colts, 4 two-year old colts; 1 entire horse, four years old, sired by 'Scalper;' 1 entire colt, one year old, sired by 'Jimcrack;' 1 Berkshire boar, 5 breeding sows with 37 pigs suckling, 25 spring pigs fattening. None but pure bred sires are used.

"To milking cows we feed ensilage corn and meal mixed, then roots and hay for forenoon diet and same afternoon. Cows in calf not milking we feed ensilage corn, hay or straw as the case may be; young stock we feed ensilage corn, straw and a few roots. Summer calves get ensilage corn, roots and hay. To fattening stock we

give ensilage corn, meal and hay twice a day when finishing up. Work horses all get oats and hay and a little bran. Brood mares and young horses are fed twice a day on ensilage corn and crushed oats mixed and hay, and an allowance of carrots each forenoon to each horse during the winter. Breeding sows are fed mangels all winter, along with meal and water. Young pigs are fed canaile and barley mixed, and boiled roots, all being mixed up together, finishing for butcher with scalded peameal and steeped peas. In summer time the pigs are turned out on clover patches and get a little slop besides. The other live stock gets nothing but grass in summer, excepting the farm horses when they are working. We do not send any milk to the cheese factory, but feed calves with the milk direct from the cows, and make butter from balance of milk. You will observe there is a shortage of young cattle, the reason being that we had a sale of surplus stock two years ago, and since then purchased cattle for fattening during winter and disposed of them in the spring."

The growing crops were very heavy; the corn especially was the best seen on any of the farms gone over with the exception of one. About seventy pounds of butter was being packed each week. The dairy is very well kept and the butter of excellent quality.

Both of the houses are of stone. The residence and grounds are beautiful; the vegetable and fruit garden is one of the best in Canada.

A drive of five miles to the north, brought us to the next estate, owned by

Mr. Peter M. Campbell, Balderson, Lanark.

The fences and buildings were in good condition and substantial. The farm contains 138 acres. The crops are divided as follows: 5 acres of spring wheat, 6 of fall wheat, 4 of barley, 3 of peas, 14 of oats, 30 of grass, and 10 of rough pasture. The proprietor thus describes his practice:

"After supplying all household and farm demands, and retaining all the coarser grains I deem profitable for feed, I sell any surplus, feed the stock all the hay necessary, and sell the remainder. As soon as the crop is harvested I plow all I can. I also try to have all the sod plowed in the fall, unless it is very dry ground which can be better done in the spring. On sod I generally sow peas or oats, and by applying a little manure to sod land, I find I get a good return of potatoes and corn. Second year I sow wheat or barley, and by applying manure hoed crop. Third year, I generally sow with oats. Fourth year, I manure and seed with barley clover and timothy, or summer-fallow and seed with fall wheat. We draw all our stable manure to the fields in winter as it is made. The yard manure I generally put on summer-fallow or fall plowing. I never plow down green crops, as I think it is more profitable to feed them. We have only one drain, about 50 rods long, constructed of small stones. This drain runs from the house and empties into the main ditch which runs across the farm about the middle.

"At present we have two horses; 6 pigs (Berkshires); 21 sheep and lambs (Leicester and Oxford down grades); 19 head of cattle, consisting of three thoroughbred Ayrshire, the rest Ayrshire and Durham grades. We have had the privilege of keeping the Society flock for the last ten or twelve years, and therefore always breed to the thoroughbred sires.

"In summer we keep our cattle on the grass all the time except the pasture becomes very dry, and we have to resort to green corn, of which we usually sow from one to two acres. In the fall when the nights become wet and cold we house them and feed them roots and corn. In winter they are in the stable all the time with the exception of three or four hours in the middle of the day, when they are let out to water and tramp straw in the yard. The horses are on pasture most of the summer, and during the winter they are stabled and fed hay, oats and occasionally straw and carrots. The sheep are on pasture in summer, and in winter are kept in the sheep-house with access to an open yard and fed on hay, roots and coarse grain.

"I consider my annual profits to average $1,000. I realize about $25 per head during the factory season, and about $6 or $7 per head for the remainder of the year. We feed new milk to calves for about six weeks, then half skim milk with dried peas meal in it.

After factory starts they get Saturday night and Sundays' skim milk, with an increase in the meal, and in it as much water as they can drink. I fed seven calves for the butcher this spring, realizing $1 per week per head for them, which was the highest price going for them in our section."

MR. WALTER S. MCILQUHAM, LANARK,

nine miles east of Perth, was next called upon. His was one of the best farms in Lanark, the acreage of which was 340 acres; the Mississippi divided it. The house was good and other buildings commodious. Several fine rows of trees had been planted which had made vigorous growth; some of the rows were maples and some maples and cedars alternating. This place had been splendidly fenced and well conducted by the father of the present owner, and is still in good trim, but the proprietor is trying to do too much with too little help. The live stock kept were of a superior order. The cattle were pure bred Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades. The horses are Clydesdales and Clydesdale grades.

Here we completed our work in the County of Lanark. We returned to Perth, and took the C.P.R. train to Bell's Corners, a village in Carleton County, eight miles west of Ottawa. One mile east and bisected by the Nepean and Bytown road are the properties of

THOMAS AND WM. GRAHAM, BELL'S CORNERS, CARLETON.

Gold and Bronze Medals.

The owners are brothers, each of whom owns about 300 acres. Part of each farm borders the Ottawa River, a part is higher ground; the soil varies from alluvial earth to heavy clay.

When these gentlemen settled here their capital was very small, less than $1,000. The land was considered by many too wet to be of value. The Messrs. Graham thought otherwise, and set to work with a will. As the time rolled by their well directed efforts began to tell; drains were run wherever needed and water courses straightened. There are upwards of 7,000 rods of drains constructed and more being added yearly. What was formerly shunned is now two of the best farms to be found anywhere in Canada.

For many years these properties were conducted as one, but as the families grew to manhood and womanhood, the estate was divided, but the system followed on each farm continued the same. Mr. Wm. Graham has retired, and his son Thomas Graham, jr., conducts his farm. On this property there are two good dwelling-houses, one of brick the other of stone and brick; two creeks water this freehold. The outbuildings and fences are good, the former very commodious.

Mr. Thomas Graham also resides in a splendid stone house. The stable accommodates 106 head of cattle and 12 horses. All the stalls, passages, root-houses and the silo are floored with large flat stones which are fitted together as nicely as boards. There is a drop of about four inches behind each stall in the cow stable. A spring about half a mile distant has been tapped, the waters gather into a large tank; from this they are led in pipes across several depressions and hillocks to the house and here emptied in a cask. The waste from this receptacle supplied the yard and stalls. Water troughs run the entire length of the stables; the surplus is allowed to escape by means of a drain; by this plan each animal is watered while standing in the stall simply by opening the trough. The buildings are surrounded by a well built and strong stone wall. Fine rows of trees are to be seen here and there on these estates; about the residence they have been planted in clumps.

The orchards and gardens were in keeping with the other surroundings. The manure is valued at its true worth; as made it is put in a manure shed where it remains for some time; in the winter it is hauled to the field which is to be hoed the next season. The snow is scooped away from the spot where a pile is to be, first a few loads from the horse stables are put on. These act as a starter, enough more is added to manure about two acres, and thus piles are built over the field to be dressed. This plan is adopted that

the work of spreading will be made easier. The piles are kept square and trim. The parts that are not sufficiently rotted in the spring are turned. The manure not used on the hoed crop is applied to the pea fields after harvest, where wheat will be sown the following spring. Carts are used to redistribute the manure from the piles before mentioned. A cartload is divided into three piles placed five yards apart, which is at the rate of about 32 wagon loads per acre, a very heavy dressing. As soon as thus distributed it is spread, care being taken that all lumps are broken up, and at once plowed in, the land harrowed thoroughly and rolled. The liquid manure and all soakage is conducted into a large tank 20x25, 12 feet deep, and from this it is pumped into a manure tank and drawn to the fields and applied as needed.

At the time of our visit Mr. Thomas Graham's crops were 30 acres spring wheat, 43 oats, 18 peas, 13 corn for silo, 90 hay, 3 potatoes, 3 mangel wurzels, 4 turnips, 2 flax, ¾ beans, one acre was in garden, 1½ in orchard. The crops were wonderfully heavy. Never before have we seen such fields of spring wheat, not even in Manitoba or the North-Western States. This grain was as high as the fence and as thick as it could grow. In 1891 the Messrs. Grahams' spring wheat averaged 42 bushels per head of cleaned grain. We were informed that the crop of 1892 was expected to do better. During the last fifteen years this average has been frequently obtained and some times exceeded.

The hay, corn and oats corresponded, all the fields were clean, no hedge-rows and no piles of rubbish were to be seen along the fences or anywhere else. The system of cultivation and the rotation are as follows :

All land is fall plowed, in the spring is cultivated and harrowed with the grub harrows until a fine seed bed is obtained ; then the grain is drilled in and harrowed again with a light harrow and rolled. This work is done as expeditiously as possible, and each field is finished before commencing another. The seed is always sown while the ground is moist, and as early as possible. Mr. Thomas Graham considers one early sown is worth as good as two late sown ones. Wheat is sown first, then oats, followed by peas.

These gentlemen are most careful to sow all seeds while the seed-bed is moist, and before it becomes dried out ; for instance, turnips are put in as the drills are made, and as soon as sown the land is rolled so as to conserve the moisture. They affirm that many crops are lost, especially roots, because the land is allowed to dry out before the seed is sown.

Peas or oats are sown on sod. A hoed crop follows oats, then wheat with timothy and clover seeds. Peas are followed by wheat, a dressing of manure coming between, which is usually applied in the fall. If the land is clean, it is seeded down with this wheat crop ; if not, a hoed crop follows, to be followed by wheat and grass seeds.

The proprietors do not believe in summer fallows, but would much rather grow a hoed crop, preferring two crops to one. Three grain crops are seldom grown successfully, usually two ; with the second, timothy and clover are sown. Fewer grain crops and better ones is the motto here.

The stock kept is Durhams and Durham grades and Clydesdale grades, and a fine lot they are. Among the pure breds were a number of superb cows and heifers The herd was founded many years ago by purchases from such well-known breeders as John Snell's Sons, Robert Kenny, Messrs. Groff, Messrs. Watts, John Snell, Mr. Curry, Mr. Armstrong and others ; all animals bought have been of the better sort and of individual excellence. At Thomas Graham's were 45 head of cattle, and more than that number at William Graham's. All stock is tied up as soon as cold weather sets in, and are fed on cut hay, silage, roots and sometimes a little straw. Grain fed to cattle is in the proportion of two parts oats and one part peas ground together ; a little bran is added to this mixture, and water is taken at will by the stock from the water troughs before described. All are kept in good condition—some would describe them as fat—and are allowed a little out-door exercise each day. Stabling is continued until the 20th of May or the 1st of June, according to the season. The pasture in all cases is well grown before it is turned on. All young calves are stabled during the day the first summer ; those reared at the pail are given new milk for two weeks, then sweet skim milk and linseed meal ; as soon as green food is plentiful, those that will eat are given all they will consume

together with ground grain and hay. Some of the pure bred calves suck their dams; these are stabled during the day and run with their mothers at night. About fifty head of beef cattle are fed off each year by each of the Messrs. Graham. Those reared on the farms are fattened when two years old. Besides these a number of prime animals are bought usually in the Montreal market. When finished they always bring the highest price paid by exporters. Fifty head were fed by Mr Thomas Graham, and fifty-five by Thomas Graham, jr., last winter, and these were sold for 5½ cts. per lb. After fasting twelve hours their average weight was 1,440 lbs. Silage was fed for the first time last winter by Thos. Graham, sr., and the results were very satisfactory. A silo has not yet been constructed by Mr. William Graham. His son therefore grows more turnips than his uncle, and this year 16 acres was devoted to this crop. The yield was very heavy. Here the system of feeding is cut hay and straw in the proportion of two-thirds hay and one-third straw; ground grain mixed, as before mentioned, is fed with the cut feed three times each day; roots are fed twice per day.

In 1870 all the buildings and fences on these farms were destroyed by the great fire; when this is known and it is remembered how small the original capital was, and how uninviting the land was at first, the success achieved is encouraging. None but men of enterprise and ability could have accomplished what these gentlemen have. There are few such farmers in Ontario, or anywhere else in America. They are justly entitled to the many honors they have one, viz: Gold and Bronze Medals in 1892, Gold and Silver Medals in 1885, also Gold and Silver Medals at a previous date.

About six miles to the north-west from Mr. Thomas Graham's is the farm of

Mr. R. Richardson, Hazledean, Carleton,

in the township of March, county of Carleton, containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is arable land, the remainder rocky pasture intermixed with tillable ground. The crops were good and fairly clean, the buildings were commodious and in good repair. A nice grove of trees had been planted in front of the house; several wells about the house, buildings and fields furnished a plentiful supply of water for man and beast. This is a very well managed farm, the fences were good and substantial. Like Mr. Thomas Graham, Mr. Richardson was a victim of the great fire of 1870, losing house, buildings and fences. His stock management is good; all animals can be watered indoors and that with little labor. Considerable ditching had been done in a systematic and workman-like manner. A short drive brought us to the home of

Mr. John Scissons, Dunrobin, Carleton,

the next competitor; this gentleman works 140 acres. His grain fields promised an abundant yield. The absence of Mr. Scissons prevented us from obtaining all the information we desired.

Passing on we came to the farm of the next competitor,

Mr. G. W. Monk, M.P.P., South March, Carleton.

Bronze Medal.

This is Lot No. 8, in the 3rd Con. of March, 12 miles west of Ottawa; it contains 220 acres, 120 of which are cleared, the remainder hardwood bush; the farm is new but is being rapidly improved. The grain crops were good; three kinds of fall wheat had been sown; several kinds of oats were also being tested. The house was, all in all, the most comfortable inspected by us; it was heated by a furnace and contained a bath and other modern conveniences. Water was supplied from a tank, which was kept full by a force pump attached to a windmill. Under this tank was the dairy house, a cool and commodious building. The kitchen garden was excellent, containing a good assortment of vegetables and some fruits; all of which were surrounded by a very high picket fence. Several fine clumps of trees were left here and there, and the lawn was nicely kept. A handsome fence, well-painted, bounded it on two sides.

The crop consisted of 12½ acres fall wheat, 10½ acres spring wheat, 25 acres oats, 6 acres barley, 8 acres peas, 6 acres silo corn, ½ acre lawn, very well kept, ½ acre garden, 1½ acres yards and buildings, 30 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture.

Mr. Monk describes his system as follows: "I sell wheat and feed the rest of my crops to steers for beef, milk cows, calves, pigs, etc. I run spade harrow over the stubble immediately after the crop is removed, then plow twice during autumn and once in spring. My crop rotation is as follows: Meadow, peas, hoed crop, corn, roots, wheat and oats. We draw the manure into a pile in the spring and apply it to the land after fall plowing as a top dressing. I have 2,450 rods of tile draining, (nearly eight miles) and about 300 rods of open drains. My stock consists of 15 horses (young and old), 8 milk cows, and all the steers we can feed. None but pure bred sires are used. In winter all animals are housed and fed on ensilage mixed with cut straw, and provender composed of oats, peas, barley, etc. I get my steers good enough for English market; rear only thorough bred calves and sell the others to Ottawa butchers." The buildings are as follows:

2 barns, one frame and one log	30x60 each.
2 horse stables	20x30 "
1 feeding house	30x60 "
1 granary	20x30 "
1 cattle shed	22x60 "
1 sheep house	18x22 "
1 piggery, in course of construction	
1 coach house	30x30 "
1 implement shed	24x60 "
1 wood shed, ice-house, hen-house, etc	20x50 "
Dwelling house, stone, two stories	44x44 "
Kitchen	18x24 "

The next township where there were entries was Fitzroy. This is the north-western part of Carleton County.

MR. JOHN MOOREHOUSE, PANMURE, CARLETON,

Bronze Medal,

was first seen. His farm contains 108 acres and is situated 12 miles from the village of Pakenham. The land is excellent, and in a high state of cultivation; well and substantially fenced. A lane traversed the entire length of the farm, with fields on either side. A cheap, strong, home-made gate opens into each field The buildings were inexpensive but ample, comfortable and well kept. The dwelling house of hewed cedar logs was homelike and inviting.

Ten cows are kept, the average receipts per cow per year being $50. A superior class of butter is made in a well-arranged and well-managed dairy. The churning is done by horse-power. Nothing but pure bred males are used. Poultry is a prominent feature of this farm; about 300 hens are kept, the receipts of which average $300 per year, frequently more. The farming is conducted in a very thorough manner; details are carefully looked after, and nothing is neglected. The manure is carefully husbanded, not a pound, either solid or liquid, is lost. All stables are kept clean and sweet. Even the hen-house, so much neglected on most farms, was here very clean, being swept and re-strawed daily. The droppings are carefully saved. A convenient chicken-coop was used. The dimensions are, 2½ feet wide at bottom, 4 feet long, 3 feet high. The boards at the apex are nailed to a scantling, 2 inches by 3 inches, 5½ feet long; the ends project, forming convenient handles by which to move it. One-half of each coop is tight, the other half lattice work, built with strong laths; shutters are used at night to protect the fowl.

The kitchen garden and orchard is protected on all sides by a splendid evergreen hedge, 12 or 15 feet high. This, like everything else on the farm, was well kept and in splendid order. The lawn was ornamented with flowers and trees. Under the latter were several rustic chairs, which, for comfort and cheapness, were par excellence.

The system of farming was the common one. The striking features were the entire absence of that slap-dash, happy-go-lucky, go-as-you-please system so common everywhere. Though a hard-working and industrious family who have earned their present comforts, they still find time for reading and music; all seemed to be able to converse fully on the topics of the day as well as about the various departments of their business. A few flowers were also cared for.

Two other farms were entered in this township, but both were withdrawn. It was unfortunate that Mr. Moorehouse was compelled to compete for the county prize with the Messrs. Grahams; he certainly would have won the Silver Medal, or the Gold, had the Grahams not competed.

This completed our work in the beautiful and fertile county of Carleton; and just here we would like to correct a mistaken idea many western farmers have and frequently express regarding this county. Instead of being a barren, rocky wilderness, it is one of the best and most fertile parts of Ontario. True, there is some stony ground, but not as much as there is of cold, wet, sandy and sour land in either Durham, Ontario, or York. This section will compare favorably with the best parts of America, either prairie or wooded; whether under the Stars and Stripes or the grand old flag "That braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

Renfrew County came next. The first township on our list was McNab, and the first farm visited was the property of

Mr. Donald McLaren, Sand Point, Renfrew.

Bronze Medal.

A right good property it is; some of it is new but in a good state of cultivation The ordinary system is followed, but the work is well done; economy and care are practised on every hand. The buildings and fences are good and well-cared for, though not as complete in detail as similar equipments of the last farm. The crops promised a goodly yield, the quality was also good. The stock gave evidence of careful handling and judicious breeding, and consisted of 6 pure bred Shorthorns, 24 good grades, 9 horses, and 51 sheep.

Three thousand seven hundred and twenty one yards of tile drains had been laid in a systematic and thorough manner. The flower and kitchen garden was well kept, A grove of pines added not a little to the attractiveness of this property, which consisted of 200 acres located ten miles to the north-west of Arnprior. Altogether Mr. McLaren is an excellent farmer.

Mr. James McCreary, Arnprior, Renfrew,

Bronze Medal,

the next competitor, resides about one mile from Arnprior. The farm is much cut up by roads. The owner is a "hustler," and owns and conducts several other places. The crops were 40 acres of wheat, 57 acres of oats, 25 acres of peas, and 50 acres of hay. Each field was clean and promised a heavy yield. The coarse grains and hay are usually all consumed by the stock. Very thorough cultivation is given both spring and fall; the gang-plow, single plow, harrow, cultivator and spade harrow are all used. The manure is always plowed down. Green crops have been plowed under, such as rape and clover, but as the farm is very heavy it has been found difficult to get these to germinate; some seasons buckwheat was also tried and has given good results.

The stock comprises 7 head of working horses, 6 colts, 60 head of cattle and 24 pigs. Shorthorn bulls and Clydesdale stallions are used; heavy mares only are bred, because the owner believes these only of horse kind are profitable for him to produce. All the cows are stabled in winter, and fed three times each day, corn ensilage, hay, and ground

peas and oats. From 10 to 15 cattle are stall fed each winter receiving corn, ensilage, hay, and ground peas and oats. All stock are pastured in summer, excepting calves, which are kept in a comfortable stable, and fed new milk the first four weeks of their existence, then skim milk and linseed meal until they are weaned; as soon as they will eat they are fed as much green food as they will consume, also hay and ground grain.

Butter is made from the milk not consumed by the calves. Mr. McCreary considers the rearing of good early spring pigs, which are sold fat at six or seven months old, the most profitable part of his operations. He has been using corn ensilage for a year, and considers it very valuable. He expects to be able to keep about one-third more stock by growing corn and putting it into a silo. This gentleman is a very progressive man, and is certainly a leader of agricultural thought in his section.

In writing this report we have said very little about the sections of country through which we passed, but we have endeavored to bring before our readers the points of interest we found upon each of the farms.

As we went from place to place we observed that the men who read and think much are the most progressive and prosperous. We met many farmers who work early and late but were not successful because their efforts were not well directed; they were behind the times in every department. Yet these very men told us that they had no time to read or to go to the Institute, or affirmed that they knew more than agricultural writers or speakers, and consequently were not going to fool their time and money away on any such nonsense. Poor fellows; they were neglecting opportunities and slaving to little purpose!

Another cause of loss is the lack of system and a lack of exactness all along the line. Stones thrown in fence corners; hedge-rows along the fences, which always tends to rapidly rot the rails and furnishes a hiding place for all sorts of pests.

Some cropped continuously, only seeding down when they could not help it. This is a great mistake. The Messrs. Graham follow a much better plan. Others spread themselves over too great an area. If such would expend the same amount of work on a quarter of the land they now try to till, they would make much more money and be infinitely more comfortable.

Many seemed to place little value on the manure pile. Such allow the rains, and even the drip from the eaves, to wash away the soluble parts; and after it has been leached for many months they go through the form of putting the remnant on the land. They do the work but do not get the results.

Men who neglect their business by overlooking details always complain of hard times, denounce farming as a business, blame the weather and the seasons and almost everything and everybody, but quite overlook their own shortcomings.

F. W. Hodson,
W. J. McNaughton. } Judges.

MEETING OF COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

GUELPH, December 15th, 1892.

Members present: N. Awrey, M. P. P., Henry Wade, Secretary; J. C. Rykert, Joshua Legge, C. M. Simmons, James Haggerty, William Dawson, James Rowand, M.P., Jonathan Sissons, J. C. Snell, Albin Rawlings.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, stating that he had appointed Mr. Wm. Dickie, of Oshawa, as Auditor of the accounts of the Association for 1892.

It was then moved by Mr. RAWLINGS, seconded by Mr. DAWSON, and carried, that Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosborough be appointed the other Auditor.

MR. D. MCCRAE then addressed the Board, *re* the advisability of their Association holding, in connection with their Spring Show, a sale of bulls, and in connection with the Fall Show, a sale of rams and other stock as may be found advisable. He thought there was no body as representative as the Agriculture and Arts Association to take it up, and that they could make it of considerable advantage to the whole country, and could give a standing to it which no other body could. He thought the Ontario Agricultural College would be a very suitable place, or if thought advisable to go about the country, as the Provincial Show used to, that might be done.

PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCHES.

DISTRICTS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3.

Mr. Legge then presented the following report:

The Provincial plowing match, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Districts of the Province of Ontario under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, was held on the farm of Mr. Malcolm McCrae, township of Montague, County of Lanark, adjacent to the village of Merrickville, on October 13th, 1892.

The committee of management consisted of C. W. Edwards M.P., Rockland; D. M. Macpherson Lancaster; Joshua Legge, of Agriculture and Arts Association, Gananoque; and the officers of North Leeds and Grenville County Association.

The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance quite large. This being the first Provincial plowing match ever held in this neighborhood, the entries were not as numerous as they otherwise would have been; nevertheless the competition was spirited, and the results satisfactory to all concerned.

The Judges were: William Eady, Russell; D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster; George Forth, Unionville.

The prizes were divided into five classes.

Rules and Regulations:

1. All entries to be made personally, or if by letter, to John Cranstoun, Merrickville, on or before eight o'clock a.m. on the day of the match.

2. Competitors to be on the ground at eight a.m and plowing to commence at nine a.m and to be completed at three p.m.

3. Each plowman shall draw his number, and the lot having a corresponding number shall be the lot on which he shall plow.

4. After drawing his number the plowman shall proceed to stake off his land and shall be allowed one assistant to set and remove his stakes. Any plowman receiving further assistance shall forfeit his claim to any prize.

5. On proceeding to open his land, each plowman shall commence at the stake corresponding with his own number, and shall back up his own furrow.

6. All plowing to be 6 x 9, a less average depth than six inches shall not be entitled to a prize and not more than one inch undercut will be allowed.

7. Plowmen shall commence by a signal from the time-keeper, and shall complete his work by 3 o'clock p.m., and should there be a difference in the quantity of land further proportionate time shall be allowed.

8. Each plowman, after finishing, must place his stake with the number on the centre of his land and remove his team and plow from the lands immediately, and report himself to the time-keeper.

9. Should one or more competitors be considered of equal merit, the preference shall be in favor of those finishing in the shortest time.

10. The decision of the Judges shall, in all cases, be final, if in accordance with the above regulations.

11. All the land plowed will be judged.

12. No person will be allowed to interfere with the plowmen while at work.

13. A copy of these regulations will be put in the hands of the Judges and will be strictly adhered to.

Prize Lists.

The special prizes outside of the grant from the Agriculture and Arts Association were as follows :

The North Leeds and Grenville County Agricultural Society	$40 00
(The forty dollars divided as shown in class 3.)	
C. F. Ferguson, M.P.	10 00
O. Bush, M.P.P.	5 00
T. A. Kidd, Burritt's Rapids	5 00
W. J. Newman, President N. L. and G. Agricultural Society	5 00
Henry Gould, Smith's Falls	Horse Hoe.
Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls	Plow.
P. Kyle, Merrickville	Set of Whiffletrees.
Merrickville Hame Factory	Set of Hames.
John Cranstoun, Secretary N. L. and G. Agricultural Society	A Whip.

Report of Match.

The prizes were awarded as follows :

Class 1.—(Open to all)—1st, J. McKendry, Vernon, $20; 2nd, Jno. Collander, North Gower, $15 ; 3rd, N. Brownlee, North Gower, $10 ; 4th, H. Chalmers, Smith's Falls, $7.

Class 2.—(Who have never taken a 1st prize at any plowing match)—1st, A. C. McNail, Vernon, $15 ; 2nd, William B. Mains, North Gower, plow valued at $15 ; 3rd, E Davis, Smith's Falls, $8 ; 4th, W. Shields, Smith's Falls, $6 ; 5th, A. McGuire, Merrickville, $4.

Class 3.—(Stubble plowing open to members of N. L. and G. Society)—1st. Wm. Moodie, North Gower, $15 ; 2nd. J. Riely, Richmond $10 ; 3rd. J. Bowes, Smith's Falls, $7 ; 4th, J. Shields, Smith's Falls, $5 ; 5th, J. W. McCrae, Merrickville, $3.

Class 4.—(Boys under 18 years)—1st, W. J. McDonald, Ventnor, Agricultural Association Silver Medal and $5 ; 2nd, William Hanlan, Merrickville, $7.

Class 5.—(Sulky plowing open to all)—1st. W. W. Telford, Merrickville, horse hoe; 2nd, A. Carson, Burritt's Rapids, set of whiffletrees; 3rd and 4th, Wm. Perrin, Merrickville, whip and set of hames.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Merrickville, which was largely attended, and proved a source of much satisfaction to all present. Addresses were delivered by W. C. Edwards, M. P., D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; F. T. Frost, of Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls; M. K. Everetts, Easton's Corners, a gentleman well known in connection with the dairying interest of Central Canada. The several addresses were well received and universal satisfaction manifested on all sides at the very satisfactory results at this the first Provincial plowing match ever witnessed by a very large proportion of the spectators.

The prizes were delivered to successful competitors immediately after the addresses.

Great credit is due to the President and Board of Directors of the North Leeds and Grenville Society for their attention to your committee, and in supplying and providing the plowmen with a lunch while the work was going on; also to Mr. McCrae, for his kindness in inviting the committee and plowmen to dinner and feeding and caring for the horses.

Districts Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

Mr. Haggerty then presented the following report, which was adopted:

A plowing match, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, was held on the farm of Hiram Conley, in the Township of Rawdon, adjacent to the village of Stirling, on 19th October, 1892. The Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward, comprising Divisions No. 4, were allowed to compete. There were thirty-four entries, and thirty-three of these competed. There were three classes, two for men and one for boys under 18 years of age. The first class was for men with long or sod plows, six prizes; the second for men with any plow, excepting long or sod plows, six prizes; the third class for boys with any plow in stubble ground, also six prizes.

The land was heavy clay soil, and very hard. The field contained eight acres sod where the men plowed, and was divided into lands 36 feet wide and 26 rods long. The land plowed by the boys was a pea stubble, heavy clay soil, divided into lands of a similar size.

In Class 1 there were nine entries, of which eight plowed.

In Class 2 there were twelve entries, all plowed.

In Class 3 there were twelve entries, all plowed.

Prize Winners.

Class 1.—1st, Alex. Hume; 2nd, George Drewry; 3rd, F. W. Taylor; 4th, Wilbur Garrison; 5th, William Miller; 6th, George Cook.

Class 2.—1st. James Drewry; 2nd, Thomas McCann; 3rd, S. G. Woodward; 4th, Hiram Conley; 5th, Alfred Reid; 6th, Robert Good.

Class 3.—1st, J. Wallace; 2nd, George Drewry; 3rd, Clayton Tucker; 4th, Fred. Rogers; 5th, J. Lewis; 6th, Robert Rogers.

Rules and Regulations.

1.—All plowmen residing within the limits of Agricultural Division No. 4, who are *bona fide* occupants, sons of occupants, or employees of occupants, are eligible to compete in this match. All entries free.

2.—The uniform depth to be not less than 6 inches in Class 1, except for shaping the land. In Classes 2 and 3, not less than 5 inches, except for shaping the land.

3.—All plowmen to be on the ground at 9 o'clock a.m., and ready to start at 9.30 a.m.

4.—Each plowman to plow at the rate of one acre in 14 hours.

5.—Any person interfering with the Judges in the discharge of their duties will forfeit their prize, if entitled to any.

6.—Plowmen will not be allowed to touch the furrows with their hands.

7.—On finishing, the plowmen will place their numbered stake in the centre of their land, and forthwith report to the Secretary.

8.—It is particularly requested that all entries be made with James Haggerty, West Huntingdon, P.Q., on or before Saturday, the 15th October, personally, or by mail.

The Judges in the men's classes were: William Anderson, Prince Edward; Thomas Walker, Hastings; William Wellburn, Northumberland.

In the boys' Class the Judges were: Thomas Fry, James Ketchison, William Milne.

The North Hastings Agricultural Society granted $25 towards the match, which enabled me to give nearly the whole of the Agriculture and Arts grant in prizes, which gave good satisfaction to the plowmen.

The President of the North Hastings Agricultural Society, Wilmot Vandervoort, Esq., was associated with me in the management of the match.

Districts Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

Mr. Rykert then presented the following report, which was adopted:

The plowing match for Districts Nos. 7, 8 and 9 was held on the third day of November, 1892, upon the farm of Thomas Edmonstone, in the township of Thorold, in the county of Welland.

Mr. Rykert, the representative of Division No. 8, in the Agricultural Council, to whom was allotted the plowing match for the three Districts above named, joined hands with the Dominion Plowing Association of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, an organization which has been in existence for upwards of twenty-five years, and which has annually, during that period, held most successful matches alternately in those two counties. It was supposed, as it fortunately turned out, that it was desirable to enlist the encouragement of this organization, to which belonged the most enthusiastic plowmen of the Niagara peninsula. At the several preparatory meetings which were held with a view to amalgamating the two matches, very great interest was manifested, and there was but one opinion that it would be wise to act in concert with the representatives of the Agriculture and Arts Association. In order to prevent any difficulty in the selection of the locality, Mr. Rykert called together the several committees of the Agricultural Societies in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, as well as the Directors of the Dominion Plowing Association. A committee was named to select the locality for holding the match, which it appeared had no little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. Many of the plowmen favored a sandy loam field, while an equal, if not greater, number thought it was better to have clay ground. It was ultimately decided to hold the match upon the farm of Mr. Edmonstone, which was composed of purely clay soil. The season being particularly dry, it was for a long time thought that the locality selected would prove unfavorable, but fortunately a very heavy rain fell a few nights before the day first appointed, viz, November 2nd, and on that day so great was the fall of rain that it was deemed advisable to postpone the match until Wednesday, November 3rd. It is very doubtful, however, that the action of the Directors in submitting the question of postponement to the voice and vote of the plowmen, which was done, was really advisable. This is a matter, the responsibility of which, should rest upon the Directors themselves, and not upon those who are directly interested in the result. The day fixed by the plowmen themselves proved to be favorable for plowing, but the postponement from the day originally named resulted in a very meagre attendance of those particularly interested in the success of the

match. It is really unfortunate that only some two or three hundred attended a match, which turned out to be one of the most keenly contested that has ever been held in the Province. It is true that the postponement and the dryness of the season lessened the number of the competitors, but the contest was nevertheless exceedingly keen It was expected that Mr. N. Awrey, M.P.P., the representative of District No. 7, would have attended, but unfortunately a previous important engagement prevented him. This is to be regretted, as it is well known that he takes a lively interest in these matches. Mr. Dawson, the representative of No. 9, and Mr. Rykert, the representative of No 8 were present, and took a very active part in making the match a success. Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary of the Board, attended, with the two members above named, on the day originally fixed, November 2nd, but was compelled to leave for his official duties without taking part in the proceedings.

Although the weather prevented the attendance of many from a distance who had made entries, still there were quite a number from different parts of the Province, who made their appearance and took part in the contest.

There were in all forty-one plows on the field in the different classes, and it is not too much to say that the contest was so keen and the work so well done, the work of the judges was most difficult. The work done throughout, shewed that the plowing was of the very highest order, and more than justified the Agricultural Council in allotting money to aid in so important a work

The value of the prizes competed for amounted to upwards of five hundred dollars. There were in all seven classes in which valuable prizes were offered, besides a number of specials in which the competition was keen.

The President of the Dominion Association, Mr. A. Stephenson, and the Secretary, Mr. C. T. Ware of Allanburgh, were indefatigable in their efforts to assist Mr. Rykert in making the match a success.

Prize Winners.

The following is a list of the classes with the names of the successful competitors :

Special Class.—Free to all, 1st, Joseph Horton, Grantham ; 2nd, William Dawson, Grantham ; 3rd, James H. Springstead, Saltfleet. Eight entries, all competed.

First Class.—1st, John Young ; 2nd, William Hart ; 3rd, Eli Horton. Six entries, all competed.

Second Class.—For plowmen who have never taken the highest prize in this class, 1st, John E Huggins ; 2nd, Arthur Stephenson ; 3rd, John Newhouse ; 4th, Samuel Hildreth. Six entries, all competed.

Third Class.—For plowmen, under 21 years, and others, who have never taken a prize at any match, 1st, John Secord ; 2nd, Ellis Emmett ; 3rd, James Johnston. Three entries, all competed.

Fourth Class.—For boys under 18 years of age, 1st, Archie Gordon ; 2nd, William Nichol ; 3rd Harry Henderson ; 4th, John T. Ware. Five entries, all competed.

First Jointer Class.—Free for all, 1st, William Marshall ; 2nd, William Hoover ; 3rd, E. F. Snyder ; 4th, Berry Huggins. Nine entries, all competed.

Second Jointer Class.—For plowmen under 21 years, and others, who have never taken a prize at any match, 1st, Charles Lampman ; 2nd, Charles Allen ; 3rd, George Snider. Four entries, all competed.

Special Prizes.—For the best plowing with the Wilkinson plow, William Secord. For the oldest plowman not receiving a prize, Thomas Allan.

Rules and Regulations.

The rules and regulations governing this match were as follows :

1. The winner of the prize in the first class of this or any other Plowing Association will be debarred from ever again competing in any class except special.

2. Each competitor, not a member, nor in the regular employment of a member will have to pay an entrance fee of one dollar.

3. Competitors must draw their tickets and commence setting their stakes at eight o'clock a.m., and at the President's signal at 8.30 o'clock start plowing, and be off the grounds at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

4. All classes to be allowed assistance in setting their stakes only.

5. That all plowmen commence to the right, setting their stakes at each end of the furrow, and strike back to his neighbor, both of whom will be judged, the outside plowman allowed thirty minutes longer.

6. The plowing, except the two first furrows, to be not less than six inches in depth, and no plowman to start until the President gives the signal.

7. When the land is plowed, if there is more than one extra furrow to either side of the finish, the competitor to be thrown out of a prize. No wedge furrows will count.

8. Those competing in classes three and four must give satisfactory evidence of their age, if required, and no complaint will be received after the judges have awarded the prizes.

9. Sulky plows can compete in any class.

Districts Nos. 12, 13 and 14.

Mr. Rowand presented the following report, which was adopted :

A Provincial plowing match was held on the farm of William Redon, near Mildmay, in the County of Bruce, on the 20th of October, 1892, under the auspicies of the Agriculture and Arts Council, and under the management of the Northern Exhibition Company, assisted by the members of this Board for Districts Nos. 10, 12 and 13.

The Judges were Mr. Monteith, of the County of Huron, and Messrs. Richardson and McQueen, of the county of Wellington.

Twenty-nine plowmen competed in four classes, as follows :

First class, open to all. Second class, men not having taken a first prize previously. Third class, boys over 16 and under 20 years of age. Fourth class, boys under 16 years of age.

Rules and Regulations.

1. An entrance fee of one dollar will be charged to all plowmen, except boys 16 years of age and under, who will be allowed to compete free.

2. Entries will be taken up at 8 o'clock a.m. on the morning of the match, but competitors are requested to make their entries by the 19th October, personally or by mail, addressed to Jacob Segmiller, Secretary, Walkerton.

3. Each plowman shall draw his number, and the parcel of land having the corresponding number, shall be the lot he shall plow.

4. No prizes to be awarded, except when there is competition, or at the discretion of the judges.

5. Furrows to be not less than six inches deep, and not more than one inch undercut allowed in sod, in stubbles eight inches in depth. Feering in stubble must be split out not less than four inches deep. All the ground to be plowed and judged, and every plowman to perform his work without assistance after the stakes are set, otherwise to forfeit any right he may have to a prize. No sticks or paddles to be used.

6. Men who have taken a first prize with an iron plow at any previous match in Canada, will not be permitted to plow as second class men.

7. All parties interfering with or abusing the judges or directors, to forfeit any right they may have to a prize and be expelled from the grounds.

8. Gambling will not be allowed on the grounds or highway.

9. Plowmen shall commence at 9 o'clock a. m. by a signal from the time-keeper, and shall complete their work by 3 o'clock p.m.

10. Each plowman, after finishing, must place his stake with the number on the centre of his land, and remove his team and plow from the land plowed, and immediately report himself to the time-keeper.

11. A copy of these regulations will be placed in the hands of the judges and will be strictly adhered to.

The awards made by the judges gave entire satisfaction. About $300 were offered in prizes, $150 by the Agriculture and Arts Association, the balance by subscription.

A large number of spectators were present, and manifested great interest in the competition, the work being of a very high order. Some difficulty arose in carrying out the rules, and we would advise that some uniform rules be prepared by the Board for future matches.

Mr. RAWLINGS then explained that he held about forty-five dollars, which was not taken up, as there was no plowing match in the county of Essex. He wrote the local men that as he had had the money in his hands for a year, he would give them fifty dollars, and send them some old bills containing rules and other announcements that he could find, and they wrote that would be all right. They failed to hold the match, however, and he (Mr. Rawlings) wanted the Board to say whether he should pay that money into the treasury, or keep it for another year and pay it to Essex then. He also had had a letter from them, in which they asked him to thank the Board of the Agriculture and Arts in leaving the money for them another year. Mr. Rawlings was allowed to retain the money for another year.

Mr. SISSONS then said that he thought we ought to have uniform rules for the different matches.

Mr. AWREY suggested that before our Annual Plowing Match the Board should adopt certain rules and compel the Associations to conform to them.

It was concluded to leave it over until the March meeting and decide then.

Mr. AWREY then said there was another matter to consider. They had been all over the Province with the prize farms, and the question was whether they consider this expenditure justifiable and whether they could not devote their money and energies in a different direction. He said that his experience is that it has done much more harm than good, that the prizes were generally given to farms where they had extra fine buildings, and he did not think that it was advisable to encourage that kind of extravagance, and that he would oppose any expenditure in that direction.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. LEGGE then read the report of the Finance Committee, which was accepted with the following amendment :

To the President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Your Finance Committee, after very careful consideration, beg leave to submit the following estimate for the different services of the year 1893.

Spring and Fat Stock Shows	$2000 00
Plowing Matches	600 00
Expenses of the Board	800 00
Printing	1000 00
Postage Expenses	300 00
Salaries	700 00
Prize Farms	400 00
Medals for Electoral Division Associations	200 00
	$6000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOSHUA LEGGE, Chairman.
ALBIN RAWLINGS,
WILLIAM DAWSON,
JAMES HAGGERTY.

December 15th, 1892.

It was moved by Mr. SIMMONS, seconded by Mr. SISSONS and carried, that the $400 for prize farms be struck out, and added to the spring and fat stock show item.

Mr. ROWAND then read the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Rykert, and carried :

" Whereas Mr. H. Gardner, the President of the Board of Agriculture, by the advice of Professor Brown and his staff of official Veterinary Surgeons, assisted by the clamour of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Smithfield Club, and the Short Horn Society of Great Britain, has placed an embargo on our Canadian stock, forbidding them to be taken alive to any part of Great Britain, on account of alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia ; be it resolved, that the members of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, being composed of gentlemen from all parts of Ontario, and nearly all of them representative farmers and breeders of cattle, take this opportunity to place on record their firm belief that there is no pleuro pneumonia in the length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada, and as for the Province of Ontario, where most of the cattle come from that are shipped to the old country, both fat cattle and stockers, there is absolutely not a case, nor has there ever been one, that has originated in this country. As there are very reasonable doubts that the infected animals slaughtered in the Old Country had pleuro-pneumonia, as other veterinarians of very high standing contradict the statement, this Council hopes the authorities in Great Britain, will, with British fair play, weigh carefully the evidence sent over, by the request of the Hon. J. Carling, signed by Professor McEachren, of Montreal, and Professor Andrew Smith, of Toronto, from the result of reports from the veterinary surgeons from all parts of Canada, that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in this country. It is the wish of this Council to back up the report of these gentlemen, and again to assert, that to their knowledge no cases of this dread disease exist in this country, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada."

Messrs. ROWAND and SISSONS then explained about the two classes of sheep that were not brought out to be judged.

Mr. HAGGERTY thought if we had the money we should give something to each of those who were deprived.

Mr. AWREY also thought it better to give another equal prize.

Mr. LEGGE, as well, thought it advisable to pay an equal prize.

The PRESIDENT then suggested to bring the complaining man in and the Board decided to do so.

The SECRETARY then asked how to get the small sum of money—about $7.50—out of the Bank of British North America, at the credit of the old Board of Agriculture.

It was moved by Mr. RYKERT, seconded by Mr. DAWSON, and carried, that the Treasurer be authorized to collect this amount, and place it to our credit.

It was then moved by Mr. RYKERT, seconded by Mr. HAGGERTY, and carried, that the President and Secretary be authorized to make all the necessary repairs to the building in Toronto, and to the offices, soon to be vacated by the Government, and to rent the offices to the best advantage, and also to employ a caretaker or messenger.

It was then moved by Mr. RYKERT, seconded by Mr. SISSONS, and carried, that the Fat Stock Show for 1893, be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th day of December.

The meeting was then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met again at 1.30 p.m., with all members present.

The question was then discussed of the awarding of prizes, relative to sheep and swine.

Mr. AWREY then explained to Mr. Barber that the Board had arrived at a conclusion in regard to it, and that was that they did not intend to interfere with the first judgment delivered by the Judges, inasmuch as they considered it would be setting a bad precedent. At the same time they were prepared to say that they thought he ought to be given some special consideration.

Mr. BARBER then explained how it was that his sheep and swine were not shown, his man not having understood the call.

Mr. AWREY then asked Mr. Barber what he considered would be doing right by him in the sheep question.

Mr. BARBER said that he thought if he were entitled to first prize that he ought to have it.

Mr. AWREY then told him that the decision was that they would not interfere with the first award of the Judges, and that the question was, what did he consider a fair prize, in view of the fact that his sheep were not brought out, and since then were judged contrary to the rules?

Mr. SISSON said he thought Mr. Barber ought to be thankful to the Directors, as he had the honor anyway.

Mr. BARBER said he would be satisfied with whatever they saw fit to award him.

It was moved by Mr. RAWLINGS, seconded by Mr. ROWAND, and carried, that Mr. Barber be given the sum of twenty dollars as a special prize.

It was moved by Mr. SISSONS, seconded by Mr. RAWLINGS, and carried, that the Executive or Stock Show Committee make the necessary arrangements for holding the usual Spring Show in Toronto.

It was then moved by Mr. SISSONS, seconded by Mr. RAWLINGS, and carried, that Mr. Herbert Wright be paid the sum of sixteen dollars, as Superintendent.

The meeting was then adjourned.

NINTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW.

With a larger number of entries than any of its predecessors, the most spacious and thoroughly adapted show-building in the Dominion, fairly good weather and gratifying attendance, the ninth annual exhibition of the Provincial Fat Stock Association must be set down as a pronounced success. To those who have manifested a desire to see the exhibition located in Toronto the magnificent spectacle which the Victoria rink presented Wednesday evening must have convinced them that in the true interests of the stock-feeding industry such a step would be inadvisable. Here in the centre of the best beef-raising district of the Province such an event must attract the greatest competition, arouse the deepest interest and be productive of the most good. These facts the exhibition that has closed fully exemplify. Its success is a triumph for Wellington and a tribute alike to the energy and ability of Secretary Wade and his able lieutenants on the local directorate, among whom, always a prominent worker, is Mr. James Millar.

No special effort was made in decorating the building. Across the east end the words "Welcome" and "The Smithfield of Canada" were prominently in evidence, while along the galleries flags and evergreens were appropriately displayed. The immense stretch of space enlivened by the exhibits and the moving concourse of people needed no artificial aid to give it an animated and inspiring appearance.

In every respect, save perhaps the poultry class, the show far exceeds any of its predecessors. The display of cattle is large. Better individual specimens may have been exhibited before, but the lot this year is an even and well balanced one. As usual the Shorthorns seemed to take the lead and demonstrate their superior beef-making qualities. No finer animals could be seen anywhere than those exhibited by Adam Armstrong. Some of the specimens shown were exceedingly fat but deficient in finish, showing carelessness in feeding. The comparisons and contrasts that could be drawn between the different breeds and the animals of different feeders should and must prove valuable lessons to every farmer who produces a pound of beef for the market. For his particular calling and special benefit valuable object lessons were here presented, and he owes it to his own indifference if he does not profit by the exhibit. Of course none of the beef shown was of the quality that brings money to the average stock raiser. All the animals were too fat for general marketing purposes. But it must be borne in mind that the object in the production of these fat animals is primarily to show what can be done by judicious breeding and feeding. It illustrates, too, the beef bearing capacity of the different breeds in proportion to their size and bone. Many are of opinion that premiums should be offered for export animals. It would be an interesting and keen competition, and would mean a prize, not to the fattest or heaviest beast, but to the finest beef for table use.

It far outranks anything ever before seen in Ontario does this show in its display of sheep and swine. Everyone says it is magnificent. All the breeds and principal breeders are well represented. The whole of the centre floor of the rink, except the show-ring, is taken up with the *creme de la creme* of Canadian pork and mutton.

The judging was in progress all Wednesday afternoon. In nearly every class competition was keen. Around the ring an interested crowd was gathered critically examining the animals led in, and freely expressing opinion as to their respective merits. At times the excitement ran high, and the judges' award was awaited with as keen an interest as is manifested by a court-room throng in the verdict of a jury. When the grand battle for the Guelph Fat Stock Club's cup commenced the interest intensified. Seven fine animals were led into the ring, all magnificent in build, rolling in fat and as slick as blood horses. The judges soon apparently centred their attention on two Wellington steers, and when the red ribbon was awarded Adam Armstrong a great cheer went up for the progressive and enterprising young feeder.

The members of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association present were: Mr. James Haggerty, West Huntingdon; Mr. W. J. Westington, Plainville; Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Mr. N. Awrey, M. P. P., Binbrook; Mr. C. M. Simmons, Ivan; Mr. Albin Rawlings, Forest; Mr. Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill; and the Secretary, Mr. H. Wade.

The following members of the Committee of the Guelph Fat Stock Club were in attendance: Messrs. John I. Hobson, James Millar and John McCorkindale. The Committee of the Sheep Breeders' Association, consisting of Messrs. John Jackson, Abingdon, and F. W. Hodson, London, were also on hand, as were Messrs. S. Coxworth, Claremont, and J. E. Brethour, of the Swine Breeders' Association.

The Supper. At 9 o'clock the promoters of the show and the principal exhibitors adjourned to the Western hotel. There the directorate of the Guelph Fat Stock Club had with characteristic hospitality arranged a splendid banquet. Mine host McAteer proved equal to the occasion, and gave a spread that the stockmen, good judges of edibles as they are, pronounced excellent. About 150 were accommodated in the spacious and prettily decorated dining-room, at one end of which, on a large streamer, the Guelph organization welcomed its numerous guests. Mr. James Millar, President of the Fat Stock Club of Guelph, took the chair at the mass meeting in the city hall, and without any delay called on Mr. N. Awrey, Commissioner to the Columbian Exposition, and president of the Agriculture and Arts Association, to address the meeting. The room was then well filled, and before Mr. Awrey had warmed up to his subject it was uncomfortably crowded. It was the most intelligent and representative gathering of farmers that probably ever assembled in the Province.

Annual Address by President Awrey.

Mr. N. Awrey, M.P.P., delivered the following address:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It has been customary for the President of the Agriculture and Arts Association to give an annual address at the close of the year's work; but I see, sir, that you have given me a text, and I suppose if I am to follow the lines of an orthodox clergyman, I must keep to that text, or do you give me sufficient latitude to deal with more subjects than one? I see that my friend, Mr. Clark, says that all clergymen wander a little. Well, he has had more experience in that line than I have had, and I have not the least doubt but that his word is correct. Now I think I will just for a moment say a word about the Agriculture and Arts Association. It is a great many years since that became one of the institutions of the Province of Ontario, established for the purpose of advancing the interests of the agriculturists and stock raisers of the Province. I suppose it is within the recollection of some of you at least, when the old Provincial Exhibition used to be held from year to year in different parts of the Province of Ontario. It naturally had a very beneficial effect upon the people of Ontario. It is true that in the opinion of many, the old Provincial outlived its usefulness, or, in other words, enterprising places, like the city of Toronto, established exhibitions which were doing the work formerly done by the Provincial Exhibition. Then the question arose, as far as the members of the Board of Agriculture and Arts Association were concerned, in what direction shall we devote our energies to accomplish some good to the people of Ontario? because every person and every institution and every organization must give some reason to the people why they should be in existence, or otherwise, the Legislature will certainly abolish them. It was wisely suggested, I think, that our direction should be extended to holding, as they do in the old land, stock exhibitions. The result has been that for a number of years we have been holding our Annual Spring Show, and in the fall we have been holding our Fat Stock Show, and I may say to you, that after the experience of to-day, I believe that fat stock shows in the Province of Ontario are here to stay. I am not going to say where it will stay, as it can be held successfully somewhere, and I do not see why it cannot be as successfully held here as any other place; but I say, Mr. Chairman, that there may be a little of the politician about me, and I do not propose to commit myself as to locality. (Mr. Sheriff McKim—

But you said "Here"). To a narrow-minded man, here seems the place where he lives but to a broad-minded man, when we speak of here, we speak of Canada, our home, and here there is room for the fat stock show. Now I suppose that all will agree with me, that it is one of the most important industries connected with agriculture that we have in the Province of Ontario. The fat stock of this Province has been yielding, year by year, a very large revenue to the people of this Province, and I may say to you that anything that can be done by the Legislature, or by fat stock associations, like you have in Guelph, or by the Association of Agriculture and Arts, to induce a spirit of emulation amongst the raisers of stock to breed better cattle for the shambles, is doing a great work. Now I am sorry to say that the business of exporting cattle to the Old Country this year has not been so very remunerative, but I may say to you as well, that there is no ground for discouragement. All we have to do is to produce the very best kind of fat animals, and the people in England will purchase it at a fair price. I have always said, and I say it now, that I admire the English race for that one thing. They like beef and they like it to be good, and when they get it they are willing to pay a good price for it, and in order to keep it to their taste we must raise the very best kind. Now I think there is room for an annual fat stock show, one very much larger even than you have had to-day, broader, embracing, perhaps, a very great deal more than you have embraced within your show to-day, giving larger prizes, and after all, the large prizes offered have not induced a large attendance; but it is the duty of the Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario, from this time out, to hold annually a fat stock show, and pay very good prizes for exhibits. (Hear, hear). Now, I take that as being a ground that should meet the approval of the farmers of the Province. It is about nine years, I think, since we commenced holding fat stock shows. They were very small at first, but they have grown year by year, until I think we can say we have had a fairly successful one to-day in Guelph; but there is room yet to make it very much superior to what it has been to-day, and it is the duty of the Agriculture and Arts Association to endeavor to make it more successful in the future than it has been in the past. I think a work worthy of the attention of the Agriculture and Arts Association is a spring show where the purest bred animals in the Province could be brought together, and where suitable prizes could be given; and as well as the fall exhibitions now so popular there should be one great exhibition of a purely agricultural character for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, etc., and also all kinds of cereals. We have more than one kind of show in the Province of Ontario, and I think the old Agriculture and Arts Association, which is honored by a great many people yet in this Province, and whose work has left its impress upon this Province, in future should devote itself entirely to holding purely agricultural exhibitions, without any side-show. (Hear, hear.) It is true that they have successful exhibitions in other lines, but this old, time-honored institution, which is, after all, an institution of the farmers of the Province of Ontario, and has been ever since its history, should be devoted exclusively to this work of advancing their interests in the line of stock raisers, in the line of encouraging fat stock, in the line of producing the very best kind of cereals, and if they do that, there is a large work before the Association in the future.

I may say that I was one of those in the Legislature who believed that it was time that our Provincial Exhibition ceased, and I think my opinion was a wise one, notwithstanding some of my colleagues thought differently. I think that the work that it did in times past is being done by other associations; but, as I said before, I think there is a purely farmers' work to be done by this institution that can be done by no other in the Province of Ontario. It is supposed that the President, when he gives his annual address (it has been the custom, at least) should refer to what has transpired during the past year, and many of them have referred and do refer to the success of the agriculturists of the Province during the year of the incumbency of their office. Now I may say that we have not had a very successful year. Unfortunately for the farmers of this Province, prices have ruled very low. Perhaps never in the history of the Province, or at least for a quarter of a century, have as low prices ruled as do in our markets at the present time, and it is true that we have had another blow. Our cattle have been scheduled, as far as entrance to the heart of the old land is concerned. Now, I may say that I believe that out of the present evil a great future good might arise to the people of this Pro-

vince. I do not know whether, after all, the very best thing for the farmers of Ontario is that our cattle should be sent to the Old Land in the shape we call stockers. I will venture the assertion that if the farmers of Ontario would mature their cattle, feed them for the shambles here at home on Canadian soil, that a greater amount of wealth would accrue to the people of this Province than does that of sending them to the Old Land. Yet I am prepared at the same time to admit that it is going to be a hardship and that many men who have been in the business of sending to the old land these stockers, feel aggrieved, and I may say further that I think the action taken by the Department of Agriculture was unwarranted, as far as we understand the state of affairs at the present time in Canada. I think there are no contagious diseases among the cattle, yet I want to impress upon you Canadians, above all things be independent, if possible, and to say that out of your present evil you should strive to obtain something that is better. Let every farmer decide that instead of sending his animal just at the age when it has been the most unprofitable to bring it to, when it has taken out of the soil more than it returned, just when the profits should begin to accrue to the owner, not to sell it, but to fatten it at home and return to the land that which goes to keep up the fertility of the soil. If you do that I venture to say that it would be of advantage to the farmers; and yet I say it is a hardship at the present time, simply because there are some men not able to feed their cattle. Then it interferes with another class. Some of you perhaps who sell your cattle to other men to fatten, are going to be injured by our cattle not being allowed to enter the Old Country, because, Mr. Dryden, for example, or Mr. Hobson, or any of the wealthy farmers, can do now what they could not do before the cattle were scheduled, that is, they can buy from you much cheaper if you have to sell them, than they could before, because they cannot go to the Old Country to be fattened there, and you are compelled to sell in a limited market. Now in this particular it has been rather unfavorable for the Province of Ontario, prices ruling low, our markets being the poorest they have been for years, our cattle scheduled in the Old Land, and wool being at a very low price. All these things are calculated to make the farmers of Ontario feel that their lines are hard lines, and yet I want to say to you that you probably, in the Province of Ontario, have no reason to feel discouraged for the future of your land. I have travelled some—some of you have travelled a great deal more—and yet I want to say to you that I think, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, from the furthest point south to the furthest point north on the American continent, taking all the land, there is not so fine a country on the continent as you have in Ontario. (Hear, hear).

Now, I have led up to this point, because I want to induce you to believe that you are a great people, as you are, and have great possibilities in the future, because I want to talk to you now, as the chairman said, about another subject, and that is your duty towards assisting in making your exhibit from the Province of Ontario at the World's Columbia Exposition a credit to it. One of the officials of the Exposition said to me the other day: "The only province or only country on the face of the earth that the American States are afraid of, is the Province of Ontario." They have learned the fineness of her land, they have learned to appreciate the value of her flocks and herds. They have been taught by experience in the past, that you have here in Canada a soil and a climate which enables you to produce grains which can compete with any part of the United States, and they have learned more than that; they have learned that here in Canada you have the finest climate and as fine a country for the rearing of first-class stock as there is on the American continent. They know more than that; they know that the people of the Western States, for many years back have looked to Ontario as the ground from which they could draw the best animals for breeeing purposes, and as one said: "We purpose to wrest, if we can, that prestige at this Exposition, so that in future one or two States may be considered the points from which those desiring first-class stock can get the animals after this Exposition." Now, let me tell you the Canadians will be unworthy their past record if, with the opportunity they have, they do not show the United States people and the Old Land what they can do—if they allow this opportunity to pass by and do not avail themselves of it, and teach the Americans that after all we have the men, the climate, the means, the desires, and the determination to hold our Province second to no other country on the globe. I may say, for your encouragement, that in

the city of New York, at their Horse Exhibition, where the finest thoroughbreds that tread the earth from any part of the United States were assembled, where they offer the very largest prizes ever offered, that it was a horse owned by a Canadian that took the first prize against all the horses from the United States that were on exhibition. That was creditable to the Province of Ontario. Then let me tell you at the Detroit Exposition, when it come to sheep, that in one of the classes Canadians took all the prizes, first and second, with one exception, and would have taken that but for the want of a sheep to exhibit. I can tell you more in poultry, that part of the farmers' work which is so dear to the hearts of the women, with the finest exhibits from the United States, where even one man had gone to the expense of importing from England to beat our Canadians, that out of twelve hundred dollars prize money, Canadians took about eight hundred, and would have taken more but that we had not the hens and roosters to compete with. Now, what we can do and what we will do, altogether depends upon you of the Province of Ontario. If, by united energy and determination to succeed, you do the very best you can with the stock that is selected to be exhibited in the United States, I venture to say that when the Exposition is over Canada will be known the world over better than she has ever been known before. I suppose that some of you who have travelled in the old land know the impression the people have in many parts of Europe of Canada—that it is a cold, barren, bleak country. Their impressions have been largely received from pictures of ice palaces and fur clad individuals, but I tell you when they see our fruit exhibit it will show the people of the old land and make them understand that we have vineyards covering acres, that we have peach orchards where the luscious fruit can be had for the picking of it, that we have in this country of ours vineyards unequalled on the face of the earth, a climate where no finer and more luscious fruit can be grown. I think it will teach the people of the old land that here in Canada is the very spot where they should and will pour the thousands from their overcrowded towns and cities and other portions of their land; and here we have places where they can have for themselves homes which will not only be pleasant, but where the land will produce that which will make them contented and happy. Now, let me tell you what we have done in that one line, and I want you who deal in other lines to do as much. We have two thousand jars of fruit, holding from a quart to a bushel and a half, some of them large enough that we insert the limb of a tree, that is, a branch of a pear tree with the fruit on it, where the foliage is kept in its natural color, and where the bloom is retained on the fruit, and we purpose to show them that, from the earliest strawberry up to the hardiest apple, we have in Ontario portions where the tenderest fruit can be grown, and other places where the most valuable fruit for exportation can be grown. I think that will be the best immigration agent that we can send out to the Old Country. Let me tell you, however, what we have to compete against. There is not a State in the American Union, not a single one, but which, as I told you before, has determined to outdo this fair province of ours, and it requires all the energies and all the encouragement from the people of this province if you want to hold your own; and I am one of those who hope, when the history of this Exposition comes to be written, that it will be said of Canada, this part of it at any rate, that it has borne itself well, and its reputation is established in all directions of which I have been speaking. I have great faith in my country. I believe we all have; if we have not we should have. One American writer has said, in describing the large area of country in this Province of Ontario, known as the Niagara Peninsula: "These very counties, (one in which the show has been held to-day) and our northern counties, are a country that was blessed by Providence with the finest climate and the most magnificent scenery, with the finest soil on any part of the American continent. In fact, that it was such a country that had not only the finest stock, but produced the finest men and the most beautiful women." Such a country described by such a writer is one that we should not fear for its future, and I want to say a word here. The farmers of the Province are supposed to be the grumblers. I know that it is a subject of remark that he always grumbles; that he grumbles with the sunshine, that the trees never bear abundantly enough, and we are called the grumblers of the earth; but let me say to you that the future of the country depends upon the farmer; because, after all, his is the foundation upon which must be

built the success of all other callings in the province—the manufacturer, the lawyer, in fact every man living is dependent upon your success for his success, and the keeping of your country is entirely in your hands. And I want to say to you, do not let it be said, if the historian ever has to write of dissatisfaction in this land, never let it be written of you farmers that you were the ones who became dissatisfied with this country, which is, after all, the finest country on the face of the earth. Be true to this country and its form of government. Punish the men who rule it if they do wrong; if they wreck the country's interests. Blame them, but do not blame your country's constitution, because, after all, we have the finest constitution. We have the noblest form of government. We have the finest country. We are partakers in the greatest blessings on the face of the earth, and our country is an heritage that we ought to love and protect; and I know it never will be said of the farmers of the Province of Ontario that they are anything else but true to their country, but that they are the first to punish the man, if he says that it is not a prosperous country.

Now, I do not intend to talk very much longer, but I want to mention one thing. In the history of our Agriculture and Arts Association there was one man who took a very active part in its proceedings. Those who are older than I am, those who remember the Provincial in the days of its prosperity, remember our old friend Ira Morgan. I, as president of the Agriculture and Arts Association, am prepared to say that Ira Morgan, when in the prime and vigor of his manhood, did very much to advance the interests of the Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario. During the last year he has been taken away. He was one of the kind of men who leave their impress on this country. They are the men who came here early in the history of this Province, who came without capital, the only capital they had being the brains that their good Lord had given them, a good strong right arm, and a determination to succeed. Ira Morgan was one of those who came in the early history of the province and helped to make it. He was a member for about thirty years of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and I am sure that every farmer and every member will concur with me in regretting that during the last year our country and Board have been deprived of his advice. I often think we do not appreciate these old men as we should. When I see the younger men of this province often speaking of the old and careworn, time-beaten and perhaps uneducated settler of earlier days with disrespect, I feel like saying to that young man that he certainly is doing an injustice to those who came before us and laid the foundation of our country, and who deserve our greatest consideration and respect. Ira Morgan was one of them. Now, what about the future? Do you agree with me that there is work yet for the Agriculture and Arts—work which will be of advantage to you and me. I think there is, and I think it is in the direction that I have mentioned. I hope we will have many gatherings like we had to-night. I hope that the success that has attended the Fat Stock Show during the past years will continue, and that either here or some place else, from year to year, we will continue to have a show which will increase in importance, until the time comes when in the Province we have a Fat Stock Show which is unrivalled on the American continent, and if we can do that we have gone to work right. I close now by hoping that the granaries of all the farmers of Wellington will be full to overflowing next year and their stock be of the very best kind; that sunshine and showers may so be sent to them, that all the blessings that follow in the wake of a kind Providence may attend you all, and that when we meet here next year you may feel, as all we Methodists do when we attend our meetings, that it is good to be here. I hope also that before the close of another year we will have credit to ourselves at the World's Columbian Exposition, and that we may teach the people of all the lands of the earth that we are not in the most unpromising part of the globe. Duty is before you. Action is in your hands. Success largely depends upon your co-operation, and the success of your efforts to strengthen my hands and those of the Dominion Commissioners, so that we may say that above all the lands and all the countries on the American continent, ours is the finest and it should be the most prosperous.

The chairman then called upon Hon. JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture, who spoke as follows :

ADDRESS BY THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen : I would like to say first of all that the hospitality of the city of Guelph remains precisely the same as I found it many years ago, when I was first permitted to enjoy it. The only objection I have to urge is that you have overdone it on this occasion ; you have placed your supper at nine o'clock, and as I could not wait that long, was obliged to take mine at six, so that now I have had a double dose, which I believe is the experience of most of us who are here to-night. It seems you acted on the principle practised by the Indians in the olden days, when they had a big fight before them they would take enough at once to last them two or three days.

I want also to congratulate you, Mr. President, on the success of your show. I have taken to myself some little credit for the result you have now reached. You remember when I was here last year that I expressed some disappointment, and told you that I thought it ought to be a great deal better that the parties managing the show ought to take an advance step. that they ought to give more money in prizes, and that you ought to have a far better Fat Stock Show than was then seen ; and I told you if it needed a little more money that no doubt the Legislature would grant it. You have asked for more and you have received it without grudging, and I venture to say there is not a man listening to me to-night but is pleased with the forward step which you now have taken. No better investment can be made than the money spent in connection with a Fat Stock Show such as you are holding here now. These shows are in the best sense of the word educational, and I think they give an education that our people cannot get anywhere else. We had reached the time when there seemed to be no place for the Agriculture and Arts Association in the show line. They had to crowd and squeeze themselves in to get a place anywhere in the province. Toronto did not want them, Hamilton did not want them, London did not want them, but I believe Guelph did give an invitation, and when the time came you had an excellent show, but the people would not come to see it ; but in the line you are now working there is an open field and plenty of room for development. I want to impress upon you that you should go on and not stop with present attainments. It is not for me to say where the show ought to be, but I remind you that the President says it has come here to stay ; but whether it be held in Guelph or elsewhere, it should be somewhere in the Province of Ontario. This show is not as good yet as we can have it. The farmers do not know in time the amount of prizes you are going to give. Just say now, "We intend to continue and hold a better show year by year," and you will soon find a deeper interest, a greater number of entries, and a much larger attendance of visitors. The province expects you to go forward in this line, and be assured that it will accomplish more good than any other work done by the Agricultural and Arts Association. I said that the work done here was educative. Farmers are like other men in business. When a farmer wants to accomplish anything there is no use starting out in a haphazard way ; he must decide two things, first, what he wants to accomplish ; second, how to succeed in doing it. Now, in the live stock line what he is to aim to accomplish is placed before him as an object lesson in the show which he has seen here to-day. He will find here the sort of animal that he ought to try to produce. In the conversation and discussions indulged in, he will be able to learn to some extent how to copy that which is there presented. Mr. Awrey has told you something about the scheduling of our cattle in Great Britain, and loss that we may sustain. I can find no language strong enough to express my indignation that this country should be scheduled on the false statement that pleuro is found among our cattle. The statement is not true ; and I am bound to say if the disease existed in Canada somebody in this country would be able to find out where it is without going over to England to have it pointed out. Although it does not exist here, certain British officials say that it does, and so have managed to schedule our cattle. I am not prepared to say whether it may not be, in the end, for good instead of evil. We must not be prevented from producing good cattle, even though our cattle be

placed on the same basis as the American cattle are. If scheduling prevents the sending of raw lean cattle across the sea to be followed by the feed to fatten them, allowing the Scotch or English farmer to reap the profit which rightly belongs here, then I think good will result. In this connection I want to read an extract from a letter which was published in one af the American papers, written by a Scotchman, a man who knows all about this business, and who has many friends in this vicinity. He says:

"Aberdeen has lately been flooded by store cattle, consisting of Canadians (chiefly rough), Irish and Orkneys of all sorts—good, bad and indifferent. The auction sales vary greatly, according to the visible supply and mood of buyers. I often wonder how in the world seven pounds, ten shillings, or ten pounds, or even thirteen pounds a head can pay all expenses and keep western farmers in salt and shirts; for these are the general prices I have seen Canadians making, occasionally less, sometimes a little more. If I were farming out there, I would buy stockers and make prime beef with corn and cake, which would greatly improve my land as well. You farmers should get them, young, square, blocky, wide, near to the round, and fleshy, with broad backs; then do them well and send them to London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Aberdeen at thirty months or less. Yes, less than more. Shapes and quality are certainly more in demand now than size. If I could not buy the right kind, I would breed them, and feed them from calfhood right along until at twenty-four or thirty months they were ripe as berries. I formerly did this myself (when my herd of shorthorns was small) with fair cross-bred or grade cows and always a first class bull. My heifers went first, followed by the steers, dressing about 750 or 850 pounds. This season more than ever before, *the difference in price between small fat cattle and medium large has increased, and three to four pence per pound more* (dressed weight) *is freely paid for the former.*"

Now, therein is a little lesson which some of us might take to heart. What he says is just what I was impressing upon those who were gathered here a year ago. In order that the education here should become effective, it is essential that the farmers should get the benefit of the skill that they put into this business; that is, when we produce the right sort of cattle we ought to have the extra price which they are worth, according to the quotation just given. But the difficulty is that the drovers go out in the country and buy by the pound, regardless of breeding or quality. They say, "I will pay you four or five cents a pound," as the case may be, "and will not pay any more, no matter what the quality is." So your neighbor, who has an inferior animal, receives that amount, while you, with an animal such as that described by Mr. Duthie, can get no more. Now, I say this is not fair, and the drover who does that is in the end hurting himself, because he in effect says, "Pay no attention to those who urge you to breed better and feed better; I will take your cattle and pay you the highest price now." Let me give you an illustration. You know we are trying to show through the travelling dairies how to produce better butter in private dairies. I came across a merchant who lives not one hundred miles from my own home, and he was telling me how he manages his butter business. He says, "I buy all the butter I can get of all grades, I have a butter worker down stairs, and as each lot comes in it is worked over, put through a butter print, wrapped neatly in parchment paper, and sent to market. It comes in all sorts of shapes and colors, and if it is light in color it stays light, but instead of losing, as formerly, I now make money." But do you not see what this is doing? This man gives to the woman who makes poor butter exactly the same as the one who makes good, and so is obstructing the educating influence of the dairy school In the same way when cattle, rough and smooth, command the same price the good effect of this show is so far hindered and destroyed. Because we do not get the best results of our labor and skill is one reason why some of our young people are turning their attention to something else instead of agricultural pursuits. What is it takes them away? Some one will at once answer, "Too much education." I do not want any one to tell me that, because I do not think it is true. Do you mean to say that a man can become too intellectual—that we can learn too much? There is nothing in that of itself to turn him from the farm. Is it because there is too much labor on the farm? Not a bit of it. Some of you say it is, but it is not. If these young people are going to succeed in any line of business, there must be labor connected with it; and so it is not mere labor that drives the young man away. There are two things to my mind which have a tendency to do this. The first is a false sentiment pervading the entire community, that farming is a poor, mean business; it is felt all through the school system. The little fellows get hold of it sometimes in their own homes, and later among their comrades at school. The second one is that farming is a non-paying business, or in other words, *labor without reward;* and these

young men say they will not stay in a business when there is nothing in it. The fact is, prosperity on the farm makes the sturdiest kind of men, and the loveliest women of the and ;—city men seek them out to preside over their elegant homes. But constant and incessant labor, year in and year out, on the farm without any reward gives you soured husbands, tired, broken-hearted mothers, and disgusted children, who are bound to go into the city or town to try to live by their wits. I have discovered that it is a far easier thing for a boy to hoe a row of potatoes when there is ten or twenty cents at the end of it, than it is without. The sun does not hurt, and he does not easily get tired. Men are exactly the same ; if you go on laboring without reward, you too will grow weary in well doing. So to come back to the point, the advanced farmer is entitled to the best price his products will bring, and if there is any class of people who ought to have the best results of their skill and labor, it is those who follow agricultural pursuits. I hope to see the day that these defects will be remedied, and in the truest sense the best man will win.

Now, unless you intend to put in the whole night here I think I ought not to go on any longer. I am delighted to be present with you, and am glad to witness the results that have been so far achieved in connection with this show, and I hope that you will with courage continue ; and so long as I am at the head of the Department of Agriculture in this province, you can depend on my sympathy and co-operation, and that I will always be prepared to recommend to the Government and Legislature that you should receive whatever assistance it is in the public interest to give.

The chairman then called upon Alderman SMITH to address the meeting, who said : I am sorry the Mayor is not here to-night to occupy his position as Chief Magistrate of the city, and to welcome you to Guelph. However, acting on his behalf, I trust you will have a good time. I have listened with great deal of pleasure to the speeches, and I am sure they are very encouraging and must be decidedly helpful to the farmers who are present. I am sure the citizens of Guelph and members of the corporation who are present will do all in their power to make Guelph the permanent situation of the Fat Stock Show. We are always pleased to have the farmers come to Guelph, and on this occasion we have a building which is second to none in the Province, and whether this building was built for this purpose or not, I think it is remarkably suited for it. I feel perfectly satisfied that the people of Guelph will do their duty to provide suitable accommodation, such as will be satisfactory to the Agriculture and Arts Association. The members of the corporation extend to you a cordial welcome, and trust that this may be the permanent station for all time to come.

Alderman COFFEE was called forward, and said : Coming, as almost the last one from the show, it is in order that I should be called here, now, last, to say a few words to you. I regret to hear that his Worship was not able to be present with you and extend to you the cordial welcome of the citizens of Guelph. We are all delighted to have you here. I do not know as I can say anything of great interest to you. We listened with a great deal of pleasure to the Minister of Agriculture and the other gentlemen that have been speaking, and I may say, as a member of the corporation of Guelph, that I hope the city will give the assistance they have given this year, and next year they will extend that assistance, all for the welfare of this exhibition in this county. The Fat Stock Club, as you know, represent the interests of the farming community, and they, in connection with us, would like to arrange with the Agriculture and Arts Association so that the show may be permanently located here.

Mr. INNES, M.P., was then called on to present the cup offered by the Fat Stock Club of Guelph. Mr. Armstrong, the winner, was also asked to come forward. Mr. Innes then said : I present to you this magnificent cup, the gift of the Fat Stock Club, for the highest prize that has been given to-day. I do so with peculiar pleasure, Mr. Armstrong. Since the institution of the Fat Stock Shows, I have had several times to present cups to the successful winners of the Sweepstakes, but I do so this time with peculiar pleasure, because you are the worthy son of a worthy sire, known not only throughout the county, but throughout Canada, as one of the largest and most successful breeders we have. I feel proud, sir, that you have been so successful, and I trust that

this first trophy that you won in the competition to-day will only be the beginning, and you will go on and be equally successful in the future. I am sure the gentlemen here are free to endorse what I have said, and wish you every luck next year. I will not inflict a speech upon the company at this late hour of the night, but I only say, I feel particularly proud in one of the residents of our county taking such a prize as this. I feel not only proud of this city and this county, but further so, when it was my duty to go out of the county to go to Ottawa, I met representatives from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific ; we would get into conversation about where we came from, and when I would tell them the county I came from, they would say, the place where they breed such fine pure bred cattle and excellent fat stock, and when I told them I lived in the city of Guelph, "O, yes, the seat of the Agricultural College, and at that College you get a better and more practical education than you get in any similar institution ;" and I am glad to say that we have now at the head of the Department of Agriculture one who has good practical methods and is doing everything he can to produce these various methods, which will not only bring about the success of the College, but are destined to be of incalculable benefit to the farmers of this Province. With respect to the show to-day, I feel highly pleased, and everyone seems to be well pleased, and I assure you that the citizens of Guelph and the farmers of this county will do everything they can to make a success of all the shows in the future.

Mr. ARMSTRONG : Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for this handsome cup. It is not in my line to make a speech, but I thank you heartily.

Mr. GUTHRIE, M.P.P., was then called forward, and said : During my residence in Guelph I have learned to appreciate the quality and character of the farming of this neighborhood as being about the best we have ; in fact, it may be said that cotton is king in Southern America and beef here. Now, I think that you should take a glance back at Associations. About twenty years ago the Central Exhibition was started, I was questioned how to form it, and assisted with others in making up a members' prize list, and we had a first-class Provincial Show. Now, I say go on ; double your prize list, get more money from the Government, extend your advertising and make yourself better known ; and go on and on until we send to the Old Country no more mean stockers, until the whole country shall learn the benefit of fattening their own stock and increasing their wealth. I do not care so much for the quality of our country as I do the quality of the race or the inhabitants of the country. We know we have grand opportunities of which any country may be proud and let us extend these privileges. Let the light shine where they have inferior stock, and, I say, it is the duty of the people to assist the Association ; and when this Association is extended, then we will make this country what it ought to be, and what every country should be. I remember hearing the Secretary of the Senate at Washington saying that he met a great many representatives in Congress there, and it was an astonishing thing to find that of all those from the various parts of that great country every one represented his state as the finest country under the face of the sun. Now, I do not go so far as that, but I believe we have as good a country as there is. We have as good a country, and all we require to do, is to say it, we are going to increase the wealth of this country by raising the best stock that can be produced. I see here such gentlemen as ex-Alderman Frankland, who deserves credit for pomoting and instituting the export trade in this part of the country, which has brought with it comparative wealth and ease, and I hope it may be made a business in other parts.

I congratulate the citizens of Guelph on behalf of this Exhibition and I am pleased to welcome so many exhibitors here. I hope that Guelph will always take a foremost position, and I think the Provincial Fat Stock Show should be established here as there is no place in Canada that has superior claims. I commend the claims of Guelph most heartily, and whether Guelph shall be selected as the permanent situation or not, it will certainly be as enterprising as any and will contribute as large a number of successful exhibitors. I am proud to see Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Ballantyne taking prices as they have been doing. These young men are the hope of the country, and we have a large number here who are taking an interest in this business.

Ex-Alderman Frankland was then called on by the chair, and thus spoke: My idea in the inception of the export trade, was to benefit the farmers of Canada and supply cheap animal food to the workingmen of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in England, where I was born, and where I had no meat but liver to eat in my boyhood days. Now, there is cheaper animal food there than in any other part of the world. He paid a high tribute to Secretary Wade in connection with the Agriculture and Arts Association. He believed that this show was doing far more good for agriculture than the Toronto Show, with all its circuses and dancing; the two things did not mix. He spoke entertainingly of the early days of the cattle export trade when he had purchased ten head of cattle from Mr. J. S. Armstrong, father of the sweepstakes-winner of this year, for nearly $2,000, and with other cattle, and a lot of sheep, had taken them across the Atlantic at his own risk, because the insurance was prohibitory. Then with a banner and a band these Canadian cattle were marched to their destination in Liverpool, and though the returns were not high, still the English people saw what Canada could do. He advised the closer drawing of commercial relations with the mother land. He characterized the cattle scheduling as a mean trick. The Canadian cattle got fifty per cent. more care than the American cattle. On the ranches they did not care if they had forty per cent. clear loss in neglected cattle, they could make enough on the sixty per cent. to pay them; the wanton destruction of animal life there was awful, there was nothing like it in Ontario, and little in the North-West. He asked from Mr. Dryden the assistance of the Ontario Government, to press upon the Dominion Government, if the order was not cancelled, the necessity of preparing slaughter-houses, etc., for the Canadian cattle, distinct from those used by the Americans, which are fully used. He thought that Canadians were entitled to more favorable treatment than the others. They could not allow Canadian cattle to stay in this country; it meant ruin. From February to August 60,000 cattle were purchased for export in Ontario, and $4,500,000 paid to the farmers. They could see what it meant if it ceased. A cattle beast of 1,400, of high quality, early matured, to dress 800 pounds, would sell in competition with any cattle on earth. He drew a comparison between the past and the present to show the progress of Canada; she lived well. The export trade would go on. The Americans could ship their cattle, but the pluck and determination of Canada would more than hold her own.

The meeting then broke up, the large audience being well pleased and instructed by the addresses.

Stock Sales at the Fat Stock Show on the Same Day.

The sales of thoroughbred stock at the Victoria Rink, Thursday afternoon, attracted a great many buyers from all over Canada and the Eastern States. Mr. J. D. Hefferman wielded the hammer with his customary ability. The first lot sold was the Galloway herd owned by Mr. D. M. McCrae. A buyer for Mr. Rutherford Stuyvstant, an extensive farmer at Tranquilly Farms, New Jersey, bought the following animals: Cow, Good Queen Bess 5931, $225; cow, Chancery Ward 5930, $200; cow, Queen V, of Drumlanrig 5511, $200; cow, Fanny of Lairdlaw 5917, $125; cow, Lady Constance II. of Drumlanrig 5908, $250; cow, Helena III. of Drumlanrig 5909, $200; bull, Count Palatine 4883, $100. A. and R. Shaw, Brantford, bought the following: Cow, Carline 5932, $125; cow, Adela III. of Drumlanrig, 5910, $100; cow, Semiramis, 5913, $100; cow, Duchess VII. of Drumlanrig, 5912, $100; cow, Viscountess II. of Cloeburn, 5914, $100.

Ontario Agricultural College Stock.

Cattle—Short Horns.—Baron Waterloo, 13431, red roan, to L. O. Barber, Guelph, $90; bull calf, Waterloo of Wellington, red roan, T. R. Hamilton, Cromarty, $91; cow, Flower of Sunnyside, red, J. I. Hobson, Mosboro', $61; cow, Maud II, 15343, red and a little white, Thos. Didmon, Ancaster, $102.

Herefords.—Cow, Velvet, 16802, H. H. Hunter, Orangeville, $60; heifer calf, Sybil's Nymph, 499, red and white, H. H. Hunter, Orangeville, $37.

Galloway.—Bull calf, Galloway Knight, Chris. Wilson, Ponsonby, $71.

Sussex.—Heifer calf, Columbia, Alfred Stone, Guelph, $31.

Red Poll.—Bull calf, Niger, N. Dawson, Baillieboro, $134.

Devon.—Bull calf, Dainty Davy, T. W. Taylor. $23.

Ayrshires.—Jim Meadowside, 1356, D. H. B., red and white, T. C. Stark, Gananoque, $37 ; cow, Susie, red and white, J. Cunningham, Norval, $91 ; heifer, Susie 2nd, red with white spots, N. L. Gordon, Salem, $41 ; heifer, Susie 3rd, red with white spots, J. Cunningham, Norval, $50.

Halsteins.—Bull, Early Wildridge, black and white, R. R. Hunter, Dundas, $50 ; bull, Alvo's Mink Mercedes, black and white, David Bennett, Dutton, $40.

Farm Stock.—One Berkshire boar to Jas. Forest, Lebanon, $21 ; sow, S. Coxworth, Claremont, $21 ; sow, H. H. Hunter, Orangeville, $20 ; boar, A. Gehl, Preston, $12 ; boar, T. Noble, Brampton, $14; sow, M. C. Annich, Crieff, $14 ; boar, A. Acheson, Elora, $10 ; sow, F. Noble, Brampton, $30.50 ; sow, D. Bennett, Dutton, $37.50 ; sow, F. Noble, $30.50 ; sow, F. Somerville, Haysville, $23 ; sow, A. S. D. Hill, Speedside, $30 ; boar, George Betzner, Copetown, $11.50 ; boar, John T. Boyle, Parker, $11.50 ; boar, Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, $12 ; boar, J. Campbell, Galt, $11.50 ; sow, J. M. Pringle, Teeswater, $18 ; sow, J. Steele, Aberfoyle, $18 ; sow, R. Aitcheson, $10 ; sow, J. Stetle, $15 ; boar, W. Barnet, Living Springs, $23 ; sow, W. Willoughby, Rockwood, $25.50 ; sow, John McKenzie, $17 ; boar, John Richardson, Rockwood, $25 ; sow, Walter Meadows, Maplewood, $13.50 ; sow, A. Gehl, Preston, $21 ; sow, A. Elliott, Galt, $26 ; sow, Thos. Simpson, Guelph, $22 ; boar, Wm. Stewart, Minnie P.O., $14 ; boar, J. Bird, Amber, $15 ; boar, Andrew Nelson, Hornby, $9 ; sow, T. Noble, Brampton, $9.50 ; sow, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, $11 ; sow, Henry Wilkin, Brampton, $10 ; boar, Louis Bull, Brampton, $12 ; boar, Chas. Brow, Drumquin, $9.50 ; boar, Richard Rumelson, Galt, $9 ; boar, Wm. Dwyer, Strabane, $8 ; boar, Chas. Brown, Drumquin, $11.50 ; boar, W. Rutherford, Glenmorris, $14 ; boar, Wm. Dwyer, Strabane, $10. Also the following private sales, John Phinn, Hespeler, to J. and A. Tyson, heifer, weighing 1,600 lbs., at 5½c. per lb.; J. W. Rudd, Eden Mills, to Jos. Dingle, Hamilton, two steers for $150.

Sales of Fat Cattle During the Show.

Wm. Sharp & Sons, a 3rd prize cow to Alf. Hales, weighing 1,750. Francis Murdock, a Shorthorn grade, which took the first prize, weighing close on 1,400, and 21 months old, to Jas. Millar, at 6c. live weight. Stewart Bros., Eramosa, two heifers at 5¾c., to A. Tait, London. They weigh 2,750 lbs. W. R. Elliott, Everton, sold his prize steer to S. Purdy, Toronto at 6c., and his third prize cow at 5c., to go to Toronto.

REPORT OF THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

The following is the report of the Ninth Annual Provincial Fat Stock Show under the management of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, the Guelph Fat Stock Club, the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, in the new Victoria Rink, Guelph, Wednesday and Thursday, December 14 and 15, 1892 :

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—N. Awrey, M.P.P., President ; J. C. Snell, Chairman ; H Wade, Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—*From the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario* : Messrs. J. C. Snell, Edmonton ; Wm. J. Westington, Plainville ; N. Awrey, M.P.P., Hamilton ; C. M. Simmons, Ivan ; J. Sissons, Crown Hill ; A. Rawlings, Forest, and H. Wade, Toronto.

Committee Fat Stock Club of Guelph—Messrs. John I. Hobson, Mosboro' ; James Miller, Guelph ; John McCorkindale, Guelph.

Committee Sheep Breeders' Association—John Jackson, Abingdon, and F. W. Hodson, London.

Committee Swine Breeders' Association—S. Coxworth, Claremont, and J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Committee on Cattle—C. M. Simmons, A. Rawlings, John I. Hobson, James Miller, Wm. J. Westington, F. W. Hodson.

Committee on Sheep—J. Jackson, J. Sissons, J. C. Snell, C. M. Simmons, Prof. Shaw.

Committee on Swine—J. E. Brethour, S. Coxworth, J. Anderson, A. Rawlings, Wm. J. Westington.

Committee on Poultry—James Anderson, W. Laing.

CATTLE.

Judges—James Smith, Paris ; Thos. Crawford, Toronto ; James I. Davidson, Balsam.

CLASS I—SHORT HORNS.

Sec. 1—Steer, two years and under three.

2 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, 3rd $10.

1. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus, "Redmond" ; light roan ; calved Nov. 21st, 1890. Bred by Wm. Redmond, Millbrook, Ont. ; got by Oxford Lad =7473= ; dam, Nelly Gray =10231= by Challenge =2933=, etc.
2. W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle.

Sec. 2—Steer, one year and under two.

3 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, 3rd $10.

1. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus, "Vice-Challenge" ; roan ; calved Dec. 29th, 1890. Bred by Wm. Redmond, Millbrook, Ont. ; got by Oxford Lad =7473= ; dam, Duchess =8886= by Challenge =2933=, etc.
2. W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle.
3. Thos. Waters, Rockwood, "Yorkshire Lad" ; got by Rob Roy of Summerhill =15926= ; dam, Nell of Arkell IV., by Montcoffer =7415=, etc.

Sec. 3—Steer, under one year.

1 entry. 1st prize $15, 2nd $10, 3rd $5.

1. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus, "Snowball" ; white ; calved Feb. 28th, 1892. Bred by Wm. Redmond, Millbrook, Ont. ; got by Charley Mitchell =13833= ; dam, Thornhill Daisy =17507= by Challenge =2933=, etc.

Sec. 4—Cow, three years and over, that has had a calf.

6 entries. 1st prize $15, 2nd $15, 3rd $10.

1. John Kelly, Shakespeare, "Kelly's Lady Gwynne" =18252= red, with star ; calved April 19th, 1889. Bred by exhibitor ; got by Third Crown Jewel =10026= ; dam, Lady Gwynne of Colonus =14303=, by Duke of Holker V. (imp.) =1242= (44687), etc.
2. Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Barmpton's Kinellar" =13922= ; roan ; calved Aug. 24th, 1885. Bred by Benj. Hoggarth, Cromarty ; got by Golden Prince =3255= ; dam, Barmpton Queen =2397=, by Royal Barmpton (imp.) =217= (45503), etc.

W. R. Elliott, Everton, "Rosie."

CLASS II—HEREFORDS.

Sec. 4—Cow, three years and over, that has had a calf.

2 entries. 1st prize $15, 2nd $10, 3rd $5.

1. F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Cherry VIII." (imp.), 13839 ; calved June 5th, 1879. Bred by B. Rogers, The Grove, Pembridge, Eng. ; imported by exhibitor ; sire, The Grove 3rd, 2490 (5051) ; dam Cherry VI. 11370, by Sir Roger 2nd, 4110 (4993), etc.
2. F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Rosette V.," 13873 ; calved May 23rd, 1884. Bred by exhibitor ; sire Bonnie Lad IV., 10877 (6317) ; dam, Lady Rose, 12292, by Silver Chief, 4490 (4952), etc.

CLASS III—POLLED ANGUS.

Sec. 4—Cow, three years and over, that has had a calf.

1 entry. 1st prize $15, 2nd $10.

1. J. W. Burt, jr., Coningsby, "Alice Watson" (imp.), 7541 (7112); calved Feb., 1882. Bred by Wm. Guthrie, Brunton, Scotland; sire, Jock of Benuchas, 7452 (2164); dam, Queen III. of Confunderland, 2984 (2520), by Palmerston (374), etc.

CLASS IV—GALLOWAYS.

Sec. 4—Cow, three years and over, that has had a calf.

2 entries. 1st prize $15, 2nd $10.

1. D. McCrae, Guelph, "Good Queen Bess" (imp.) (10521), 5931; calved March 19th, 1887. Bred by Thomas Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; imported by exhibitor; sire, Crusader (2858); dam, Brown Bess (5570), by Chipper Kyle (2332), etc.
2. D. McCrae, Guelph, "Queen V. of Drumlanrig" (imp.) (9579), 5911; calved April 27th, 1886. Bred by Duke of Buccleuch, Drumlanrig, Scotland; imported by exhibitor; sire, Netherlea (3335); dam, Queen III. of Drumlanrig (4013), by Queensberry (1027), etc.

CLASS V—DEVONS.

Sec. 1—Steer, two years and under three.

2 entries. 1st prize $15, 2nd $10, 3rd $5.

1. W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Tom." Bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Lansdowne [933]; dam, Rose [849], by King of the Ocean [727], etc.
2. W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Jack." Bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Lansdowne [933]; dam, Red Rose [890], by Professor [847], etc.

Sec. 3—Steer, under one year.

1 entry. 1st prize $10, 2nd $5.

1. W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Clifford." Bred by exhibitor; sire, Young Ensign [925]; dam, Lady Creamer [929], by Marquis II. [871], etc.

CLASS VI—GRADES.

Sec. 1—Grade Steer or Heifer, two years and under three.

9 entries. 1st prize $25, 2nd $20, 3rd $10, 4th $5.

1. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Charlie."
2. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Blossom."
3. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Beauty."
4. L. O. Barber, Guelph, "Mayflower."

Sec. 2—Steer or Heifer, one year and under two.

6 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, 3rd $10, 4th $5.

1. F. Murdoch, Ponsonby, "Sam."
2. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Red Beauty."
3. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Roan Prince."
4. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "White Daisy."

Sec. 3—Steer or Heifer, under one year.

3 entries. 1st prize $15, 2nd $10, 3rd $5.

1. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Rosie."
2. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Red Prince."
3. George S. Armstrong, Fergus, "Daisy."

Sec. 4—Cow, three years and over, that has had a calf.

4 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, 3rd $10.

1. James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Daisy."
2. W. R. Elliott, Everton, "Red Rose."
3. Alfred Hales, Guelph, "Red Rose."

CLASS VII—CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE.

Best fat animal on the ground, of any breed or sex.

A cup given by the Fat Stock Club of Guelph, and valued at $50.

Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus, "Redmond."

SHEEP.

Judges—J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Simeon Lemon, Kettleby; Richard Whetter, London.

Class VIII—Longwools, Cotswold, Lincoln or Leicester.

Sec 1—Ewe or Wether, two years old or over.

8 entries. 1st prize $12, 2nd $8, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ), "Jim"; lambed May 5th, 1888. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Geo. King 95; dam, Duty 45, etc.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ), "Charlie"; lambed April 10th, 1889. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Geo. King 95; dam, Smith, 517, etc.
3. John Kelly, Shakespeare (Leicester), "Pride."

Sec. 2—Ewe or Wether one year and under two.

4 entries. 1st prize $12, 2nd $8, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester), "Gay Lass."
2. D. & W. Irving, Nassagaweya, (Leicester), "Bob."
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ), "Jack II."; lambed April 1st, 1891. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Geo. King 95; dam, Jancy 27, etc.

Sec. 3—Three Ewes under one year.

2 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association; 3rd, $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester), "Bella," "Jessie," "Jean."
2. Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, (Leicester).

Sec. 4—Three Wethers under one year.

2 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association; 3rd $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester), "Dick," "Tom," "Joe."
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ), "Billy"; lambed March 10th, 1892. Bred by Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; sire, Duke 20; dam, Fatty 39, etc. "Hero"; lambed April 15th, 1892. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Geo. King 95: dam, Broody II., etc. "Top" (imp).

Sec. 5—Five Sheep under two years of age reared by the exhibitor, the progeny of one ram.

2 entries. Prize $25, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association.

John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester).

Class IX—Oxford, Shropshire or Hampshire.

Sec. 1—Ewe or Wether, two years and over.

5 entries. 1st prize $12, 2nd $8, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ), "Rutherford"; lambed in 1890. Bred by Arch. Tolton, Walkerton; sire, Duke of Argyle 2466; dam, Magwood 5869, etc.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ), "Barber" (imp.); lambed spring, 1890. Imported by Barber; sire, Harlescot Boy 4005; dam, Somerset 2817, etc.
3. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire), "Beattie's No. 1."

Sec. 2—Ewe or Wether, one year and under two.

4 entries. 1st prize $12, 2nd $8, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ). "Quality"; lambed April 10th, 1891. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Peter the Great; dam, Marshall, etc.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ), "Sifter"; lambed April 10th, 1891. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Peter the Great; dam, Marshall, etc.
3. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire), "Beattie's No. 3."

Sec. 3—Three Ewes under one year.

4 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association; 3rd, $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire), "Beattie's No. 4," "Beattie's No. 5," "Beattie's No. 6."
2. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire), "Beattie's No. 7," "Beattie's No. 8," "Beattie's No. 9."
3. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Shropshire), "Kit," "Mary," "Millie."

Sec. 4—Three Wethers under one year.

4 entries. 1st prize $20, 2nd $15, given by the Sheep Breeders' Association ; 3rd $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Shropshire), "Jim," "Will," "Davy."
2. John Rutherford, Roseville ( ), "Julius" ; lambed April 7th, 1892. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Peter the Great ; dam, Marshall, etc. "Lorne," imported by J. Main. "Franklin" (imp.), lambed May 1st, 1892. Sire, Monarch ; dam, J. P. Phin 52, etc.
3. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire) ; Beattie's Nos. 10, 11, 12.

CLASS X—OXFORD, SHROPSHIRE OR HAMPSHIRE.

Sec. 5—Five Sheep under two years, reared by exhibitor, the progeny of one ram.

1 entry. Prize $25, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association.

W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire) ; Beattie's Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15.

CLASS XI.—SOUTHDOWNS, HORNED DORSET OR MERINO.

Sec. 1—Ewe or Wether, two years or over.

8 entries. 1st prize $12 ; 2nd $8, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association ; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Southdown) ; "Juliet" ; lambed April 25th, 1890 ; bred by John Jackson, Abingdon ; sire, Beau Brummel, 3289 ; dam, Jonas Ewe, 2939, etc.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Southdown) ; "Jackson" ; lambed April 25th, 1890 ; bred by John Jackson, Abingdon ; sire, Beau Brummel, 3289 ; dam, Jonas Ewe, 2939, etc.
3. D. H. Dale, Glendale, (Southdown) : "Dale's No. 1" (imp.) ; bred by Geo. Jonas, Eng. ; imported June 26th, 1890, by exhibitor ; sire, Son of Little John Day ; dam, Sondsblood.

Sec. 2—Ewe or Wether, one year and under.

3 entries. 1st prize $12 : 2nd $8, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association ; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, (Southdown) ; "Jackson Ewe 61" ; lambed Feb. 27th, 1891 ; bred by exhibitors ; sire, Norwich Beau, 2919 ; dam, Royal Windsor V., 4318, etc.
2. John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, (Southdown) ; "Jackson Ewe 71" ; lambed Feb. 27th, 1891 ; bred by exhibitors ; sire, Norwich Beau, 2919 ; dam, Royal Windsor V., 4318, etc.
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ) ; "Main," (imp.) ; bred by E. Ellis, Eng. ; imported by J. Main, Boyne ; sire, Cricketer, 103 ; dam, 339, etc.

Sec. 3—Three Ewes under one year.

4 entries. 1st prize $20 ; 2nd $15, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association ; 3rd $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, (Southdown).
2. John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, (Southdown).
3. A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, (Southdown) ; "Sally" (imp.) ; bred by F. M. Jonas, Cheshall Grange, Royston, Eng. ; sire, Melbourne King ; dam, by Son of Old Norwich, etc. "Fanny" (imp.) ; bred by F. M. Jones, Cheshall Grange, Royston, Eng. ; sire, No. 1, son of Lot 37 ; dam by Son of Old Norwich, etc. "Daisy" ; lambed April 1st, 1892 ; bred by exhibitors ; sire, Duke of Summersbury II, 4975 ; dam, Coleman Ewe 8, 4977, etc.

Sec. 4—Three Wethers under one year.

entries. 1st prize $20 ; 2nd $15, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association ; 3rd $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ) ; "Essex I" ; lambed spring, 1892 ; bred by T. C. Douglas, Galt ; sire, Essex, 113, 5003 ; dam, Douglas, 3837, etc. "Prince" ; lambed spring, 1892 ; bred by exhibitor ; sire, Essex, 113, 5003 ; dam, Jonas Ewe, 41, 2097, etc. "Dandy" ; lambed spring, 1892; bred by exhibitor ; sire, Essex, 113, 5003 ; dam, Jonas, 41, 2097, etc.
2. D. H. Dale, Glendale, (Southdown) ; "Dale's No. 5"; lambed April, 1892; bred by A. Routledge, Lambeth ; sire, Young Cambridgeshire, 5026 ; dam, Routledge Ewe No. 1, etc. "Dale's No. 6"; lambed April, 1892 ; bred by A. Routledge, Lambeth ; sire, Young Cambridgeshire, 5026 ; dam, Routledge Ewe, etc. "Dale's No. 7" ; lambed April, 1892 ; bred by A. Routledge, Lambeth ; sire, Young Cambridgeshire, 5026 ; dam, Routledge Ewe, etc.
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, ( ) ; "Essex II" ; lambed spring, 1892 ; bred by T. C. Douglas, Galt ; sire, Essex, 113, 5003 ; dam, Douglas, 3837, etc. "Essex III" ; lambed spring, 1892 ; bred by T. C. Douglas, Galt ; sire, Essex, 113, 5003 ; dam, Jonas III, 3006, etc. "Essex IV" ; lambed spring, 1892 ; bred by T. C. Douglas, Galt ; sire, Essex, 113, 5003 : dam, Jonas III, 3006, etc.

Sec. 5 —Five Sheep under two years, reared by exhibitor, the progeny of one ram.

3 entries. Prize $25, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association.

1. John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, (Southdown).

CLASS XII—SWEEPSTAKES.

Sec. 1—Wether, any age or breed.

Prize $15, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association.

John Rutherford, Roseville.

Sec. 2—Ewe, any age.

Prize $15, given by the Sheep-Breeders' Association.

Same animals as in above sections.

1. John Kelly, Shakespeare.

CLASS XIII.

Sec. 1—Grade Ewe or Wether, two years and over.

7 entries. 1st prize $12; 2nd $8, and 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, "Boxer."
2. James Scott, Aberfoyle.
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, "Bailey."

Sec. 2—Grade Ewe or Wether, one year and under two.

1st prize $12 2nd $8; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, "Beattie's No. 17."
2. Herbert Wright, Guelph, "Frank."
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, "Ned."

Sec. 3—Three Grade Ewes under one year.

5 entries. 1st prize $20; 2nd $15; 3rd $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, "Bella 1st, 2nd, 3rd."
2. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, "Beattie's Nos. 18, 19, 20."
3. G. & E. Thompson, Guelph, "Prudence," "Rosamond," "Bond."

Sec. 4—Three Grade Wethers under one year.

entries. 1st prize $20; 2nd $15; 3rd $7, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. G. & E. Thompson, Guelph.
2. Henry Waters, Eramosa.
3. G. & E. Thompson, Guelph.

Sec. 5—Grade Wether, any age.

Prize $9, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

John Rutherford, Roseville.

Sec. 6—Grade Ewe any age.

Prize $9, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

James Scott, Aberfoyle.

Sec. 7—Grade Ewe or Wether, any age.

A Cup, given by the Fat Stock Club of Guelph.

Johh Rutherford, Roseville.

SWINE.

Judges—James Main, Boyne; R. S. Wickett, Binbrook; E. E. Martin, Canning

CLASS XIV—BERKSHIRE OR POLAND CHINA.

Sec. 1—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

2 entries. 1st prize $12, and 2nd $8, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, (Poland China); "Jack"; sire, Ben —236—; dam, Annie, —259— by Morning King —234—, etc.
2. Patrick McGar, Guelph, (Berkshire); "Sampson"; farrowed, Nov. 28th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Shamrock —487—; dam, Lady Jean —967—, by Golden Treasure —482—, etc.

Sec. 2—Barrow, nine months and under.

2 entries. 1st prize $10, and 2nd $6, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, (Poland China); "Jim"; sire, Ben —236— ; dam, Annie —259—, by Morning King —234—, etc.
2. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, (Poland China); "Harry."

Sec. 4—Sow, nine months and under.

2 entries. 1st prize $10 and 2nd $6, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains (Poland China); "Biddy"; sire, Ben —236— ; dam, Annie —259—, by Morning King —234—, etc.
2. Alfred Hales, Guelph, "Bonny Jean."

Sec. 5—Sow and two of her progeny, bred by exhibitor ; Sow not otherwise entered.

2 entries. 1st prize $20, and 2nd $15, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, (Poland China); "Annie"—259—: farrowed September 11th, 1889; bred by R. F. Seeley, Waterloo, N.Y., U. S. ; sire, Morning King —234— ; dam, Pride of Waterloo —189—, by Black Tom —176—, etc.

CLASS XV—YORKSHIRE OR CHESTER WHITE.

Sec. 1—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

5 entries. 1st prize $12, and 2nd $8, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. Levi Pike, Locust Hill, (Yorkshire); "Markham Baron" —654— ; farrowed January 20th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Markham Physician —96— ; dam, Markham Mite —395—, by Holywell Reserve —104—, etc.
2. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, (Chester White); farrowed July 15th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Silver Chief —66— ; dam, Mapleview Queen —185—, by Broadbrim —128—, etc.
3. Alfred Hales, Guelph, "Jack."

Sec. 2—Barrow, nine months and under.

3 entries. 1st prize $10, and 2nd $6, given by the Swine-Breeders Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Assooiation.

1. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, (Chester White); " "; farrowed April 7th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Silver Chief —66— ; dam, Molly —289—, by Broadbrim —128—, etc.
2. J. E. Brethour, Burford, (Yorkshire); "Diamond Gem"; farrowed March 27th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Diamond (imp. in dam) —189— ; dam, Dairy Gem III (imp.), by Holywell Earl (697), etc.
3. J. E. Brethour, Burford, (Yorkshire); "Diamond Gem II"; farrowed March 27th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Diamond (imp. in dam) —189— ; dam, Dairy Gem III (imp.), by Holywell Earl (697), etc.

Sec, 3—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

6 entries. 1st prize $12, and 2nd $8, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, (Chester White); "Perfection" —288— ; farrowed Sept. 22nd, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Silver Chief —66 -; dam, Annie Laurie —152—, by Free Trade —112—, etc.
2. J. E. Brethour, Burford, (Yorkshire); "Lincoln Beauty II"; farrowed Sept. 20th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lincoln Lad 1st (imp.) —321— ; dam, Lodge Beauty —484—, by Holywell Wonder II (imp.) —3— (711), etc.
3. J. E. Brethour, Burford, (Yorkshire); "Duchess of Oak Lodge"; farrowed Oct. 21st, 1891; bred by exhibitor ; sire Lincoln Lad 1st (imp.) —321— ; dam, Duchess 1st (imp. in dam) —52—, by Magistrate III (539), etc.

Sec, 4—Sow, nine months and under.

3 entries. 1st prize $10, and 2nd $6, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. J. E. Brethour, Burford (Yorkshire); "Marian's Choice"; farrowed March 21st, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Gladiator (imp.) —13— ; dam, Marian (imp.) —18—, by Magistrate IV (749), etc.
2. J. E. Brethour, Burford, (Yorkshire); "Dignity"; farrowed March 30th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Holywell Emigrant (imp.) —173— ; dam, Donna II —188—, by Sultan (imp.) —12—, etc.
3. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, (Chester White); farrowed, May 13th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire Buckeye Boy —138— ; dam, Mapleview Queen —185—, by Broadbrim —128—, etc.

Sec. 5—Brood Sow and Two of her progeny, bred by exhibitor; Sow not otherwise entered.

2 entries. 1st prize $20, and 2nd $15, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, (Chester White); "Mapleview Queen" —185—; farrowed March 22nd, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, Broadbrim —128—; dam, Annie Laurie —152—, by Free Trade —112—, etc.

CLASS XVI—TAMWORTHS.

Sec. 1—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

2 entries. 1st prize $8; 2nd $4, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association.

1. John Bell, Amber, "Joe."
2. John Bell, Amber, "Dick."

Sec. 2—Barrow nine months and under.

2 entries. 1st prize $8; 2nd $4, given by the Swine-Breeders Association.

1. John Bell, Amber, "Sam."
2. John Bell, Amber, "Tom."

Sec. 3—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

2 entries. 1st prize $8; 2nd $4, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association.

1. John Bell, Amber, "Susan."
2. John Bell, Amber, "Mary."

Sec. 4—Sow, nine months and under.

2 entries. 1st prize $8; 2nd $4, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association

1. John Bell, Amber, "Martha."
2. John Bell, Amber, "Rebecca."

CLASS XVII—SWEEPSTAKES.

Sec. 1—Barrow, any age or breed.

Prize $15, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association.

Levi Pike, Locust Hill.

Sec. 2—Sow, any age or breed.

Prize, $15, given by the Swine-Breeders' Association.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

CLASS XVIII—GRADE.

Sec. 1—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

4 entries. 1st prize $12; 2nd $8; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. Herbert Barber, Guelph, "Grit."
2. Herbert Barber, Guelph, "Tory."
3. Alfred Hales, Guelph, "Roger."

Sec. 2—Barrow, nine months and under.

10 entries. 1st prize $12; 2nd $8; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. Chas. Austin, Mosboro', "Tom."
2. J. E. Brethour, Burford, "Selected."
3. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, "———."

Sec. 3—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

2 entries. 1st prize $12; 2nd $8; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. James Taylor, Mosboro'.
2. Thos. Bolton, Mosboro'.

Sec. 4—Sow, nine months and under.

3 entries. 1st prize $12 ; 2nd $8 ; 3rd $4, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
2. Chas. Austin, Mosboro', "Jenny."

CLASS XIX—SWEEPSTAKES.

Grade Hog any age, breed or sex.

A Cup, given by the Fat Stock Club of Guelph.

James Taylor, Mosboro'.

POULTRY.

Judge—George Murton, Guelph.

CLASS XX.

Sec. 1—Pair Turkey Cockerels or Pullets, hatched in 1892.

2 entries. 1st prize $3 ; 2nd, goods, F. Dowler, $3 ; 3rd $1.

1. Patrick McGar, Guelph.
2. James Scott, Aberfoyle.

Sec. 2—Pair Ganders or Geese, hatched in 1892.

1 entry. 1st prize $3 ; 2nd, goods, G. Williams, $3 ; 3rd $1.

R. Buchanan, Gourock.

Sec. 3—Pair Drakes or Ducks, hatched in 1892.

7 entries. 1st prize $3 ; 2nd, goods, W. A. Clark $2, ; 3rd $1.

1. Walter West, Guelph.
2. R. Buchanan, Gourock.
3. James Scott, Aberfoyle.

Sec. 4—Pair Cockerels, hatched in 1892.

4 entries. 1st prize $3 ; 2nd, goods, Waters Bros., $2 ; 3rd $1.

1. R. Buchanan, Gourock.
2. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.
3. R. Buchanan, Gourock.

Sec. 5—Pair Pullets, hatched in 1892.

2 entries. 1st prize $3 ; 2nd, goods, W. Stewart, $2 ; 3rd $1.

1. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.
2. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

Sec. 6—Largest and best Turkey any age.

2 entries. 1st, goods, E. S. Kilgour, $3.

1. Patrick McGar, Guelph.

PRIZE AWARDS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE AT EXHIBITIONS HELD AT TORONTO, LONDON AND OTTAWA IN 1892.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED.

Stallion 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Mikado," (Vol. 5, Bruce's); foaled in 1881. Bred by Col. Withers, New Jersey, U.S.; sire, King Ernest (imp.); dam, Mimi, by Eclipse (imp.), etc.
2nd, W. H. Millman, Woodstock, "Dandie Dinmont"; sire, Silvia; dam, Meg Merrilees, etc.
3rd, Haines & Patterson, Owen Sound, "Parallel"; sire, The Duke; dam, Lady Paramount, etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Mikado" (Vol. 5, Bruce's); see above, Toronto.
2nd, Jno. B. Martyn, Masonville.
3rd. W. Shaw, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Mikado" (Vol. 5, Bruce's); see above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Thompson, Ottawa.
3rd, J. McCandish, Ottawa.

Stallion, 4 Years Old and Upwards, Best Calculated to Produce Hunters and Saddle Horses.

Toronto.

1st, Quinn Bros., Brampton, "Wiley Buckles" (Vol. 5, Bruce's); bay, four white feet, foaled in 1885; bred by Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill., U.S.; sire, London (imp.); dam, Lizzie Vic, by Uncle Vic, etc.
2nd, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, "Goldfellow," dark bay; sire, Longfellow; dam, Goldring by Ringold, etc.
3rd, W. H. Millman, Woodstock, "Buffalo"; sire, Billet (imp.); dam Belle Palmer by Bonnie Scotland, etc.

Stallion 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Thos. Meagher, Todmorden, Ont., "Gamble Orr" (imp.) (293); bay, one hind foot white; foaled in 1889; bred by Gamble Orr, Ormonde College Stud, Sydenham, Belfast, Ireland; imported Sept., 1890, by breeder; sire, My Lud; dam, Bee Bird, by Buccaneer, etc.
2nd, John Dyment, Orkney, "King John"; bay, foaled in 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire King Bob; dam Lucy Lightfoot by Big Sandy, etc.
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney, "Bob King"; sire, King Bob; dam, Rosabella, etc.

London.

1st, Jas. Brady, Glanworth.

Stallion, 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Irving & Brown, Winchester, "Ironside"; sire, The Falcon; dam, Lily, etc.
2nd, John Dyment, Orkney, "King Joe"; sire, King Bob; dam, Lucy Lightfoot by Big Sandy, etc.
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney, "King Harry"; sire King Bob; dam Maggie May, etc.

London.

1st, N. Sage, London.
2nd, J. Brady, Glanworth.

Ottawa.

1st, Irving & Brown, Winchester.

Yearling Colt, Entire.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Thorncliffe"; sire, Macaroon; dam, Thistle, etc.
2nd, John Harrison, Owen Sound, "Dictator"; sire, Shellingstone; dam, Georgia, etc.
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney, "Bob Lightfoot; sire, King Bob; dam, Lucy Lightfoot by Big Sandy, etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Thorncliffe"; see above, Toronto.
2nd, J. Brady, Glanworth.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Thorncliffe"; see above, Toronto.
2nd, M. Butler, Ottawa.

STALLION OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Mikado"; see above, Toronto.

London

Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Mikado"; see above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Mikado"; see above, Toronto.

MARE OR GELDING, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS

Toronto.

1st, John Dyment, Orkney, "Aunt Alice"; sire, Terror; dam Ada, etc.
2nd, C. J. Smith, Toronto, "Sensation Filly"; sire, Sensation; dam, Buxom, etc.
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney, "Arrow"; sire, Van Dorn; dam, Ada, etc.

FILLY, THREE YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. W. Murray, Toronto, "Japonica"; sire, Mikado; dam, Moonlight tc
2nd, O'Neil & Co., London, "Lady Mary."
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney, "Combine"; sire, King Bob; dam, Fanny,

London.

1st, J. W. Murray, Toronto, "Japonica"; see above, Toronto.
2nd, O'Neil & Co., London, "Lady Mary."

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Christian, South March.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Bee Queen"; sire, Strathspey; dam, Hive, c
2nd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Bee Queen"; see above, Toronto.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

Toronto.

1st, A. Smith, V. S., Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Ludee"; sire, Stonehenge; dam, Buckle,
3rd, A. Smith, V.S., Toronto.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Ludee"; see above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Ludee"; see above, Toronto.

BROOD MARE WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Buckle"; sire, Strathspey; dam, Beehive, etc.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Thistle"; sire, Strathspey; dam, Beehive, etc.
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney, "Lucy Lightfoot"; sire, Big Sandy; dam, Nettie, etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Buckle"; see above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Thistle"; see above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Buckle"; see above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Thistle"; see above, Toronto.
3rd, T. C. Bate, Ottawa.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden.
3rd, John Dyment, Orkney.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden,
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden.
3rd, T. C. Bate, Ottawa.

BEST MARE ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Bee Queen"; see above, Toronto.

MARE OR GELDING, ANY AGE.

Ottawa.

Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Bee Queen"; see above, Toronto.

BROOD MARE ANY AGE.

Ottawa.

Robt. Davies, Todmorden.

BEST STALLION, 4-YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS WITH 5 OF HIS PROGENY, ALSO THOROUGHBRED, NOT OVER 3 YEARS.

Toronto.

1st, W. H. Millman, Woodstock, "Dandy Dinmont"; see above, Toronto.
2nd, John Dyment, Orkney, "King Bob"; sire, King Ban (imp.); dam, Bobadilla, etc.

STALLION WITH 3 OF HIS GET. ANY AGE OR SEX.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Thompson, Ottawa.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST STALLION 2 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST YEARLING, BY JAUBERT.

Ottawa.

1st, T. Birkett, Ottawa.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST FOAL OF 1892, BY JAUBERT

Ottawa.

1st, H. Cameron, Ottawa.

ROADSTERS.

Stallion, 4 Years Old and Upwards, Not Less Than 15½ Hands.

Toronto.

1st, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering "Forest Mambrino"; 9865.
2nd, Ford and Murphy, Mitchell "Thornwood"; 1567.
3rd, Robt. Wilson, Seaforth, "Carlisle"; sire, King Rene 1278; dam, Sallie Johnston, etc.
4th, H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto, "Rio Grande" 12273; bay, foaled in 1887; bred by L. J. Rose, Los Angelos, Cal., U.S.; sire, Sultan; dam, Wiggle-Waggle, by Prompter, etc.
5th, H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto, "Honest Wilkes"; bay, black points; foaled spring 1887; bred at the Fisk Stock Farm, Coldwater, Mich., U.S.; sire, Hambletonian Wilkes; dam, by Mambrino Chief, etc.

London.

1st, R. Learn, Aylmer.
2nd, Lorne Stock Farm, West Lorne.
3rd, Thos. Hey, Ailsa Craig.

Stallion 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Sharpe & Dalton, Delhi, "Shadeland Duval."
2nd, Geo. S. Fuller, Huttonville, "Harry Lexington" 15910; sire, Corinthian 2413; dam, Gabrielle (imp.)
3rd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "All Night"; chestnut, hind feet white, foaled June, 1889; bred by Thomas Brown, St. Catherines, Ont.; sire, Forest Mambrino; dam, by Royal George, etc.
4th, Abram Easton, Appleby, "Easton's Royal George"

London.

1st, Dunn & Laaken, Granton.
2nd, J. E. W. Branan, Alvinston.
3rd, Sharpe & Dalton, Delhi.

Stallion 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto, "Judge Mumford," 13630; chestnut; foaled in 1890; bred at the Herndon Stock Farm, Clarksville, Tenn., U.S.; sire, Sir Benton, 8993; dam, Annapolis Girl, by Young Sentinel, 950, etc.
2nd, Ford & Murphy, Mitchell, "Major Adams"; sire, Thornwood; dam, Minnie S., etc.
3rd, E. J. Jackson, Newtonbrook, "Col Brock; sire, Gen. Brock, 10141; dam, Kitty Highland, etc.
4th, Abram Critch, Seaforth.

London.

1st, J. Keyser, Arkona.
2nd, J. Cunningham, Rodney.
3rd, N. Pierce, Glen Oak.

Yearling Colt Entire.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Belview"; sire, Belmont; dam, Capatolia, etc.
2nd, John McBride, Newtonbrook, "Tory Wilkes; sire, Honest Wilkes; dam, Lizzie Douglas, etc.
3rd, J. Allen & D. Stevens, Orono, "Sam Jones," 573; sire Birnanwood, 200; dam, Florence, etc.
4th, A. R. Johnston, Hanlan.

London.

1st, R. Davies, Todmorden, "Belview"; see above, Toronto.
2nd, W. Cook, Varna.
3rd, H. R. Schram, London

Stallion Any Age

Toronto.

Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Forest Mambrino," 9865.

London.

R. Learn, Aylmer.

Gelding, 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, B. H. Bull, Brampton, "Dandy"; sire, Watchman; dam, Lady Gordon, etc.
2nd, Lewis Walterhouse, Cooksville, "Phil"; sire, Phil Sheridan; dam, mare by Boston, etc.
3rd, J. H. Bussell, Hornby, "Mark"; sire Marcus; dam, Lady May, etc.
4th, Brian Fenwick, Dixie, "Marcus."

GELDING OR FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

London.

1st, J. Graham, Glencoe.
2nd, M. McKellar, Strathroy.
3rd, S. Riddell, Fish Creek.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Halfpenny, Ottawa.
2nd, J. B. Spence, Ottawa.
3rd, The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.), Ottawa.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Ford & Murphy, Mitchell, "Nora Thorne"; sire, Thornwood; dam, Minnie S., etc.
2nd, M. E. Mitchell, Milton, "Nellie"; sire, Gold Leaf; dam, Terror mare, etc.
3rd, Teeter & Wardell, Smithville, "Maud Bell"; sire, Monogram; dam, mare by Tom Kimble, etc.
4th, A. Marsh & Son, Richmond Hill, "Rosie."

GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. Clark, Brampton, "Tony"; sire, Porter's Hambletonian; dam, Nettie, by Boston, etc.
2nd, T. A. Crow, Toronto, "Doctor C"; sire, Cyclone; dam, mare by Henry Clay, etc.
3rd. H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto, "Bunker Wilkes"; sire, Honest Wilkes; dam, Lady Bunker, etc.
4th, J. S. Cole, Woodstock.

GELDING OR FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

London.

1st, Sharpe & Dalton, Delhi.
2nd, J. Graham, Glencoe.
3rd, E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Thomas Aikens, Mount Charles, "Kate C"; sire, Forest Mambrino; dam, mare by Erin Chief.
2nd, Sharpe & Dalton, Delhi, "Daisy Patchen."
3rd, Ford & Murphy, Mitchell.
4th, J. J. Burns, Toronto.

YEARLING, FILLY OR GELDING.

Toronto.

1st, J. Clark, Brampton, "Tosca"; sire, Porter's Hambletonian; dam, Nettie, by Boston, etc.
2nd, Clark Bros., Alloa, "Tony H"; sire, Porter's Hambletonian; dam, Polly C., etc.
3rd, H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto, "Queenie Bunker"; sire, Honest Wilkes; dam, Lady Bunker.
4th, Simon P. Rymer, Wilsonville, "Harry B"; sire, Benedict, 3442; dam, mare by Clear Grit, etc.

London.

1st, C. Weisbrad, Aylmer.
2nd, G. E. Nixon, Arva.
3rd, S. P. Wymer, Wilsonville.

BROOD MARE, NOT LESS THAN 15½ HANDS, WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, John Palmer, Richmond Hill, "Maud"
2nd, W. H. Millman, Woodstock, "Miss Sterling."
3rd, John McBride, Newtonbrook, "Lizzie Douglas."
4th, Clark Bros., Alloa, "Polly C."

London.

1st, C. E. Bateman, Longwood.
2nd, W. Langford, Maple Grove.
3rd, A. O'Neil, Birr.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, W. H. Millman, Woodstock, "Sultan King."
2nd, John L. Noble, Springfield-on-the-Credit.
3rd, John McBride, Newtonbrook, "Maud Wilkes."
4th, W. A. Chapman, Plainfield.

London.

1st, A. O'Neil, Birr.
2nd, W. Wyatt, Arva.
3rd, J. Sinclair, Coldstream.

PAIR MATCHED HORSES (GELDINGS OR MARES) IN HARNESS, 16 HANDS AND UNDER AND OVER 15½ HANDS.

Toronto.

1st, George H. Gooderham, Toronto, "Andy H." and "Andy C."
2nd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, "Blackbird" and "Rysdyk."
3rd, Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis.
4th, D. Forsyth, Claremont, "Charlie" and "Fred."

London.

1st, Dr. Routledge, Lambeth.
2nd, Dr. Routledge, Lambeth.
3rd, Thomas Beck, Delhi.

PAIR MARES OR GELDINGS, 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

Ottawa.

1st, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
2nd, Levi Pelow, Maxville.

PAIR MATCHED HORSES (GELDINGS OR MARES) IN HARNESS, 15½ HANDS AND UNDER.

Toronto.

1st, George H. Gooderham, Toronto, "Honesty" and "Tommy Eamo."
2nd, E. McIntyre, Brantford, "Maud" and "Dominion."
3rd, R. P. Aikman, M.D., Dundas, "Gordon" and "Stella."

SINGLE HORSE (GELDING OR MARE) IN HARNESS, 16 HANDS AND UNDER AND OVER 15½ HANDS.

Toronto.

1st, Robert Davies, Todmorden, "Ida Brock."
2nd, James Grosjean, Burnley, "Maggie G."
3rd, W. P. McClure, Oxford, "Jim."
4th, Thomas Brownridge, Norma.
5th, E. McIntyre, Brantford, "Maud."

London.

1st, Dr. Routledge, Lambeth.
2nd, Geo. Hendrie, St. Mary's.
3rd, Wm. Collins, Lambeth.

SINGLE HORSE (GELDING OR MARE) IN HARNESS, 15½ HANDS AND UNDER.

Toronto.

1st, J. J. Burns, Toronto, "Clara K."
2nd, W. P. McClure, Oxford, "Goldie."
3rd, Jas. Haines, Georgetown, "Little J.V.R."
4th, Walter A. Dixon, Galt, "Walter D"; sire, Forest Mambrino.
5th, J. Clark, Brampton, "Ruby."

BEST MARE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Robert Davies, Todmorden, "Ida Brock." See above, Toronto.

London.

C. E. Bateman, Longwood.

BEST ROADSTER STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, NOT LESS THAN 15½ HANDS, WITH FIVE OF HIS PROGENY, OF ANY SEX, NOT OVER 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Forest Mamorino," 9865. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Robert Wilson, Seaforth, "Carlisle." See above Toronto.

STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Stallion 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Ottawa.

1st, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.
2nd, J. McCandish, Ottawa.
3rd, J. H. Allan, Ottawa.

Stallion, 3 Years Old.

Ottawa.

1st, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.
2nd, W. McKay, Morewood.
3rd, Dr. Preston, Carleton Place.

Yearling Stallion.

Cttawa.

1st, Robert Davies, Todmorden.
2nd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
3rd, J. Christian, South March.

Stallion, Any Age.

Ottawa.

Robert Davies, Todmorden.

Filly, 3 Years Old.

Ottawa.

1st, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
2nd, The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.,) Ottawa.

Filly, 2 Years Old.

Ottawa.

1st, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.
2nd, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.

Yearling Filly.

Ottawa.

1st, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.
2nd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
3rd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.

Brood Mare With Foal by Her Side.

Ottawa.

1st, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.
2nd, Dr. Preston, Carleton Place.
3rd, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.

Foal of 1892.

Ottawa.

1st, Dr. Preston, Carleton Place.
2nd, Thos. McGuire, Ottawa.
3rd, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.

Mare of Any Age.

Ottawa

1st, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
2nd, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.
3rd, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.

Mare or Gelding in Harness, Any Age.

Ottawa.

A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.

Stallion, with 3 of His Get, Any Age or Sex.

Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.

Special Prize for Best Standard Bred Stallion

Robt. Davies, Todmorden.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion, 4 Years Old and Upwards, 16¼ Hands and Over.

Toronto.

1st, A. C. McMillan, Erin, "Shining Light"; foaled June 10th, 1885. Bred by Luke Dale, Atterington, Eng.; sire, Wonderful Boy, 534; dam by Herod, 218, etc.
2nd, Irving & Brown, Winchester, "Prince Arthur"; sire, Prince Victor, 376; dam Countess of Wilton, 26, etc.
3rd, A. Marsh & Son, Richmond Hill, "Prince Alexander"; sire, Prince George; dam, Osmond Fanny, etc.
4th, William Shields, Toronto, "Selby" (imp.) 91; foaled in 1883. Bred by Wm. Leith, Howden, Eng.; sire, Guardsman (209); dam by Inkerman (235), etc.

London.

1st, Adrill & Robson, London.
2nd, Wm. Freel, Thamesford.
3rd, P. Cavin & Sons, North Bruce.

Ottawa.

1st, B. Rothwell, Ottawa.
2nd, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.
3rd, S. A. Young, Diamond.

Stallion, 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Irving & Brown, Winchester, "Ingmanthorpe Forester 2nd,' 1768.
2nd, Thos. Oliver, Brantford, "Crown Prince."
3rd, C. J. Smith, Toronto, "Haliburton."

London.

1st, A. Parker, Aylmer.
2nd, J. R. Johnson, Springford.
3rd, W. H. Cook, Ingersoll.

Ottawa.

1st, Irving & Brown, Winchester.
2nd, Irving & Brown, Winchester.
3rd, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.

Stallion, 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, "Prince Victor"; sire, Prince Alexander; dam, Jean, etc.
2nd, C. D. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Royal George"; sire, Royal George; dam, mare by Messenger, etc.
3rd, Matthew Howson, Ashgrove, "Peacock."

London.

1st, F. Row, Belmont.
2nd, O'Neil & Co., London.
3rd, R. M. Brown, Brigden.

Ottawa.

1st, C. D. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, J. McCandish, Ottawa.
3rd, W. B. Sommerville, Fitzroy Harbor.

Yearling Colt, Entire.

Toronto.

1st, P. D. Stotts, Markham, "Royal Prince"; sire, Prince Alexander; dam, Jean, etc.
2nd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, "Dandy."
3rd, John Heslop, Appleby, 'Pride of Nelson"; sire, Cleveland Boy; dam, Maggie Girl, etc.

London.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

Ottawa.

1st, Irving & Brown, Winchester.
2nd, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.
3rd, D. McPhail, Vernon.

STALLION OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

A. C. McMillan, Erin, "Shining Light." See above, Toronto.

London.

F. Row, Belmont.

Ottawa.

B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

PAIR OF MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (MARES OR GELDINGS) NOT LESS THAN 16½ HANDS.

Toronto.

1st, Thos. Brownridge, Brampton, "Jenny" and "Lucy."
2nd, W. D. Grand, Toronto, "Lorne" and "Dufferin."
3rd, Quinn Bros., Brampton.
4th, Alex. J. Robertson, Norwood, "Hercules" and "Morgan."

PAIR OF MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (MARES OR GELDINGS) 16 HANDS AND OVER.

London.

1st, E. Robson, Lambeth.
2nd, C. H. Flash, Brantford.
3rd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (MARES OR GELDINGS) IN HARNESS, 15½ HANDS AND OVER.

Ottawa.

1st, E. J. Chamberlain, Ottawa.
2nd, H. S. Perley, Ottawa.
3rd, J. A. McGregor, Brinston Corners.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, NOT LESS THAN 15¾ HANDS AND UNDER 16½ HANDS.

Toronto.

1st, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
2nd, Charles Brown, Toronto, "Belle" and "Bracket."
3rd, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph, "Raja" and "Raull."
4th, C. R. McLean, Meaford.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (GELDINGS OR MARES) 15½ HANDS AND UNDER 16.

London.

1st, G. Buttery & Sons, Strathroy.
2nd, C. T. Rosser, Denfield.
3rd, Jas. A. Ross, London.

GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, The G. B. Tisdale Co., Brantford, "Hector"; sire, Tubman, etc.
2nd, C. Newhouse, Campbell's Cross.
3rd, J. T. Hicks, Mitchell, "Captain."

GELDING OR FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

London.

1st, A. Carmichael, Ivan.
2nd, Wm. Ardiel, London.
3rd, J. D. Dewar, London.

Ottawa.

J. G. Clarke, Ottawa.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Wm. Chambers, Currie's Crossing, "Bella C"; sire, Aspinwall; dam, Combination, etc.
2nd, James Gordon, Hamilton, "Minnie"; sire, Star of Glengarry; dam, Nellie, etc.
3rd, A. A. Gage, Mt. Charles, "Lucy"; sire, King Fairfield; dam, Susan, etc.

GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Manitoba"; sire, Firefly; dam, Bang, etc.
2nd, J. C. Bales, Lansing, "Prince"; sire, Prince Alexander, etc.

GELDING OR FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

London.

1st, R. H. Smith, Ettrick.
2nd, S. Carson, Rodney.
3rd, G. Carrie, Ballymote.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Wilson, Alexandria.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Maud"; sire, The Gem (imp.); dam, Nellie, etc.
2nd, Geo. Chisholm, Milton West, "Louise."
3rd, Philip D. Stotts, Markham, "Flora"; sire, Prince Alexander; dam, Belle, by Jack Bell, etc.

YEARLING, FILLY OR GELDING.

Toronto.

1st, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, "Princess Royal"; sire, Prince Alexander, 903.
2nd, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, "Gladiator"; sire, Goldfellow; dam, Madge, etc.
3rd, Harris & Reynolds, Oakville, "Monday R"; sire, Stripling; dam, Bell, etc.

London.

1st, Wm. F. Row, Avon.
2nd, R. H. Smith, Ettrick.
3rd, W. Kent, Youngsville.

Ottawa.

1st, T. Fairbairn, Billings' Bridge.
2nd, F. Stevenson, Ottawa.
3rd, H. Cameron, Ottawa.

BROOD MARE 16 HANDS AND OVER WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, "Nelly Stanton."
2nd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, "Lucy."
3rd, John L. Noble, Springfield-on-the-Credit, "Jenny C;" sire, War Cry; dam, Jessie, etc.

London.

1st, J. Haskett, Birr.
2nd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.
3rd, J. H. Patrick, Ilderton.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Kennedy, Billings Bridge.
2nd, A. Kennedy, Billings Bridge.
3rd, E. O'Reily, Ottawa.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, "Beatrice;" sire, Ottlerich; dam, Lucy, etc.
2nd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi, "Hawk;" sire, Howson; dam, Nellie, etc.
3rd, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Cash Finder;" sire, Seagull, (imp.)—8— (2261); dam, Kate, etc.

London.

1st, J. Haskett, Birr.
2nd, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.
3rd, D. S. Flood, Arva.

Ottawa.

1st, H. Cameron, Ottawa.
2nd, A. Kennedy, Billings Bridge.
3rd, D. Stewart, Aylmer.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSE (GELDING OR MARE) IN HARNESS $15\frac{3}{4}$ TO $16\frac{1}{2}$ HANDS.

Toronto.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
3rd, Thos. Brownridge, Brampton, "Adney."
4th, W. T. Murray, Toronto, "Guy;" sire, War Cry, etc.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSE (GELDING OR MARE) IN HARNESS $15\frac{1}{2}$ HANDS AND OVER.

London.

1st, Dr. Routledge, Lambeth.
2nd, Sharpe & Dalton, Delhi.
3rd, Adam Beck, London.

SPECIAL PRIZE GIVEN BY THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO TO THE EAST MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND OFFERED BY THEM.

For the best Carriage Horse, any age, 15 3-4 hands and over, and owned in the County of Middlesex--Silver Medal.

John Routledge, Hyde Park.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Hutton, Ottawa.
2nd, W. M. Mason, Ottawa.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSE (GELDING OR MARE) IN HARNESS, NOT LESS THAN 16½ HANDS.

Toronto.

1st, Geo. H. Gooderham, Toronto, "Billy."
2nd, Adam Beck, London.
3rd, Thos. Brownridge, Brampton, "Queen Chestnut;" sire, Gold Leaf.
4th, W. H. Pursel, Simcoe, "Frank."

BEST MARE OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

W. D. Grand, Toronto, "Margaret."

London.

McFarland Bros., "Littlewood."

Ottawa.

1st, J. Hutton, Ottawa.
2nd, T. Fairbairn, Billings Bridge.

BEST CARRIAGE STALLION 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, 16¼ HANDS AND OVER, WITH 5 OF HIS PROGENY OF EITHER SEX, NOT OVER 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, A. C. McMillan, Erin, "Shining Light;" see above, Toronto.
2nd, A. Marsh & Son, Richmond Hill, "Prince Alexander;" see above, Toronto.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST PAIR OF MATED CARRIAGE HORSES 15½ HANDS AND OVER.

Ottawa.

E. J. Chamberlain, Ottawa.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES.

SADDLE HORSE (GELDING OR MARE.)

Toronto.

1st, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph.
2nd, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
3rd, Adam Beck, London.
4th, Thos. Lloyd Jones & Son, Burford, "Yum Yum."

London.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.

Ottawa.

1st, A. R. Selwyn, Ottawa.
2nd, D. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.

HUNTER HEAVYWEIGHT, UP TO 15 STONE.

Toronto.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.
3rd, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph.
4th, D. K. Smith, Toronto, "Athol"; sire, Milesian.

London.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.

Ottawa.

1st, R. Brown, Ottawa.

HUNTER, LIGHTWEIGHT UP TO 11 STONE.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Campbell, V.S., Toronto, "Kate"; sire, Princeton.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.
3rd, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
4th, W. D. Grand, Toronto.

London.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.

Ottawa.

1st, T. C. Bate, Ottawa.
2nd, Capt. Gordeau, Ottawa.
3rd, R. Gill, Ottawa.

LADIES' SADDLE HORSE, RIDDEN BY A LADY.

Toronto.

1st, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
2nd, G. Baxter, Toronto, "Evelyn"; sire, Crown Imperial; dam, Lady Albert, etc.
3rd, F. A. Campbell, V.S., Toronto, "Fanny"; sire, Caligula.
4th, P. Burns, Toronto, "Susey"; sire, Dr. Butler; dam, mare by Jack the Barber.

London.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.

HORSE, BEST LEAPER.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Campbell V.S., Toronto, "Glenora."
2nd, Adam Beck, London.
3rd, Adam Beck, London.
4th, Adam Beck, London.

BEST SADDLE, HUNTER OR LADY'S HORSE.

Toronto.

W. D. Grand, Toronto.

London.

Shaw, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR HUNTERS' HIGH JUMPING.

LIGHTWEIGHT GREEN HUNTERS, CARRYING NOT LESS THAN 154 LBS, BEST PERFORMANCE OVER 4 JUMPS ABOUT 4 FEET, IN AND OUT ABOUT 3 FEET 6 INCHES, ABOUT 20 FEET APART.

Toronto.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, F. A. Campbell, V.S., Toronto, "Waterloo."
3rd, Adam Beck, London.
4th, J. W. Smith, Montreal.

HEAVYWEIGHT GREEN HUNTERS, CARRYING NOT LESS THAN 175 LBS, BEST PERFORMANCE OVER 6 SUCCESSIVE JUMPS ABOUT 4 FEET, IN AND OUT ABOUT 3 FEET 6 INCHES, ABOUT 20 FEET APART.

Toronto.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, W. D. Grand, Toronto, "Princess."
3rd, F. A. Campbell, V.S., Toronto, "Tom Boy."

LIGHTWEIGHT QUALIFIED HUNTERS CARRYING NOT LESS THAN 154 LBS., BEST PERFORMANCE OVER 4 SUCCESSIVE JUMPS ABOUT 4 FEET, IN AND OUT ABOUT 3 FEET 6 INCHES, ABOUT 20 FEET APART.

Toronto.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.
3rd, W. D. Grand, Toronto.

HEAVYWEIGHT QUALIFIED HUNTERS CARRYING NOT LESS THAN 175 LBS, BEST PERFORMANCE OVER 6 SUCCESSIVE JUMPS ABOUT 4 FEET 6 INCHES, IN AND OUT ABOUT 3 FEET 6 INCHES, ABOUT 20 FEET APART.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Campbell, V.S., "Glenora."
2nd, Adam Beck, London.
3rd, W. D. Grand, Toronto

HUNTERS, SHOWING BEST PERFORMANCE OVER 5 SUCCESSIVE JUMPS, 5 FEET CATCH WEIGHTS, MINIMUM WEIGHT 140 LBS. IN AND OUT, VARIOUS HEIGHTS.

Toronto.

1st, Adam Beck, London.
2nd, Adam Beck, London.
3rd, Adam Beck, London.

HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES

Mare or Gelding, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Cowan, Toronto, "Fox."
2nd, M. Harrison & Sons, Brampton, "Nettie"; sire, Young England; dam, mare by Hard Fortune, etc.
3rd, Lewis Rogers, Emery, "Lizzie"; sire, Honest Tom; dam, Dollie, etc.

Filly or Gelding 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Sam'l. Dolson, Alloa, "Maud"; sire, Lincoln Wonder; dam, mare by Almonte.
2nd, J. Clarke, Brampton, "Lincoln"; sire, Lincoln; dam, Jessie.

Filly or Gelding, 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, A Marsh & Sons, Richmond Hill, "Fan"; sire, Prince Alexander; dam, Blood Mare, etc.
2nd, Wm. Armstrong, Brampton, "——"; sire, Perfection; dam, Nance, etc.
3rd, Sam'l. Dolson, Alloa, "Polly" sire, Watchman; dam, mare, by Almonte, etc.

Yearling Filly or Gelding.

Toronto.

1st, M. Harrison & Sons, Brampton, "Cap"; sire, Shining Light; dam, Nettie, etc.
2nd, Clark Bros., Alloa, "Bessie"; sire, Young Canada; dam, Nellie, etc.
3rd, J. Clarke, Brampton, "Dandy"; sire, Jim L; dam, Maud, etc.

Brood Mare, With Foal of Same Breed by Her Side.

Toronto.

1st, Aikin Dolson, Alloa, "Polly"; sire, Derby; dam, mare by Whalebone, etc.
2nd, Aikin Dolson, Alloa, "Maud"; sire, Welshman; dam, mare by Honest Tom, etc.

Foal of 1892.

Toronto.

1st, Aikin Dolson, Alloa, "Minnie"; sire, Emperor; dam, mare by Derby, etc.
2nd, Aikin Dolson, Alloa, "Bonnie"; sire, Emperor; dam, mare by Wellington, etc.

Matched Team (Geldings or Mares) in Harness.

Toronto.

1st, H. G. Clark, Brampton.

Best Mare or Gelding of Any Age.

Toronto.

M. Harrison & Sons, Brampton, "Nettie." See above, Toronto.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Mares or Geldings, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, M. Harrison & Sons, Brampton, ——; sire, Lincoln (imp.); dam, mare by Donald Dinnie, etc.
2nd, John Hewson & Sons, Grahamsville, "Doll"; sire, Lincoln Wonder; dam, Bloss, etc.

Filly or Gelding, 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Breaky Bros, Newtonbrook, "Prince."
2nd, Breaky Bros., Newtonbrook, "Charlie."
3rd, Wm. Mason, Ellesmere, "Topsy"; sire, Self Esteem; dam, Pleasant, etc.

London.

1st, S. Campbell, Farquhar.
2nd, F. Foster, Ingersoll
3rd, Wm. Moore, Fernhill.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Nesbitt, Fallowfield.
2nd, Wm. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.
3rd, J. Langford, Ironside, Que.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, George Crawford, Oro Station, "Rosebud"; sire, Grand Times (imp.) [363] (3670); dam, Bess of Oro Station —287—, by General Duke (imp.) [6] 1721 (1663), etc.
2nd, J. W. Linstead & Co., Queensville, "Bessie Bell."
3rd, John Hewson & Sons, Grahamsville, ——; sire, King of the Castle (imp.) [71] (3171); dam, Bloss, etc.

London.

1st, Geo. Dale, Clinton.
2nd, S. Campbell, Farquhar.
3rd, D. Stewart, Ivan.

Ottawa.

1st, William McLean, Ormond, Que.
2nd, Wm. Allan, Hull, Que.
3rd, B. Slinn, Cummings' Bridge.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

Toronto.

1st, J. W. Linstead & Son, Queensville, "Mary Linstead."
2nd, J. W. Breaky, Lansing. "Buff"; sire, Rothshire Buff; dam, mare by Highland Chief, etc.

London.

1st, Heider & Parkin, Oxford Centre.
2nd, J. Henderson, Belton.

Ottawa.

1st, Wm. Allan, Hull, Que.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, G. A. Wallace, Ponsonby, "May"; sire, Cowden Lad; dam, Maud, etc.
2nd, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, "Black May"; sire, Self Esteem; dam, mare by Victor, etc.
3rd, Isaac Devitt & Son, Floradale, "Bess"; sire, Boydston Boy (imp.) [216] 1872 (111); dam, Jepe, etc.

London.

1st, S. Campbell, Farquhar.
2nd, A. McTaggart, Appin.

Ottawa.

1st, William Allan, Hull, Que.
2nd, W. Montgomery, Goodstown.
3rd, F. Richardson, Billings' Bridge.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, G. A. Wallace, Ponsonby, "Maud"; sire, Hornbeam; dam, May, etc.
2nd, G. T. Ward, Woodhill.
3rd, J. Hewson & Son, Grahamsville.

London.

1st, A. McTaggart, Appin.
2nd, S. Campbell, Farquhar.
3rd, J. F. Dale, Seaforth.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Ferguson, Admaston.
2nd, W. Montgomery, Goodstown.
3rd, C. W. Barber, Gatineau Point.

MATCHED FARM TEAM (GELDINGS OR MARES) IN HARNESS.

Toronto

1st, J. Hewson & Son, Grahamsville, "Jess" and "Maud."
2nd, Thos. A. Farr, Thistletown, "James" and "Robert."
3rd, Jas. McIntosh, Toronto, "Frank" and "Charlie."

London.

1st, Thos. Berry, Hensall.
2nd, W. Kent, Youngsville.
3rd, M. Smith, Avon.

Ottawa.

1st, Wm. Allan, Hull, Que.
2nd, J. S. Fenton, Leitrim.
3rd, J. Callander, North Gower.

BEST MARE OR GELDING, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Breaky Bros., Newtonbrook, "Charlie."

London.

J. Prouse, Ingersoll.

Ottawa.

Wm. Allan, Hull, Que.

CLYDESDALES

(At London and Ottawa this class includes both Clydes and Shires.)

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Queen's Own," (imp.) [1708] (7176), dark bay, stripe on face, nigh hind foot white, tip on off fore foot, foaled, May, 1886; bred by Wm. Craig, Buckley, Maryhill. Scotland, imported in 1891 by exhibitors; sire, Prince of Wales, (673); dam, Buckley Kate, (1142), by Paisley Jock, (581), etc.

2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Energy," (imp.) [1432] (7691), bay, stripe on face, hind legs white, foaled July 1st, 1888; bred by Wm. Hood, Chapelton, Borgue, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; imported in August, 1889, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Macgregor, (1487); dam, Rosie, (543), by Pride of Kilbride, (660), etc.

3rd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Sir Walter," (imp.) [1131] (8272), light brown, stripe on face, one hind and one fore foot white, foaled June 1st, 1886; bred by Jas. Crawford, Boreland, Castle Douglas, Scotland; imported Aug., 1889, by exhibitors; sire, Bold Maghie, (4259); dam, Jean of Boreland, by Zulu, etc.

4th, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Bold Boy," (imp.) [1149] (4257), bay, white face and legs, foaled May 13th, 1884; bred by John Marr, Cairnbrogie, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported 1889, by exhibitors; sire, Lord Erskine, (1744); dam, Lalla Rookh, (3757), by General, (323), etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Energy," (imp.) [1432] (7691). See above, Toronto.
2nd, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Bold Boy," (imp.) [1149] (4257). See above, Toronto.
3rd, E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Energy," (imp.) [1432] (7691). See above, Toronto.
2nd, G. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.
3rd, Geo. Sparks, Dickinson, "Pride of Avon," (imp.), bay, stripe on face, three white legs, foaled May, 1881; bred by James Vallance, Lanarkshire, Scotland; imported by Innes & Horton, Clinton; sire, Cedric, (1037); dam, Jean, by Premier.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Isaac Devitt & Son, Floradale, "Douglas Macpherson," (imp. in dam) (1791), bay, stripe on face, four white feet, foaled May 18th, 1889; bred by Wm. Hood, Chapelton Borgue, Kirkcudbright, Scotland imported in dam, Aug., 1888, by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph; sire, Macpherson (3825); dam, Bell, (imp.) [1755], by Good Hope, (1679), etc.

2nd, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Tinto," (imp.) [1575] (9064), light bay, narrow stripe on face, foaled May, 1889: bred by Andrew Montgomery, Netherhall, Castle Douglas, Scotland; imported Aug., 1890, by exhibitors; sire, Craigisla, (imp.) [1422] (6641); dam, Lovely II. of Borehead, (262), by Lochfergus Champion, (449), etc.

London.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Prince of Eyre," [1532] bay, white face, nigh hind leg white, hoof heads on fore feet white, foaled May 23rd, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Boydston Boy, (imp.) [217] 1872 (111), dam, Jane Eyre, (imp.) [217], by Prince of Kilbride, (661), etc

2nd, Thos. Berry, Hensall, "Craigronald," (imp.) [1711] (8557), brown, stripe on face, hind feet white, foaled April 25th, 1889; bred by John Montgomery, Compstonend, Twynholm, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; imported Aug., 1891, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Craigisla, (imp.) [1422] (6641); dam Rosie of Compstonend, (6536), by Macgregor, (1487), etc.

3rd, J. Prouse, Ingersoll.

Ottawa.

1st, Thos. Good, Richmond, "The Marquis" [1182], dark bay, stripe on face, hind feet white; foaled June 20th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Little Jock Elliott (imp.) [936] (3768) dam, Bell of Richmond (imp). [36], (3527) by Young Prince of Wales (3364) etc.
2nd, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., "Lifeguard" (imp.) [1891] (9372); light bay, stripe on face, hind legs white; foaled May 26th, 1889; bred by Trustees of the late Hugh Bartholomew, Glenorchard, Torrance of Campsie, Scotland; imported July, 1891, by exhibitor; sire, Young Duke of Hamilton (4122); dam, Lily of the Valley (3233), by Prince Charlie (629) etc.
3rd, R. & W. Conroy, Aylmer, Que.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Graham Bros, Claremont, "Symmetry" (imp.) [1713] (9431), light bay, stripe on face, three white feet; foaled April 4th, 1890; bred by W. McAdam, Whitepark, Castle Douglas, Scotland; imported in 1891, by exhibitors; sire, Ensign (5749); dam, Lady Fleet (6388), by Pride of Borgue (2332) etc.
2nd, John Davidson, Ashburn, "Westfield Stamp" (imp.) [1819] (9467); light bay, stripe on face, hind feet white; foaled May 10th, 1890; bred by James Watt, Westfield, Elgin, Scotland; imported August, 1891, by Davidson & Sorby, Ashburn, Ont.: sire, Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274); dam, Luck (11146), by Johnny (414), etc.
3rd, Graham Bros, Claremont, "MacCrone" (imp.) [1715] (9296); brown, stripe on face; foaled May 8th, 1890; bred by Thomas Brown, Culraven, Borgue, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; imported in 1891, by exhibitors; sire, Macgregor (1487); dam, Lily of Culraven (7021), by Goodhope (1679), etc.

London.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Symmetry" (imp) [1713] (9431). See above, Toronto.
2nd, Graham Bros., Claremont. "MacCrone" (imp.) [1715] (9296). See above, Toronto.
3rd, E. G. Guilfoyle, Kerrwood, "Bobbie Burns"—314—bay, ratch on face, one hind foot white; foaled May 4th, 1890; bred by Anthony Hughes, Kerrwood; sire, Good Kind (imp.) [1133] (2836); dam, Coldstream Lass II.—180—by Newmains (imp.) [319] (3030), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Symmetry" (imp.) [1713] (9431). See above, Toronto.
2nd. Thomas Good, Richmond, "Victor Chief" [1479]; bay, stripe on face, one fore foot and hind feet white; foaled June 15th, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, Little Jock Elliott (imp.) [936] (3768); dam, Bell of Richmond (imp.) [36] (3527), by Young Prince of Wales (3364), etc.
3rd, Graham Bros., Claremont, "MacCrone" (imp.) [1715] (9296). See above, Toronto.

YEARLING COLT—ENTIRE.

Toronto.

1st, Alex. Cameron, Ashburn, "Royal Stamp" [1950]; bay, white face, four white feet; foaled June 9th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Tannahill (imp.) [1205] (4745); dam, Mary's Pet (imp.) [1643], by Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274), etc.
2nd, James Davidson & Son, Balsam, "Banker" [1943] 6333; bay, ratch on face, hind legs white; foaled March 10th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Lewie Gordon (imp.) [1602] (7918); dam, Fair Nellie [450], by What's the Odds (imp.) [301] (4780), etc.

CLYDESDALE STALLION—ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Graham Bros., Claremont, "Queen's Own" (imp.) [1708] (7176). See above, Toronto.

London.

Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Energy" (imp.) [1432] (7691).

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Sweetheart" (imp.) [1326]; bay, white on face, hind legs white; foaled June, 1889, imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, August, 1890; bred by W. Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; sire, Macgregor (1487); dam, My Sweetheart (8894), by Scots Wha Hae (4006), etc.
2nd, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, "Miss Flemming" (imp) [1919]; bay, spot on face, white pasterns; foaled June 3rd, 1889; bred by And. Fleming, Corbiehall, Lanark, Scotland; imported in 1890, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Master of Blantyre (2283); dam, Molly (7238), by Lord Clyde (1741), etc.
3rd, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Culmain Lass" (imp.) [1913]; bay, stripe on face, hind legs white; foaled June 6th, 1889; bred by Maxwell Clark, Culmain, Crocketford, Scotland; imported in 1890 by exhibitors; sire, Macdermot (7003); dam, Lily of Culmain (1111), by Hercules (378), etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Sweetheart" (imp.) [1326]. See above, Toronto.
2nd, A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck, "Jean Armour" [1085]; brown, stripe on face, nigh hind foot white; foaled May 29th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Good Kind (imp.) [1133] (2836); dam, Kate II. of Congeith (imp.) [225], by Macgregor (1487), etc.
3rd, Francis Coleman, Hillsgreen, "Flower"—445—bay, stripe on face, hind feet white, foaled May 24th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Charming Charlie (imp.) [1161] (4917); dam, Matchless [14], by Prince Victor (imp.) [63], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Sweetheart" (imp.) [1326]. See above, Toronto.
2nd, A. Hagar, Plantagenet, "Kate" 5138; bay, white on face, nigh feet white; foaled May 10th, 1889; bred by H. H. Spencer, Brooklin; sire, Lawers Baron Gordon (imp.) [1005] 4594 (5136); dam, Boydston Bess, by Boydston Boy (imp.) [216] 1872 (111), etc.
3rd, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., "Lady Banff" (imp.).

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Young Lily" (imp.) [1672]; brown, white markings on face and hind legs; foaled April 9th, 1890; bred by Major L. D. Gordon-Duff, Drummuir, Keith, Scotland; imported in 1891 by exhibitors; sire, McCamon (3818); dam, Lily o'th Dale (4570), by Johnny (414).
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Candor" (imp.) [1646]; brown, star on forehead, hind legs white; foaled May 4th, 1890; imported in 1891, by Graham Bros, Claremont; bred by J. Williamson, Langlands, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; sire, Macgregor (1487); dam, Darling (5148), by Farmer (288), etc.
3rd, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Sunbeam of Cults" (imp.) [1925]; bay, ratch on face, white legs; foaled May 31st, 1890; bred by Fergusson & Menzies, Cults, Castle Kennedy, Stranraer, Scotland; imported August, 1891, by exhibitors; sire, Henry Irving of Drumflower (4440); dam, Mabel of Cults (7221), by Darnley (222), etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Young Lily" (imp.) [1672]. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Candor" (imp.) [1646]. See above, Toronto.
3rd, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Sunbeam of Cults" (imp.) [1925]. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Candor" (imp.) [1646]. See above, Toronto.
2nd, A. Thom, Chesterville.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Pride of Thorncliffe," (imp. in dam) [1937]; bay, stripe on face, hind legs white; foaled April, 1891; bred by Major L. D. Gordon-Duff, Drummuir, Keith, Scotland; imported in dam, August, 1890, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Lord Montrose (7973); dam, Pride of Drummuir (imp.) [1325], by Culloden (5684), etc.
2nd, James I Davidson & Son, Balsam, "Kate Hill 2nd," [1923] 6337; bay, white face, nigh fore leg and off hind leg white; foaled March, 20th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Lewie Gordon (imp.) [1602] (7918); dam, Kate Hill (imp.) [215] (4129), by Young Surprise (1034), etc.
3rd, James I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, "Boydston Lass 4th," [1921], 6334; black, white face, hind legs white; foaled March 31st, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Lewie Gordon (imp.) [1602] (7918); dam, Boydston Lass [1920] 2388, by Boydston Boy (imp.) [216] 1872 (111), etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Pride of Thorncliffe," (imp. in dam) [1937]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief, "Lady Macneilage," [1649]; bay, stripe on face, hind legs white foaled April 5th, 1891; bred by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Macneilage (imp.) [1117] (2992); dam, Nelly (imp.) [970], by Laird of Bute (4490), etc.
3rd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Daisy," (imp. in dam) [1935]; bay, blaze on face, hind legs white foaled April, 1891; bred by Andrew Allan Barkip, Dalry, Scotland; imported in dam, August, 1890) by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, The Ruler (8340); dam, Sally (imp.) [1319], by Marathon (imp., [559] (2994), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Pride of Thorncliffe," (imp. in dam) [1937]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Daisy," (imp. in dam) [1935]; see above, London.

BROOD MARE WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, Jas. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, "Boydston Lass," [1920] 2388; bay, small ratch on face, hind feet white; foaled June 29th, 1883; bred by W. M. Miller, Claremont; sire, Boydston Boy (imp.) [216] 1872 (111); dam, Bell (imp.) [617] 169 (519), by Prince of Renfrew (664), etc.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Lady Dunmore," (imp) [1321]; light bay, little white on legs and face; foaled May, 1887; bred by Wm. Kerr, Bandeath, Stirling, Scotland; imported August, 1890, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Earl Grange (4350); dam, Bandeath Fanny (8600), by Prince Charlie (634), etc.
3rd, Jas. Snell, Clinton, "Gipsy Queen," (imp.) [990]; bay, white face; foaled May 9th, 1886; bred by Patrick Hunter, Ardgaith, Perth, Scotland; imported August 17th, 1888, by exhibitor; sire, Crossburn (2707); dam, Gyp of Ardgaith (2364), by Houston Laddie (390), etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Lady Dunmore," (imp.) [1321]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Pride of Drummuir," (imp.) [1325]; bay, stripe of face, little white on hind legs; foaled May 10th, 1888; bred by Major L. D. Gordon-Duff, Drummuir, Keith, Scotland; imported August, 1890, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Culloden (5684); dam, Helen Macgregor (7180), by Macgregor (1487), etc.
3rd, James Snell, Clinton, "Gipsy Queen," (imp.) [990]; see above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Lady Dunmore," (imp.) [1321]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Pride of Drummuir," (imp.) [1325]; see above, Toronto.
3rd, T. Carlisle, Chesterville.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, James I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, "Boydston Lass 5th," [1922]; black, white face and hind legs; foaled February 19th, 1892; bred by exhibitors; sire, Lewie Gordon (imp.) [1602] (7918); dam, Boydston Lass [1920] 2388, by Boydston Boy (imp.) [216] 1872 (111), etc.
2nd, James Snell Clinton, "Hullett's Pride," [1981]; bay, stripe on face, hind legs white; foaled April 18th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Andrew Lammie (imp.) [1114] (6433); dam, Gipsy Queen (imp.) [990], by Crossburn (2707), etc.
3rd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden "Rose of Thorncliffe," [1938]; bay, stripe on face, hind feet white; foaled April 26th, 1892; bred by exhibitor; sire, Energy (imp.) [1432] (7691); dam, Pride of Drummuir (imp.) [1325], by Culloden (5684), etc.

London.

1st, James Snell, Clinton, "Hullett's Pride," [1981]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Rose of Thorncliffe," [1938]; see above, Toronto.
3rd, T. Berry, Hensall.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Rose of Thorncliffe," [1938]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, T. Carlisle, Chesterville.
3rd, The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.), Ottawa.

MARE WITH TWO OF HER PROGENY.

Toronto.

1st, James I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, "Boydston Lass," [1920], 2388. See above, Toronto.

SPAN OF CLYDESDALES (Geldings or Mares).

Toronto.

1st, Robert Davies, Todmorden, "Barr Bell," (imp.), [1324]; light bay, stripe on face, hind legs white; foaled May 7th, 1888; bred by R. Callandar, Upper Barr, Newton Stewart, Scotland; imported Aug., 1890, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire, Barney (4829); dam, Barr Jean (3314), by Chancellor of Blackhall, (1094), etc.
And Nelly, (imp.) [1323]; bay, stripe on face; nigh hind foot white; foaled May, 1888; bred by David Alston, Crosslee, Stow, Scotland; imported Aug. 1890, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire Lord Lynedoch, (4530); dam, Maggie, of Hyndford (1), by Young Lofty (987), etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Barr Bell," (imp.) [1324] and Nelly (imp.) [1323]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, J. Prouse, Ingersoll.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Barr Bell," (imp.) [1324] and Nelly (imp.) [1323]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.), Ottawa.

BEST MARE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Bessie Bell," (imp.) [1318], (7843); brown, stripe on face; hind feet white; foaled May, 1884; bred by Robert Spittal, Kenmuir, Tollcross, Scotland; imported Aug., 1890, by Graham Bros., Claremont; sire Darnley, (222); dam, Mature, (649), by Time o'Day, (875), etc.

London.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Bessie Bell," (imp.) [1318], (7843); see above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, "Bessie Bell," (imp.) [1318], (7843); see above, Toronto.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

FOR THE BEST IMPORTED OR CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, WITH FIVE OF HIS PROGENY, OF ANY SEX, NOT OVER THREE YEARS OLD.

Toronto :

1st. J. W. Wilson, Lifford, "Lewie Gordon," (imp.) [1602] (7918) ; brown, blaze on face, hind feet white near fore leg white ; foaled May 17th, 1888 ; bred by Thomas Garland, Ardlethan, Ellon, Scotland imported in 1889 by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph ; sire, MacCamon (3813) ; dam, Kate of Ardlethan (4629), by Earl of Buchan (1126), etc.

2nd. Alex. Cameron, Ashburn, "Tannahill," (imp.) [1205] (4745) ; light brown, white face and legs ; foaled May 22nd, 1884 ; imported August, 1885, by R. Reith & Co., Bowmanville ; bred by John Cassie, Westerton, Rothie, Norman, Aberdeenshire, Scotland ; sire, Lord Erskine (1744) ; dam, Bloom (1088), by British Empire (1509), etc.

SPECIAL CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE.

Presented by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

FOR THE BEST CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALE MARE, ANY AGE, RECORDED IN THE CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA.

Toronto.

1st, George Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, "Lady Macneilage," [1911], light bay, stripe on face ; foaled June 12th, 1891 ; bred by exhibitors ; sire, Macneilage (imp.) [1117] (2992); dam, Scottish Lass [478], by Scotland's Isle (imp.) [75] (1815), etc.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

Ottawa.

1st, Robert Davies, Todmorden, "Energy," (imp.) [1432] (7691) ; see above, Toronto.

STALLION AND THREE OF HIS GET, ANY AGE OR SEX.

Ottawa.

1st, S. Stewart, Aylmer, Que., "Pride of Fenwick," (6157), bay, white face, hind legs white ; foaled June 25th, 1885 ; bred by James Wilson, Glassoch, Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland ; sire Old Times (579) ; dam Maggie, by Young Lord Lyon (994).

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES (IMPORTED OR CANADIAN BRED).

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, Geo. Garbutt, Thistletown, "Darnley," (imp.) [183] (3585), brown ; foaled in 1882 ; bred by Thos. Johnson, Walton, Peterboro', England ; imported in 1884 by exhibitor ; sire Champion (450) ; dam, mare, by Thumper (2137), etc.

2nd, S. Hisey & Son, Creemore, "King Tom," (imp.) [107], brown, stripe on face, three white legs ; foaled in 1883 ; bred by Geo. Hudson, Cherry Burton, Eng., imported Sept., 1884, by John Donkin, Riverview ; sire, King Tom (2446) ; dam Topper, by Lincoln, *alias* Hercules (1250), etc.

3rd, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, "Prince Charles," [196], bay, stripe on face, left hind foot and fore feet white ; foaled in 1888 ; bred by exhibitors ; sire Carton (3523) ; dam Lancashire Lass (imp.) [70], by Honest Tom (1105), etc.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Francis Coleman, Hill's Green, "British Lad," [247], bay, stripe on face, four white legs ; foaled May 1st, 1889 ; bred by exhibitor ; sire Farmer's Glory, (imp.) [108] (3032), dam Depper (imp.) [27], by The Yoeman (2377), etc.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Wm. Mullin, Hillsburg, "Cock Robin," (imp. in dam) [245], chestnut stripe on face, three white legs, one white foot ; foaled April 31st, 1890 ; bred by John Whatmough, Ridgeway, Sheffield, Eng ; imported in dam July, 1889, by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit ; sire Game Cock (7252), dam, Leake Polly (imp.) [61], by Monster (2846), etc.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

1st. Geo. Garbutt, Thistletown, "Darnley," (imp.) [183] (3585) ; see above, Toronto.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto

1st, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, "Queen," [65], brown, stripe on face, hind legs white; foaled spring of 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire Chieftain 2nd (imp.) [194] (5723); dam, Elsie Morin (imp.) [34], by Welton Tom (3395), etc.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, "Lina," [81], brown, star on face, hind legs white: foaled in 1890; bred by exhibitors; sire Chieftain 2nd (imp.) [194] (5723); dam, Alice (imp.) [33], by Adam (65), etc.

YEARLING, FILLY OR GELDING.

Toronto.

1st, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere———; sire King of the Castle (imp.) [71] (3171); dam Topsy (imp.) [52], by King of the Valley (1248), etc.
2nd, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, "Daisy," [82], brown, white face, hind legs white; foaled spring of 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire Chieftain 2nd (imp) [194] (5723); dam, Elsie Morin (imp.) [34], by Welton Tom (3395), etc.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, Horace N. Crossley, Rosseau, "Sapphire," (imp.) [70], light bay, white face, hind feet white; foaled in 1889; imported in 1891; bred by J. E. Shaw, Brooklands Farm, Holywell Green, Halifax, Eng.; sire Northern King (2635); dam, Jewel, by Master Tom (5202), etc.
2nd, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, "Elsie Morin," (imp.) [34], brown, star on face, white hind foot; foaled in 1884; bred by Edward Bilton, Tudworth, Throme, Yorkshire, Eng., imported in 1886 by exhibitors; sire Welton Tom (3395); dam, mare by Red House Boy (1849), etc.
3rd, Wm. N. Coleman, Seaforth, "Trimmer," [84], dark chestnut, stripe on face, hind legs white; foaled May 8th, 1886; bred by Francis Coleman, Hill's Green; sire Prince Victor (imp.) [63] (10221); dam, Depper (imp.) [27], by The Yoeman (2377), etc.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, Horace N. Crossley, Rosseau, "Pearl," [89], light bay, blaze on face, four white feet; bred by exhibitor; sire Headon Bannerette (imp.) [224] (9527); dam, Sapphire (imp.) [70], by Northern King (2635), etc.
2nd, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, "Frederick William," [246], bay, star on face, off fore foot white, white on hind legs; foaled spring, 1892; bred by exhibitors; sire Prince Charles [196]; dam, Elsie Morin (imp.) [34], by Welton Tom (3395), etc.
3rd, Wm. N. Coleman, Seaforth.

MARE, WITH TWO OF HER PROGENY.

Toronto.

1st, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, "Elsie Morin," (imp.) [34]; see above, Toronto.
2nd, Wm. N. Coleman, Seaforth.

MARE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

1st, Horace N. Crossley, Rosseau, "Sapphire," (imp.) [70]; see above, Toronto.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

FOR THE BEST SHIRE STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, WITH FIVE OF HIS PROGENY, ANY SEX, NOT OVER THREE YEARS OLD.

1st, Horace N. Crossley, Rosseau, "Headon Bannerette," (imp.) [224] (9227), dark bay, star on face, hind feet white; foaled in 1888; bred by John Semper, Hardwich, Lincoln, Eng., imported March, 1891, by exhibitor; sire Bold Lincoln II. (2725); dam, mare, by Garibaldi (911), etc.
2nd, Geo. Garbutt, Thistletown, "Darnley," (imp.) [183] (3585); see above, Toronto.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, CANADIAN BRED ONLY.

Stallion, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, P. Kelly, Jr., Brechin, "Pride of Dollar," [962]; bay, stripe on face, nigh hind foot white; foaled May 6th, 1887; bred by Wm. Cox, Thornhill; sire Pride of Perth (imp.) [282] 2264 (2336); dam, Sally of Thornhill [328], by Sir Wm. Wallace (imp.) [123] 1, etc.
2nd, John Cox & Son, Amber, "Goldbeater," [1585]; bay, stripe on face, nigh hind foot white; foaled May, 1888; bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Perth (imp.) [282] 2264 (2336); dam, Jenny Cox [136], by Scotsman (imp.) [166] 154, etc.
3rd, Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, "King of Highfield," —377— ; bay, ratch on face, hind feet white; foaled May, 1888; bred by exhibitors; sire, King of the Castle (imp.) [71] (3171); dam, Jenny Lind —306— by Victor II. (imp.) [158] (1338), etc.

London.

1st, P. Cavin & Son, North Bruce, "Prince Tom"; bay, stripe on face, four white feet; foaled May 8th, 1888; bred by Jas. Robson, Birr; sire, What's Wanted Yet; dam, Jennie, by Prince Tom (2652), etc.
2nd, T. Robinson, Kintore.

Ottawa.

1st, N. Villeneuve, Farlowfield.
2nd, T. Irving, Montreal, "Montreal Champion," [1283]; bay, star on face, hind feet white; foaled April 4th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Leslie Chief (imp.) [1282] (2945); dam, Rosa II. [1149] by Annandale Jock (imp.) [1281] 758, etc.
3rd, A. Sharpley, Templeton, Que.

Stallion, 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Prince of Eyre," [1532]; bay, white face, nigh hind leg white, hoof heads on fore feet white; foaled May 23rd, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Boydston Boy (imp.) [216] 1872 (111); dam, Jane Eyre (imp.) [217], by Prince of Kilbride (661), etc.
2nd, D. & R. McGeachy, Coleraine, "Castlemore Bob," [1425], light bay, ratch on face, little white on legs; foaled June 2nd, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Lochhill (imp.) [532] (2950); dam, Maggie Chisken (imp.) [367] (5585), by Farmer's Fancy (302), etc.
3rd, H. G. Boag, Queensville, "The Good Times,"—272—bay, spot on forehead, hind feet white; foaled April, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Grand Times (imp.) [363] (3670); dam, Bonnie B.—326—by Sir James (imp.) [167], etc.

London.

1st, Francis Coleman, Hill's Green, "British Lad,"—247—see above (Shire class), Toronto.
2nd, T. McMichael, Seaforth.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McPhail, Vernon.
2nd, J. Keenan, Merrivale.

Stallion, 2 Years Old

Toronto.

1st, Samuel McArthur, Oro Station, "Grand Times II." —345—bay, ratch on face, hind legs white; foaled May 1st, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, Grand Times (imp.) [363] (3670); dam, Silver Tail —293—by Comyn Macgregor (imp.) [657] (3535), etc.
2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Balsam Hero."
3rd, G. Taylor, Kippen, "Gulf Stream;" bay, ratch on face, hind legs white; foaled July 6th, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Erskine, II.—261—dam, Pay When Ready, by Welcome (imp.) [888] (904), etc.

London.

1st, W. Coleman, Seaforth.
2nd, John F. Ferguson, Wyoming, "The Masher King, II."—378—light bay, stripe on face, off fore foot white, nigh fore leg and nigh hind leg white; foaled July 3rd, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, The Masher King (imp.) [792] (4753), dam, Dew Drop—194—by Knockdon King (imp.) [665] (3744), etc.
3rd, W. Patrick & Son, Birr, "Bonny Doon, III," [1952]; light bay, star on face, hind feet white; foaled June 17th, 1890; bred by C. & L. Patrick, Birr; sire, Bonny Doon (imp.) [1055] 4588 (4867); dam, Annie Brooks [1933], by John A, (imp.) [1550] (2182), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, John F. Ferguson, Wyoming, "The Masher King II,"—378—see above, London.
2nd, G. N. Kidd, Carp.
3rd, D. Boyd, Kars.

YEARLING COLT—ENTIRE.

Toronto.

1st, Geo. Crawford, Oro Station, "Golden Crown," sire Golden Gem (5053); dam, Bess of Oro Station —187—by General Duke (imp.) [6] 1721 (1663), etc.
2nd, Jas. A. Boag, Queensville, "Blooming Heather," [1983]; brown ratch on face, three white feet; foaled April 23rd, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire Macneilage (imp.) [1117] (2992); dam, Brown Peggy, [1079], by Scotsman (imp.) [166] 154, etc.
3rd, Wm. N. Coleman, Seaforth.

London.

1st, Heider & Parkin, Oxford Centre.

Ottawa.

1st, S. Stewart, Aylmer, Que., "Pride of Maplewood," bay, stripe on face, hind feet white; foaled May 10th, 1891; sire, Pride of Fenwick (6157); dam, Nellie, by Farmer's Fancy (imp.) etc.
2nd, R. Bowden, Bearbrook, "Rob Roy Macgregor"; foaled April 26th, 1891; bred by Exhibitor: sire Renfrew Chief; dam, Jean, by Good Cheer, (imp.), [1849], (1678), etc.
3rd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill.

STALLION—ANY AGE.

Toronto.

1st, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, "Prince of Eyre," [1532]. See above, Toronto.

London.

1st, P. Cavin & Son, North Bruce, "Prince Tom." See above, London.

Ottawa.

1st, N. Villeneuve, Fallowfield.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST DOMINION BRED HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION—ANY AGE.

Ottawa.

1st, Thos. Good, Richmond, "The Marquis," [1182], see above, (Clyde class), Ottawa.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, A. G. Smillie, Hensall, "Myrtle," dark bay; stripe on face; foaled May 18th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Golden Crown, (imp.) [326], (3658); dam, mare by Good Cheer, [1849], (1678), etc.
2nd, W. Milliken, Hagerman's Corners, "Blanche."
3rd, Geo. Davidson & Sons, "Lady McPhail," [1912]; light bay, stripe on face; four feet white; foaled June 29th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Macphail, (imp.), [368], (4567); dam, Scottish Lass, [4781, by Scotland's Isle, (imp.), [75], (1815), etc.

GELDING OR FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

London.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Blanche"; sire, Richmond, (imp) [338], (4666), etc.
2nd, J. F. Dale, Seaforth.
3rd, Heider and Parkin, Oxford Centre.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

Ottawa.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Blanche." See above, Toronto.
2nd, D. A. Cameron, Manotick.
3rd, D. Cummings, Russell.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, John Duff, Myrtle.
2nd, D. and O. Sorby, Guelph, "Venus;" sire, Queen's Own (imp.) [1708] (7176); dam, Evening Star (imp.) [994], by Morning Star (3017), etc.
3rd, Francis Coleman, Hills Green, "Morning Star"—446—; light bay, star on face; foaled May 10th, 1890; bred by Francis Coleman, Hills Green; sire, The Turk (imp.) [1948] (6354); dam, Depper (imp.) [27], by The Yeoman (2377), etc.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

London.

1st, D. & O. Sorby Guelph, "Venus." See above, Toronto.
2nd, Heider & Parkin, Oxford Centre.
3rd, J. F. Dale, Seaforth.

Ottawa.

1st, F. Richardson, Billings Bridge.
2nd, W. Allan, Hull, Que.
3rd, N. Boyd, Manotick.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

Toronto.

1st, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, "Lady Macneilage" [1911]; light bay, stripe on face; foaled June 12th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Macneilage (imp.) [1117] (2992); dam, Scottish Lass [478], by Scotland's Isle (imp.) [75] (1815), etc.
2nd, Isaac Devitt & Sons, Floradale, "Nellie Macclay;" sire, Macclay (imp.) [954] (7921); dam, Isabella, by Clyde Boy (imp.) [92], etc.
3rd, Geo. Taylor, Kippen, "Carthagenian," [1930]; bay, white face, hind legs white; foaled July 17th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Canny Scotchman (imp.) [1945] (6576); dam, Countess of Thornpark, by Stranraer (imp.) [162] (2441), etc.

London.

1st, E. W. & G. Charlton, Duncrief, "Lady Bell" [1940]; light bay, white face, off fore foot and hind legs white; foaled April 27th, 1891; bred by J. C. Bell, Brougham; sire, Macneilage (imp.) [1117] (2992); dam, Consecon Bell [1398], by Mount Annan (imp.) [471] (3851), etc.
2nd, Geo. Taylor, Kippen, "Carthagenian" [1930]. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, T. Irving, Montreal, "Darling;" sire, Sir Walter (imp.) [1131] (8272); dam, Nancy Lee [1140] 666, by Handsome Jock (imp.) [1280] 1027, etc.
2nd, T. Nixon, Manotick.

BROOD MARE WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, S. McArthur, Oro Station, "Silver Tail"—293—; light bay, ratch on face, hind legs white; foaled May 28th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Comyn Macgregor (imp.) [657], (3535); dam, Bess of Oro Station —287— by General Duke (imp.) [6] 1721 (1663), etc.
2nd, I. Devitt & Sons, Floradale, "Isabella;" sire, Clyde Boy (imp.) [92]; dam, Nellie of Guelph—40— by Ontario Chief (imp.) [155] 398 (1776), etc.
3rd, H. G. Boag, Queensville, "Bonnie B"—326—bay, white face, one hind foot white; foaled May, 1882; bred by James A. Boag, Queensville; sire, Sir James (imp.) [167]; dam, Bonnie, by Dundonald (imp.) [351] 384 (256), etc.

London.

1st, A. Hughes, Kerwood.
2nd, J. Brady, Glanworth.
3rd, J. F. Dale, Seaforth.

Ottawa.

1st, W. Allan, Hull, Que.
2nd, R. Bowden, Bearbrook, "Jean;" sire, Good Cheer (imp.) [1849] (1678); dam, mare by Golden Crown (imp.) [362] (3658), etc.
3rd, T. Irving, Montreal, "Nancy Lee" [1140] 666; dark bay, white on forehead, off hind foot white; foaled April 29th, 1881; bred by exhibitor; sire, Handsome Jock (imp.) [1280] 1027; dam, Rosa II. (imp.) [1139] 793 (551) by Albert (1385), etc.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, S. McArthur, Oro Station, "Bell of Oro Station;" sire, Montrave Chief (imp.) [537] (5222); dam, Silver Tail—293—by Comyn Macgregor (imp.) [657] (3535), etc.
2nd, H. G. Boag, Queensville, "Bright Stamp;" sire, Bright Smile (imp.) [753] (4268); dam, Bonnie B —326—by Sir James (imp.) [167], etc.
3rd, Mrs. Wm. Maw, Brooklin.

London.

1st, Jas. Brady, Glanworth.
2nd, Geo. Dale, Clinton.
3rd, A. Hughes, Kerwood.

Ottawa.

1st, W. Allan, Hull, Que.
2nd, T. Irving, Montreal —— sire, King of Kyeside (imp.) [1882] (8728); dam, Nancy Lee [1140] 666, by Handsome Jock (imp.) [1280] 1027, etc.

MARE WITH TWO OF HER PROGENY.

Toronto.

S. McArthur, Oro Station, "Silver Tail,"—293—See above, Toronto.

SPAN OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (Geldings or Mares).

Toronto.

1st, Jas McIntosh, Toronto, "Kate—Prince."
2nd, Fred C. Smith, New Hamburg, "Frank"—"Captain."
3rd, The Shedden Co (Ltd.), Toronto, "Belle"—"Donna."

Ottawa.

1st, The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.), Ottawa.
2nd, The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.), Ottawa.
3rd, The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.), Ottawa.

BEST MARE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

John Duff, Myrtle.

London.

Graham Bros., Claremont, "Blanche." See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

The McKay Milling Co. (Ltd.), Ottawa.

SPECIAL PRIZE, HEAVY DRAUGHT AND AGRICULTURAL TEAMS.

FOR THE BEST SPAN OF HEAVY DRAUGHT OR AGRICULTURAL HORSES (MARES OR GELDINGS) IN HARNESS.

Toronto.

1st, Robert Davies, Todmorden, "Barr Bell" (imp.) [1324] and "Nellie" (imp.) [1323]. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Breakey Bros, Newtonbrook, "Prince," "Charlie."
3rd, John Hewson & Sons, Grahamsville, "Bloss," "Floss."

SPECIAL CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE OFFERED BY THE CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

FOR THE BEST CANADIAN BRED STALLION, RECORDED IN THE CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA, CANADIAN BRED, AS DEFINED BY THE ASSOCIATION (NOT HAVING AN IMPORTED MARE ON THE SIDE OF THE DAMS).

London.

Thos. Robinson, Kintore.

SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES.

Imported or bred from Pure Imported Stock.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, Jos. Beck, Thorndale, "Enterprise" (1934); sire, Stormer (1628); dam, Bragg, etc.
2nd, J. H. Storey, Winchester, "Captain William" (1993).
3rd, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, "Vivacity" (2027); sire, Invader (1439); dam, Violet (2338), etc.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

London.

1st, Jos. Beck, Thorndale.
2nd, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

London.

1st, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD

London.

1st, Jos. Beck, Thorndale.

YEARLING COLT.

Toronto.

1st, Jos. Beck, Thorndale, "Ontario"; sire, Enterprise (1934); dam, Vanity, (1630); by Cupbearer 3rd (566), etc.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

London.

Jos Beck, Thorndale.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

Toronto.

1st, A & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, "Violet."

London.

1st, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale.

FOAL OF 1892.

Toronto.

1st, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, "Gold Maid."

London

1st, A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale.

BEST MARE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale, "Violet."

London.

A. & J. W. Salmon, Thorndale.

FRENCH DRAUGHT HORSES.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

J. M. & D. Parker, Stamford, "Sir Arthur," (imp.) 13975.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

J. M. & D. Parker, Stamford, "Sir Arthur," 13975.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Dobbie, Lachute, Que.
2nd, J. Ferguson, Admaston.
3rd, W. & R. Bell, Musgrove.

MARE, ANY AGE.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Ferguson, Admaston.
2nd, J. Ferguson, Admaston.
3rd, W. & R. Bell, Musgrove.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Firefly," (imp.)—6 -(1779), dark brown ; foaled May, 1885 ; bred by John Houldon, Lington, Malton, Yorkshire, Eng.; imported by R. Beith Co., Bowmanville ; sire, Fireaway, (249) ; dam, Nance (1291), by Pottinger, etc.

2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Jubilee Chief," (imp.) -1—(2122), dark brown, four white feet; foaled in 1887 ; bred by Wm. Martin, Scoreby, Grange Gate, Helmsley, York, Eng. ; imported Feb., 1890, by Robt. Kerr, Reaburn, Man.; sire, Pilot (1323) ; dam, Queen of the Forest (267), by Fireaway (249).

3rd, Graham Bros., Claremont "Seagull," (imp.) -8 (2261), dark chestnut ; foaled in 1887 ; bred by John T. Robinson, Bridlington, Yorkshire, Eng.; imported in 1890 by exhibitors ; sire, Danegelt (174) ; dam, Lady Lucy (1646), by Knapp (399), etc.

Stallion, 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Maxwell," (imp.) -11—(3143), brown ; foaled in 1889 ; bred by Wm. Wright, Everingham, Yorkshire, Eng.; imported in Nov., 1891, by exhibitors ; sire, Prince Alfred (1325) ; dam, Topsy (Vol. 9), by Royal Charley 2nd (1341), etc.

Stallion, 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Danesfort," (imp.) -12—(3535), chestnut ; foaled in 1890 ; bred by Bowser Binnington, Warter Wold, Pocklington, York, Eng.; imported in 1891 by exhibitors ; sire, Danegelt (174) ; dam, Primula (4580), by Lord Derby 2nd (417), etc.

2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Ottawa," (imp.)—2—, chestnut ; foaled in 1890 ; bred by Wm. Martin, Scoreby Grange, York, Eng.; imported in dam, February, 1890, by Robt. Kerr, Reaburn, Man.; sire, Lord Derwent 2nd (1034) ; dam, May Flower, (imp.) -2—(767), by Highflyer (1648), etc.

3rd, Irving & Brown, Winchester, "Kilnwick Fireaway," (imp.) -5 -(3698), bay, off hind foot partly white ; foaled July 2nd, 1890 ; bred by John T. Elgey, Kilnwick, Pocklington, York, Eng ; imported July, 1892, by Thomas Irving, Winchester ; sire, Lord Swanland (1834) ; dam, Trip, by Trip-Aaway (2296), etc.

Yearling Colt, Entire.

Toronto.

1st, G. H. Hastings, Deer Park, "Lord Bardolph's Colt."

Stallion, any Age.

Toronto.

Graham Bros., Claremont, "Firefly," (imp.)—6—(1779). See above, Toronto.

London.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Firefly," (imp.) -6—(1779). See above, Toronto.

2nd, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Seagull," (imp.) -8—(2261). See above, Toronto.

3rd, O'Neil & Co., London, "Sir Garnet III," (imp.) -10 -(3274), brown, small star in face; foaled in 1887 ; bred by W. J. Stone, Elmham, Norfolk, Eng.; imported Sept., 1890, by Jos. Beck, Thorndale ; sire, Guardsman, (1492) ; dam mare by Robin Hood (676), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Firefly," (imp.)—6—(1779). See above, Toronto.

2nd, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Seagull," (imp.)—8—(2261). See above, Toronto.

3rd, D. McPhail, Vernon.

Filly, 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Charwoman," (imp.) —9 -(2625), bay ; foaled in 1889 ; bred by W, Clarkson, North Newbold, Eng.; imported by exhibitors ; sire, Matchless of Londesboro' (1517) ; dam. Fan of Achilles (2).

2nd, Graham Bros., Claremont, ["Comet," (imp.)—7 -(2636)], chestnut, stripe on face, foaled in 1889. Bred by D. Maitland, Compstone, Eng.; imported in 1891 by exhibitors ; sire, Dorrington 2nd (956) ; dam [Cigarette (210), F. S.]

Filly, 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Winnifred," (imp. in dam),—6—, dark bay ; foaled May, 1890 ; bred by Robt. Atkinson, Newton-on-Derwent, York, Eng.; imported in dam in 1890, by Robt. Kerr, Reaburn, Man.; sire, Wildfire (1224) ; dam, Lizette, (imp.)—1—(2259), by Anconeus (887), etc.

2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Lady Aberdeen," (imp. in dam) -5—, brown; foaled May, 1890 ; bred by Wm. Martin, Scoreby Grange, York, Eng.; imported in dam 1890, by Robt. Kerr, Reaburn, Man.; sire, Lord Derwent 2nd (1034) ; dam, Florence, (imp.) -3—(661), by Randolph (1123), etc.

3rd, Geo. H. Hastings, Deer Park.

Brood Mare with Foal of Same Breed by Her Side.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Princess Dagmar" (imp.) —10— (4590); bay; foaled in 1888; bred by J. Richardson, Hayton, York, Eng.; imported by exhibitors; sire, Dargelt (174); dam, Dapper (2006), by Bounding Willow (95), etc.
2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Mona's Queen" (imp.) —4—; chestnut, star on face, fore feet and nigh hind foot white; foaled in 1889; bred by Wm. Martin, Scoreby Grange Gate, Helmsley, York, Eng.; imported by exhibitors February, 1890; sire, Dictator (1471); dam, Mayflower (imp.) —2— (767), by Highflyer (1648).
3rd, Geo. H. Hastings, Deer Park, "Sally."

Foal of 1892.

Toronto.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, "Cherry Ripe" —8—; bay, star on face, black points; foaled May, 1892; bred by exhibitors; sire, Seagull (imp.) —8— (2261); dam [Dandy —1— F. S.]
2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "South Park Gem" —3—; dark bay, star on face, four white feet; foaled June, 1892; bred by exhibitors; sire, Jubilee Chief (imp.) —1— (2122); dam, Mona's Queen (imp.) —4— by Dictator (1417), etc.
3rd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Royal Dane" (imp. in dam) —11—; bay, star on face, fore feet white; foaled May 21st, 1892; bred by J. Richardson, Hayton, Yorkshire, Eng.; imported in dam by exhibitors; sire, Cannyman (2882); dam, Princess Dagmar (imp.) —10— (4590), by Dargell (174), etc.

Pair of Matched Horses, High-Steppers (Mares or Geldings), not less than 15 Hands and not more than 15¾ Hands.

Toronto.

1st, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
2nd, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph.
3rd, Geo. Pollard, Orono, "Rock," "Captain."

Single Horse, High Stepper (Mare or Gelding) not less than 15 Hands and not more than 15¾ Hands.

Toronto.

1st, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
2nd, W. D. Grand, Toronto.
3rd, Grenside & McGibbon, Guelph.

Mare, any Age.

Toronto.

Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Princess Dagmar" (imp.) —10— (4590). See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

Graham Bros., Claremont, ["Comet" (imp.) —7— (2636)]. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

Graham Bros., Claremont, ["Comet" (imp.) —7— (2636)]. See above, Toronto.

Special Championship Prize for Hackneys (Presented by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society). Best Hackney Stallion, any Age, Recorded in the Canadian Hackney Stud Book.

Toronto.

Graham Bros., Claremont, "Firefly" (imp.) —6— (1779). See above, Toronto.

Hackney Stallion and 3 of His Progeny.

Toronto.

Graham Bros., Claremont, "Seagull" (imp.) —8— (2261). See above, Toronto.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, "Tofthillis" (imp.) =11113 – (56656); red; calved April 25th, 1887; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported in 1888 by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill; got by Gravesend (46461); dam Clarinda, by Golden Prince (38363), etc.
2nd, Wm Shier, Sunderland, "Hopeful" (imp. =15278= (55903); red; calved February 22nd, 1887; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland; imported by Messrs. Russell & Isaac, Richmond Hill; got by Gravesend (46461); dam, Rose of Kinellar, by Gladstone (43286), etc.
3rd, John Mitchell, Waterdown, "Duke of Waterdown" =10625=; red; calved March 8th, 1888; bred by exhibitor; got by Perfection =5625=; dam, Pet of Waterdown, 12747, by Flamboro' Mazurka =4866=, etc.

Bull 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, James Currie, Everton, "War Eagle" =13015=; red; calved June 27th, 1889; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Warfare (imp.) =3452= (56712); dam, Daisy's Star =11479=, by Duke of Lavender (imp.) =1243= (51135), etc.
2nd, James Leask, Greenbank, "Roan Duke 29th" =15039=; red and little white; calved March 29th, 1889; bred by Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford; got by Ingram =14272=; dam, Roan Duchess of Oxford =7695=, by Fifth Lord Oxford =3457= (31738), etc.
3rd, James Oke & Sons, Alvinston, "Ironclad" =13347=; red and little white; calved January 20th, 1889; bred by James Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; got by Eclipse (imp.) =1251= (49526); dam, Mary Ann of Lancaster Twelfth (imp.) =5171=, by Victory (48871), etc.

Bull, 3 Years Old and Upwards.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Currie, Everton, "War Eagle" =13015=. See above, Toronto.
2nd, James Oke & Sons, Alvinston "Ironclad" =13347=. See above, Toronto.
3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

Bull, 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, "Greenhouse Chief" =14723=; red roan; calved June 4th, 1890; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Indian Chief (imp.) =11108= (57485); dam, Daisy's Star =11479= by Duke of Lavender (imp.) =1243= (51135), etc.
2nd, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, "Mina Chief" =13670=; red; calved Dec. 7th, 1889; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Indian Chief (imp.) =11108= (57485); dam, Mina Lavender =10073=, by Duke of Lavender (imp.) =1243= (57135), etc.
3rd, D. McPhadden, Cresswell, "Victor of Pickering" =11520=; red and white; calved Jan. 20th, 1890; bred by John M. Bell, Atha; got by Mexico (imp.) =4114= (54721); dam, Mary Gray =13830=, by King of Moreton =1948=, etc.

London.

1st, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, "Mina Chief" =13670=. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, "British Chief =11243=; dark roan; calved June 4th, 1890; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Indian Chief (imp.) =11108= (57485); dam, Daisy's Star =11479=, by Duke of Lavender (imp.) =1243= (51135), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, "Greenhouse Chief" =14723=. See above, Toronto.
2nd, J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que., "Rifleman" =15814=; red; calved Dec. 31st, 1889; bred by David Burns, Brooklin; got by Grandeur (imp. in dam) =15277=; dam, Rose Cruickshank =16200=, by Sergeant at Arms (imp.) =6433= (53648), etc.
3rd, D. McPhail, Vernon.

Bull, 1 Year Old.

Toronto.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Prince Royal" =14836=; red and white; calved Sept. 27th, 1890; bred by exhibitors; got by Windsor (imp.) =6456= (56771); dam, Roan Princess (imp.) =11075=, by Star of the West (48789), etc.
2nd, D. D. Wilson, Seaforth, "Defiance" (imp.) =15275=; roan; calved Nov. 14th, 1890; bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeen, Scotland, imported Oct. 13th, 1891, by exhibitor; got by Gravesend (46461); dam, Day Dawn, by Vermont (47196), etc.
3rd, D. D. Wilson, Seaforth, "Prime Minister" (imp.) =15280=; red; calved Feb. 10th, 1891; bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeen, Scotland; imported Oct. 13th, 1891, by exhibitor; got by Chesterfield (57049); dam, Princess Lovely, by Field Marshall (47870), etc.

London.

1st, Jas. Snell, Clinton, "Conqueror" =16478=; dark roan; calved January 4th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; got by Vice-Consul =8061=; dam, Irene XIII =14271=, by Captain Merlin =2923=, etc.
2nd, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Nonsuch" =15290=; roan; calved Dec. 10th, 1890; bred by exhibitor; got by Riverside Hero =12013=; dam, Jane Grey =9327=, by Prince of Strathallan =3727, etc.
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Norseman" =16397=; red; calved Sept. 11th, 1891; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Indian Chief (imp.) =11108= (57485); dam, Nonpareil of Lenton =15809=, by Baron Lenton (imp.) =1222= (49081), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Prince Royal" =14836=. See above, Toronto.
2nd, J. Currie, Everton.
3rd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Olive Branch"; bred by J. Isaac, Markham; sire, Stanley *alias* Oliver Mowat =7949=; dam, Mina of Aberdeen, imp. =11053=, by Gladstone (43286), etc.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Lord Stanley"; bred by exhibitors; got by Stanley, *alias* Oliver Mowat =7949=; dam, Roan Princess (imp.) =11075=, by Star of the West (48789), etc.
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Norseman" =16397=; red; calved Sept. 11th, 1891; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Indian Chief (imp.) =11108= (57485); dam, Nonpareil of Lenton =15809=, by Baron Lenton (imp.) =2322= (49081), etc.
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Valasco Nineteenth" =16587=; roan; calved Dec. 16th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; got by Nonpareil Chief =13669=; dam, Vacuna 13th =14738=, by Prince Albert =3669=, etc.
4th, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Crown Jewel Tenth" =16609=; red; calved Oct. 28th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; got by Nonpareil Chief =13669=; dam, 3rd Lenore of Elmdale =12212=, by Prince Albert =3969=, etc.
5th, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Topsman"; bred by exhibitors; got by Stanley *alias* Oliver Mowat =7949=; dam, Nonpareil Victoria =17139=, by Vice-Consul (imp.) =4132= (60112), etc.

London.

1st, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Valasco 19th" =16587=. See above, Toronto.
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Crown Jewel 10th" =16609=. See above, Toronto.
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Brideman 17th" =16606=; white; calved Oct. 2nd, 1891; bred by exhibitors; got by Nonpareil Chief =13669=; dam, 18th Maid of Sylvan = =, by Warrior (imp.) =4133= (55173), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Lord Stanley." See above, Toronto.
2nd, J. Currie, Everton.
3rd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Topsman." See above, Toronto.

BULL, OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, "Greenhouse Chief =14723=. See above, Toronto.

London.

Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, "Mina Chief" =13670=. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Lord Stanley." See above, Toronto.

COW, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, H. & W. Smith, Hay, "Village Lily" =15641=; white; calved January 29th, 1888; bred by exhibitors; sire, Prince Albert =3669=; dam, Village Blossom, (imp.) =2277=, by Ben Wyvis (30528), etc.
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Isabella 9th =11883=; red; calved July 16th, 1884; bred by exhibitors; got by Royal Magister (imp.) =2735=, (455388); dam, Isabella 4th =3210=, by High Sheriff 2nd =702=, etc.
3rd, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, "Moss Rose of Strathmore.

London.

1st, James Snell, Clinton, "Daisy II" =16325=; roan; calved March 18th, 1888; bred by H. Snell & Sons, Clinton; got by Vice-Consul =8071=; dam, Daisy =8788=, by Captain Merlin =2923=, etc.
2nd, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Matilda 8th" =17179=; red; calved March 20th, 1888; bred by J. S. & P. C. Cameron, Brucefield; got by 2nd Duke of Riverside =5922=; dam, Matilda 4th =12458=, by Prince of Orange =2268=, etc.
3rd, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Barmpton's Kinellar" =13922=; roan; calved August 24th, 1885; bred by Benj. Hoggarth, Cromarty, Ont.; got by Golden Prince =3255=; dam, Barmpton Queen =2397, by Royal Barmpton (imp.) =217= (45503), etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Medora Tenth" =18150=; red; calved July 10th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; got by Mariner (imp.) =2720=; dam, Medora 9th =10054=, by Lord Ythan (imp.) =1272=, (48263), etc.
2nd, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Bracelet Fifth" =18147=; red; calved Jan. 2nd, 1889; bred by exhibitor; got by Mariner (imp.) =2720=; dam, Bracelet 2nd (imp.) =2115=, by Chevalier (41228), etc.
3rd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Nonpareil's Victoria" =17139=; red; calved, Sept. 7th, 1888; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Vice-Consul =4142=; dam, Nonpareil of Kinnellar (imp.) =8314=, etc.

London.

1st, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Medora 10th" =18150=. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Bracelet 5th" =18147=. See above, Toronto.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Ottawa.

1st, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Isabella 9th" =11883=. See above, Toronto.
3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Bracelet Sixth" =18148=; white; calved January 1st 1890; bred by exhibitor; got by Clear the Way =9922=; dam, Bracelet 2nd, (imp.) =2115=, by Chevalier (41223), etc.
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Queen Mary" =; dark roan; calved October 20th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Stanley =7949=; dam, Roan Princess (imp.) =11075=, by Star of the West (48789), etc.
3rd, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, "Wilton o Halton II."

London.

1st, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Jane Gray 2nd" =18149=; roan; calved November 10th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; got by Mariner (imp.) =2720=; dam, Jane Gray =9327=, by Prince of Strathallan =3727=, etc.
2nd, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Bracelet 6th" =18148=. See above, Toronto.
3rd, James Snell, Clinton, "Red Rose of Clinton" =20815=; red; calved March 30th, 1890; bred by exhibitor; got by Vice-Consul =8061=; dam, Lady Jane =6652=, by Prince of Seaham =2274=, etc.

Ottawa.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Queen Mary" = =. See above, Toronto.
2nd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.
3rd, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Centennial Isabella" = : roan; calved September 20th, 1890; bred by exhibitor; got by Stanley, *alias* Mowat =7949=, dam, Isabella 8th =11882=, by Prince Royal =2286=, etc.
2nd, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, "Nonpareil's Prize" =18810=; white; calved January 16th, 1891; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Indian Chief (imp.) =11108= (57485); dam, Nonpareil of Kenellar (imp.) =8314=, by Luminary (34715), etc.
3rd, H. & W. D. Smith, Hay, "Fragrance" = =; white; calved November 17th, 1890; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince Albert =3669=; dam, Felspar =15638=, by Vocalist =9520=, etc.

London.

1st, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan and Delaware, "Strathallan of Kent" = =; roan; calved January 3rd, 1890; bred by C. M. Simmons, Ivan; got by Sir Christopher =3877=; dam, Tupper's Anne = = by Tupper =8040=, etc.
2nd, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Bracelet 7th" = =; red and little white; calved Jan. 2nd, 1891; bred by exhibitor; got by Grey Mariner =12012=; dam, Bracelet 2nd, (imp.) =2115=, by Chevalier (41223) etc.
3rd, T. Douglas & Son, Strathroy.

Ottawa.

1st, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.
2nd, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, "Nonpareil's Prize" =18810=. See above, Toronto.
3rd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Centennial Isabella 25th" = =. See above, Toronto.

HEIFER CALF UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, H. & W. D. Smith, Hay, "Vanity" ; roan ; calved September 25th, 1891 ; bred by exhibitors ; got by Village Hero =14342= ; dam, Vesta II =16864=, by Prince Albert =3669=, etc.
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Second Leonora of Sylvan" ; roan ; calved October 29th, 1891; bred by exhibitors ; got by Nonpareil Chief =13669= ; dam, Leonora of Elmdale 4th =12213=, by Prince Albert =3669=, etc.
3rd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Centennial Isabella 27th" ; bred by exhibitors ; got by Stanley, *alias* Oliver Mowat =7949= ; dam, Isabella 22nd =16778=, by Killerby (imp.) =6377= (55951) etc.
4th, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Twenty-first Maid of Sylvan" ; white ; calved October 28th, 1891, bred by exhibitors ; got by Nonpareil Chief =13669= ; dam, Fifteenth Maid of Sylvan =15320= by Warrior (imp.) =4133=, etc.
5th, E. Gaunt & Son, St. Helens, "Cyrene" = ; light roan ; calved Nov. 22nd, 1891 ; bred by exhibitors ; got by Lord Lovell, =2030= ; dam, Alberta=14661=, by Prince Albert =3669=, etc.

London.

1st, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Second Leonora of Sylvan" = =. See above, Toronto.
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Twenty-First Maid of Sylvan" = =See above, Toronto.
3rd, J. Morgan & Son, Kerwood.

Ottawa.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Centennial Isabella 27th" = =. See above, Toronto.
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, "Rose of Autumn XI" ; bred by exhibitors ; got by Stanley, *alias* Oliver Mowat =7949= ; dam, Rose of Autumn IX =16059=, by Prince =3666=, etc.
3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

FOUR CALVES, 1 YEAR OLD, BRED AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill.
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan.
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan.

London.

1st, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan.
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan.

HERD, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, OVER 1 YEAR OLD, AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill.
2nd, W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle.
3rd, Thos. Russell, Exeter.

London.

1st, Thos. Russell, Exeter.
2nd, Jas. Snell, Clinton.

Ottawa.

1st, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.
2nd, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill "Centennial Isabella 25th" = =. See above, Toront

FOR A COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER, WHICH MAKES THE MOST BUTTER IN A 2 DAYS' TEST ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Toronto.

1st, Thos. Russell, Exeter, "Matilda 8th" =17179= ; red ; calved March 20th, 1888 ; bred by J. S. & P. C. Cameron, Brucefield ; got by Second Duke of Riverside =6922= ; dam, Matilda 4th =12454=, by Prince of Orange =2268=, etc.
2nd, Wm. Redmond, Millbrook.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 Years old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Young Tushingham 2nd," 32398; calved March 26th, 1887; bred by J. W. M. Vernon, Waterville; sire, Tushingham, 19450; dam, Formosa 17th, 19465, by Bradwardine, 5246, etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Commodore" [402]; calved March 11th, 1887; bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; sire, Cassio (imp.) [418] 11353, (6849); dam, Constance, 11357, by Pirate 7161, etc.
3rd, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

London.

1st, H. Adams, Embro.

Ottawa.

1st, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Young Tushingham 2nd," 32398. See above, Toronto.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Commodore" [402]. See above, Toronto.

Bull, 2 Years old.

Toronto.

1st, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Otto Wilton": sire, Ottoman (imp.) [426] 29783, (10364); dam, Jessando, 30311, by Marshall Grove, 16944, etc.
2nd, F. W. Stone, Guelph.
3rd, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

London.

1st, J. Baker, Littlewood.

Bull, 1 Year Old.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Baron Broady,"; sire, Wilton Hillhurst [427] 36125; dam, Miss Broady, (imp.) 23825; by Downton Grand Duke, 4182 (5878), etc.
2nd, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Micmac," 46241; calved Jan. 4th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Sir Hector, 29623; dam, Miss Tulip, 29628, by Auctioneer, 9572, etc.
3rd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Pinkham of Ingleside;" sire, Tushingham, 25387; dam, Pink 4th, 32397, by Lord Tushingham, 19456, etc.

Ottawa.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Baron Broady." See above, Toronto.
2nd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Pinkham of Ingleside." See above, Toronto.

Bull Calf, Under 1 Year.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Playfair;" sire, Wilton Hillhurst [427], 36125; dam, Play (imp.) 22550, by Velocipede, 22551 (6241), etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Prodigal;" sire, Commodore [402], 32943; dam, Prairie Rose, 17331, by Corporal, 4175, etc.
3rd, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Frederick."

London.

1st, J. Baker, Littlewood.
2nd, H. Adams, Embro.

Ottawa.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Playfair." See above, Toronto.
2nd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Prodigal." See above, Toronto.

Bull, Any Age.

Toronto.

H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Young Tushingham II," 32398. See above, Toronto.

London.

H. Adams, Embro.

Ottawa.

H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Young Tushingham II." See above, Toronto.

COW, 4 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Lily Wilton," 36318; calved Feb. 13th, 1888; bred by exhibitors; sire, Conqueror 2nd, 19425; dam, Lily 6th, 23833, by Delight, 23834, etc.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Lily Sixth" (imp.) 23833; calved April 6th, 1883; bred by A. Partridge, Discoyd, Eng.; sire, Delight, 23834; dam, Lily 2nd (21172), by Latitude, 21176, etc.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Miss Broady" (imp.) 23852; calved May 16th, 1882; bred by A. R. Broughton, Knight Downton Castle, Eng.; sire, Downton Grand Duke (4182); dam, Broady 9th (23823), by Alphonso (9961), etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Barbara Second," 36308; calved September, 22nd, 1888; bred by exhibitor sire, Earl Downton, 12797; dam, Brady 9th, 23846, by Formosa Boy 5th, 14035, etc.
2nd, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Coretta."
3rd, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Pretty Maid."

COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

London.

1st, H. Adams, Embro.
2nd, J. Baker, Littlewood.
3rd, J. Baker, Littlewood.

Ottawa.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Barbara Third."
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Miss Broady Fourth."
3rd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Lady Tushingham Third," 44697; calved July 2nd, 1889; bred by J. M. W. Vernon, Waterville, Ont.; sire, Tushingham, 25387; dam, Lady Laura, 19472, by Barn Galliver, 14126, etc.

London.

1st, J. Baker, Littlewood.
2nd, H. Adams, Embro.
3rd, H. Adams, Embro.

Ottawa.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Barbara Third." See above, Toronto.
2nd, H. Smith, Compton, Que., "Lady Tushingham III," 44697. See above, Toronto.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston. "Miss Broady Fourth." See above, Toronto.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Playful Second"; sire, Wilton Hillhurst [427], 36125; dam, Playful (imp.) [241], 22550, by Vilocipede (6241), etc.
2nd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Spot Third," 48222; sire, Anxiety 4th, 2947; dam, Silvia, (imp.) 8649, by Corsair, 4581 (5261), etc.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Lady Fenn Fifth"; sire, Wilton Hillhurst [427], 36125; dam, Lady Fenn (imp.) 23250, by Downton Boy, 4434 (5877), etc.

London.

1st, J. Baker, Littlewood.
2nd, H. Adams, Embro.

Ottawa.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Playful Second." See above, Toronto.
2nd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Spot Third," 48222. See above, Toronto.
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Lady Fenn." See above, Toronto.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Beauty Lotus"; sire, Commodore [402], 32943; dam, Beauty Lass, (imp.) 22354, by Coxall, 21947 (6882), etc.
2nd, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Lorna."
3rd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Cherry Twenty-fifth," 48212; sire, Anxiety 4th, 2947; dam, Silvia (imp.) 8649, by Corsair, 4581 (5271), etc.

London.

1st, H. Adams, Embro.
2nd, J. Baker, Littlewood.
3rd, H. Adams, Embro.

Ottawa.

1st, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., "Cherry Twenty-fifth," 48212. See above, Toronto.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Beauty Lotus." See above, Toronto.
3rd, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.

HERD CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES OVER 1 YEAR OLD, OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston.
3rd, H. D. Smith, Compton.

Ottawa.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston.

COW, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Lily Wilton," 36818. (See above, Toronto.)

London.

H. Adams, Embro.

POLLED ANGUS.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

R. Craik, M.D., Box 34, Lachine, Que., "Emlyn," 13211 (6005); sire, Royal George, 4992; dam, Edith of Ballendallock (imp.) 543.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville, "Lord Forest," 13152; sire, Lord Advocate, 6954; dam, Lady Ida Forbes, 6919.

London.

1st, Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville, "Lord Forest." See above, Toronto.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Queen's Advocate," 14787; sire, Lord Advocate, 6954; dam, Queen Mary of Alque 4th, 2272.
2nd, Dawes & Co., Hillhurst Que., "Siwash," 13851.
3rd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Prince of Hillhurst," 14787; sire, Lord Advocate, 6954; dam, Pride of Hillhurst, 9398.

London.

1st, Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville.
2nd, Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

Ottawa.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Queen's Advocate," 14789. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Prince of Hillhurst," 14787. See above, Toronto.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Rupert of Hillhurst"; sire, Lord Hillhurst, 3990; dam, Ruty 4th of Powis, 3941, etc.
2nd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Prospero of Hillhurst"; sire, Lord Advocate, 6954; dam, Prosperity, 9388, etc.
3rd, R. Craik, M.D., Montreal, "Royal Blackbird," 16556; sire, Emperor of Guisachaie, 16553, 6006; dam, Black Jade, 15038, 15188.

London.

Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

R. Craik, M.D., Montreal, "Emlyn," 13211 (6005). See above, Toronto.

London.

Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

Ottawa.

Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que.

COW, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "British Bird," 6942; sire, Paris 3rd, 1163; dam, British Queen.
2nd, Dawes & Co, Lachine, "Bonny Bell," 4129.
3rd, R. Craik, M.D., box 34, Lachine, Que., "Fanny of Ardgown," 6512; sire, Prince Leopold of Kinochty, 3973, 2297; dam, Favorite 11th, 4094, 4337.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, R. Craik, M.D., Box 34, Lachine, Que., "Black Jade" (15088), 15188.
2nd, William Stewart & Son, Lucasville, "Topsy of Keillor" 152; sire, Bannerette, 3691; dam, Fibby 5th of Tilly Brake, 17241.

COW, 2 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

London.

1st, William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.
2nd, William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.
3rd, William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

Ottawa.

1st, Hillhurst, Que., Hillhurst Farm.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, R. Craik, M.D., Lachine, Que., "Fay," 12904.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Lady Frances Forbes," 14783.
2nd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Ruby Third of Hillhurst," 14506.
3rd, R. Craik, M.D., Lachine, Que., "Pride of the Owner," 13506.

London.

1st, William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

Ottawa.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que.
2nd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Jeanette of Hillhurst" (vol. 5).
2nd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Eronna Second of Hillhurst."
3rd, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Patricenne," 15997.

London.

1st, William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

Ottawa.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Jeanette of Hillhurst" (vol. 5). See above, Toronto.
2nd, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., "Eronna Second of Hillhurst." See above, Toronto.

HEAD CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, OVER 1 YEAR OLD AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que.
2nd, R. Craik, M.D., Lachine, Que.
3rd, William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

London.

William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

Ottawa.

Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Hillhurst Farm, "British Bird," 6942. See above, Toronto.

London.

William Stewart & Son, Lucasville.

GALLOWAYS.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Count Palatine," 4508.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Norfolk," 6764.
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Canadian Borderer," 5945.

London.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.
3rd, J. A. Nilson, Lyn.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Alex. Alexander, Garrytown, "Guy of Claverhouse," 6638; sire, Claverhouse, 4614 (425); dam, Countess of Glencairn (9501).
2nd, D McCrae, Guelph, "Laird Logan," 8801; sire, Chester, 4472; dam, Fanny, 10084, etc.

London.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph, "MacMahon."
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "MacArthur."
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "MacCartney."

London.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

London.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, J. A. Nilson, Lyn.
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

BULL OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

D. McCrae, Guelph, "Count Palatine" (imp.) 5883 (4508).

London.

D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

D. McCrae, Guelph.

COW, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Good Girl of Garleston," 7431.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Lady Monk II." 9492.
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Netty of Chapellhill," 8840.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Rance Ninth," 5937.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Lady Stanley," A. 6771.
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Maid Marion," A. 6773.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

London.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.
3rd, J. A. Nilson, Lyn.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Kilolo Duchess," 8509.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Semiramis," A. 8508.
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Hannah C.," of Guelph, 6775.

London.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.
3rd, J. A. Nilson, Lyn.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Queenie Fad," 8514.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Clematis," 8516.
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Helenogg," 8511.

London.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, J. A. Nilson, Lyn.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Lucy Monk."
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Clutha."
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph, "Maid Marian B."

London.

1st, D. McCrae. Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph,
2nd, J. A. Nilson, Lyn.

HERD CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, OVER 1 YEAR OLD AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.
3rd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

London.

D. McCrae, Guelph.

Ottawa.

D. McCrae, Guelph.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

D. McCrae, Guelph, "Good Girl of Garleton," 7431. See above, Toronto.

London.

D. McCrae, Guelph.

DEVONS.

Bull, 3 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Captain" [984]; calved March 10th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lansdowne [933]; dam, Lady Creamer [929], by Marquis 2nd [871], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Captain" [984]. See above, Toronto.

Bull, 2 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Billy" [998]; calved Feb. 20th, 1891; bred by W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; sire, Hero [982]; dam, Lady Creamer [929], by Marquis 2nd [871], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Billy" [998]. See above, Toronto.

Bull, 1 Year Old.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Abe" [999]; calved April 24th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Young Ensign [925]; dam, Dido [951], by Victor [884], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Abe" [999]. See above, Toronto.

Bull Calf, Under 1 Year.

Toronto.

1st, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Prince;" sire, Young Ensign [925]; dam, Gem [986], by Lord Lansdowne [933], etc.
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Canadian Boy;" sire, Young Ensign [925]; dam, Francis [962], by Lord Lansdowne [933], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Prince." See above, Toronto.
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Canadian Boy." See above, Toronto.

Bull of Any Age.

Toronto.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Captain" [984]. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Captain" [984]. See above, Toronto.

Cow, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Dido" [951]; calved May 20th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Victor [884]; dam, Beauty [800], by Kempenfeldt [719], etc.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Frances" [962]; calved March 10th, 1888; bred by W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; sire, Lord Lansdowne [933]; dam, Red Rose [890], by Professor [847], etc.

Cow, 3 Years Old and Upwards.

Ottawa.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Dido" [951]. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Frances" [962]. See above, Toronto.
3rd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Gem" [986]. See below, Toronto.

Cow, 3 Years Old.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Gem" [986]; calved Jan. 15th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Lansdowne [933]; dam, Charlotte [954], by Curly Tom [886], etc.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Fanny" [985]; calved May 20th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Lansdowne [933]; dam, Rose [953], by Sir John A. [852], etc.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Beauty," O. E. F.; sire, Duke [947]; dam, Beauty [869], by Kempenfeldt [719], etc.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Tulip" [1015]; calved June 4th, 1890; bred by W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; sire, Duke [947]; dam, Dido [951], by Victor [884], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Beauty," O. E. F. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Tulip" [1015]. See above, Toronto.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Ruby" [1018]; calved March 16th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Young Ensign [925]; dam, Lady Graceful [946], by Rose's Duke (imp.) [929], etc.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Maude" [1017]; calved May 14th, 1891; bred by W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; sire, Young Ensign [925]; dam, Rose [953], by John A. [852], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Ruby" [1018]. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills, "Maude" [1017]. See above, Toronto.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Fanny II"; sire, Young Ensign [925]; dam, Fanny [985], by Lord Lansdowne [933], etc.

Ottawa.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Fanny II". See above, Toronto.

HERD CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER [illegible].

Toronto.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills.
2nd, Ralph Rudd, Eden Mills.

Ottawa.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, "Dido" [951]. See above, Toronto.

AYRSHIRES.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Royal Chief" (imp.) —75—; white and brown; calved April, 1887; imported in 1889; bred by Arch. Mair, Crofthead, Tarbolton, Scotland; sire, Douglas of Crofthead (1337); dam, Marion of Crofthead (1887), by Boulder of Crofthead (1315).
2nd, T. Guy, Oshawa, "Baron of Parkhill" —977—; dark red and white; calved Aug. 16th, 1889; bred by James Drummond, Petite Côte, Montreal, Que.; sire, Rob Roy —876—; dam, Lillie of Hardiston (imp.) —1642—, etc.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Buford" —588—; red and white; calved Jan. 13th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford —360—; dam, Gurta IX —849—, by Stonecalsay III —431—, etc.

London.

1st, W. Stewart, jr., Meaux, "White Prince II." (imp.) —808—; white with brown; spots; calved April 22nd, 1889; bred by John Caldwell, Dundonald, Scotland; sire, White Prince (1364); dam, Red Rose (imp.) —1207— (5510), by The Lad o' Kyle (999), etc.
2nd, Nichol Bros., Plattsville, "Cicero" —1159—; red and white; calved Sept. 15th, 1888; bred by A. Gerraud, Hamilton; sire, Cleveland —297—; dam, Music II —425—, by Mars III of Winchester —296—, etc.

Ottawa.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Royal Chief" (imp.) —75—. See above, Toronto.
2nd, R. Robertson, Howick, Que., "Jerry"; calved in 1887; bred by Thos. Cairns, Elgin, Que.; sire, Captain; dam, Princess Louise II of J. T., etc.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Burford" —588—. See above, Toronto.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. McCormick, Rockton, "Sir Laughlin" —1156—; red and white; calved March 3rd, 1890; bred by David Nicol, Cataraqui; sire, Norseman —478—; dam, Silvia —856—, by Stonewall —151—, etc.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Hamilton Chief" —875—; red and white; calved April 18th, 1890; bred by David Morton & Sons, Hamilton; sire, Royal Chief (imp.) —75—; dam, Judy (imp.) —1206—, by Red Prince (1000), etc.
3rd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, "Jock of Meadowside" —713—; red and white; calved Feb. 18th, 1890; bred by Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; sire, Jock —344—; dam, Bonny Lass —670—, by Carrick Lad, —176—, etc.

London.

1st, J. McCormick, Rockton, "Sir Laughlin" —1156—. See above, Toronto.
2nd, M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's, "Jock of Meadowside" —713—. See above, Toronto.
3rd, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Dainty Davy" —901—; white and red; calved May 3rd, 1890; bred by D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton; sire, Royal Chief (imp.) —75—; dam, Primrose (imp.) —1205—, by Prince Charlie of Dunlop (959), etc.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Drummond, Petite Côte, Que., "Victor of Park Hill."
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Hamilton Chief" —875—. See above, Toronto.
3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills, Que., "Cyclone" (imp. in dam) —813—; white and little red; calved May 15th, 1890; bred by A. Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; calved the property of exhibitors; sire, Justice of Barcheskie (5332); dam, Lindsay V of Barcheskie, (imp.) —1646— (5536), by Knowsley (325), etc.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Thos. Guy, Oshawa, "Defender" —1312—; white and red; calved Sept. 20th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Baron of Park Hill —878—; dam, Violet —763—, by William Wallace —130—, etc
2nd, Wm. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Farmer Boy" —1308—; white and little red; calved Aug. 3rd, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, White Prince II (imp.) —808—; dam, Mayflower —1098—, by Wellington, *alias* Gladstone —330—, etc.
3rd, Jas. McCormick, Rockton, "Gladstone"; white and red; calved June 13th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Campbell II. —917—; dam, Primrose 5th —421—, by Hero of Rockton —220—, etc.

London.

1st, Nicol Bros., Plattsville, "Jack the Ripper" —1358—; red and white; foaled June 23rd, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Cicero —1159—; dam, Daisy of Oxford —530—, by Rob Roy of Oxford—300—, etc.
2nd, Wm. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Farmers' Boy" —1308—. See above, Toronto.
3rd, J. McCormick, Rockton, "Gladstone."

Ottawa.

1st, D. Flood, Renfrew, "Red Robin"; dark red; calved April 10th, 1891; bred by J. R. Shirreffs, Clarence.
2nd, J. Drummond, Petite Côte, Que., "Bauldy of Park Hill."
3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills, Que., "Tornado."

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Tam Glen II" —1310—; white with red markings; calved Oct. 28th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, White Prince II (imp.) —808—; dam, Jessie Stewart —538—, by Success, —305—, etc.
2nd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, "Sir Leo" —1291—; dark brown and white; calved Sept. 24th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lorne of the Lee —579—; dam, Ada —1564—, by John L. Sullivan—362—, etc.
3rd, Thos. Guy, Oshawa, "Gladstone II" —1313—; brown and white; calved Sept. 8th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Baron of Park Hill —878—; dam, Model IV —911—, by Butterfly of Oshawa —352—, etc.
4th, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Rob Roy of Fairfield" —1254—; brown and white; calved Nov. 18th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford —300—; dam, Ada —882—, by Jock —344—, etc.

London.

1st, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Tam Glen II" —1310—. See above, Toronto.
2nd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, "Sir Leo" —1291—. See above, Toronto.
3rd, J. McCormack, Rockton, ——; white and red; calved, Sept. 2nd, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Barnet of Rockton —916—; dam, Phyllis of Rockton —1109—, by Hero of Rockton —220—, etc.

Ottawa.

1st, W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills, Que., "Mozart" —1344—; calved, Oct. 25th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Emperor of Dromon (imp.) —814—; dam, Pansy —1301—, by Sir Colin 4th —612—, etc.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Jock of Fairfield" —1255—; brown and white; calved Oct. 13th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford —300—; dam, Martha —884—, by Jock, —344—, etc.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plain, "Rob Roy of Fairfield" —1254—. See above, Toronto.

BULL OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Royal Chief" (imp.) —75—. See above, Toronto.

London.

J. McCormack, Rockton, "Sir Laughlin"—1156—. See above, London.

Ottawa.

D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Royal Chief" (imp.) —75—. See above, Toronto.

COW, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Maggie Brown of Barmoorhill" (imp.) —1204— (5699); brown; calved Feb., 1886; bred by David Gray, Barmoorhill, Tarbolton, Scotland; imported in 1888 by exhibitors; sire, Baldy (1315); dam, Maggie (1267), etc.
2nd, James McCormack, Rockton, "Primrose 4th" —302—; red and little white; calved Sept. 10th, 1878; bred by Thos. Guy, Oshawa; sire, Indian Chief —129—; dam, Primrose III —196—, by Eclipse, —105—, etc.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Empress" —599—; red and white; calved Oct. 21st, 1882; bred by Thos. Guy, Oshawa; sire, William Wallace —130—; dam, Queen —508—, by Clansman —327—, etc.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Drummond, Petite Côte, Que., "Viola III" (imp.) —1612—; red and white; calved in 1882; bred by Chas. Kay, Mill Farm, Garganock, Scotland; imported by exhibitor; sire, Gallart Graham; dam, Viola II, etc.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Empress" —599—. See above, Toronto.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Gurta XI" —883—; red and white; calved Sept. 4th, 1885; bred by exhibitors; sire, Jock —344—; dam, Gurta VI —597—, by William Wallace —130—, etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Pride of Menie Stock Yards" —1182—; red and white; calved Feb. 10th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Gen. Middleton —443—; dam, Annie Laurie —1096—; by Wellington *alias* Gladstone —330—, etc.
2nd, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Flora" (imp. in dam) —1212—; white with brown eyes and ears; calved March 16th, 1889; bred by John Caldwell, Bogside, Dundonald, Scotland; imported in dam in 1888 by exhibitor; sire, White Prince (1364); dam, Cherry III of Bogside (imp.) —1201—, by Prince (47), etc.
3rd, John Cunningham, Norval, "Daisy Deane" —1255—; red and white; calved April 27th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Campbell O.E.F. —357—; dam, Maud Mars —634—, by Sir Colin —138—, etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARD

London.

1st, Kains Bros., Byron, "Jennie of Auchenbrain" (imp.) —129—; red and white; calved April, 1882; bred by R. Wallace, Auchenbrain, Manchlin, Scotland; imported in 1884 by Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph; sire, Duke III (647); dam, Paisley by Wallace of Dumlanrig (61), etc.
2nd, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Pride of Menie Stock Yards" —1182—. See above, Toronto.
3rd, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Annie Laurie" —1096—; red and white; calved, March 23rd, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Wellington *alias* Gladstone —330—; dam, Lady Menie —535—, by Duke of Wellington —302—, etc.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Ottawa.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Edna of Fairfield —1940—; red and white; calved June 10th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford —300—; dam, Ida of Fairfield —603—, by Jock —344—, etc.
2nd, W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills, Que., "Effie Clarence."
3rd, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, "Beauty II"—2084—; red and white; calved Sept. 20th, 1889; bred by exhibitors; sire, Highland Laddie —467—; dam, Beauty I —2084—, [illegible] —397—, etc.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Sprightly 3rd"—1859—; white and brown; calved March 19th, 1890; bred by exhibitors; sire, Royal Chief (imp.) —75— (1647); dam, Sprightly (imp.) —1210— (5509), by Auchendenan (1), etc.
2nd, Alex. Hume, Burnbrae, "Nell of Parkhill"—2091—; dark red and white; calved Nov. 28th, 1889; bred by J. Drummond, Petite Côte, Que.; sire, Rob Roy of Parkhill (imp.) —876—; dam, Bell —2090—, by Lorne —183—, etc.
3rd, Jas. McCormack, Rockton, "Flora Campbell"—1760—; red and white; calved Oct. 28th, 1889; bred by exhibitor; sire, Campbell O. E. F. —357—; dam, Spotty of Rockton —423—, by Crown Prince —221—, etc.

London.

1st, Jas. McCormack, Rockton, "Rose Campbell"—1937—; red and white; calved Aug. 1st, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, Campbell O.E.F. —357—; dam, Primrose IV —302—, by Indian Chief —129—, etc.
2nd, Kains Bros., Byron, "Flora"—1841—; red and white; calved July 20th, 1890; bred by exhibitors; sire, Earl of Fife —584—; dam, Milly —486—, by Watty Mars —268—, etc.
3rd, Jas. McCormack, Rockton, "Flora Campbell —1790—. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Sprightly III"—1859—. See above, Toronto.
2nd, T. Irving, Montreal, Que.
3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills, Que., "Edmonita."

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Jas. McCormack, Rockton, "Maggie Campbell"—1938—; red and white; calved Aug. 2nd, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, Campbell O. E. F. —357—; dam, Maggie of Rockton —415—, by Frank —127—, etc.
2nd, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Beauty of Ayrshire Second"—1857—; white and brown; calved Sept. 14th, 1890; bred by exhibitors; sire, Royal Chief (imp.) —75— (1647); dam, Beauty of Ayrshire (imp.) —1202— (5508), by the Lad o' Kyle (999), etc.
3rd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, "Gurty Lee"—1868—; red and little white; calved Oct. 7th, 1890; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lorne of the Lee —579—; dam, Ada —1564—, by John L. Sullivan —362—, etc.

London.

1st, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, "Gurty Lee"—1868—. See above, Toronto.
2nd, Jas. McCormack, Rockton, "Maggie Campbell"—1938—. See above, Toronto.
3rd, Kains Bros., Byron, "Rose"—1860—; red and little white; calved May 1st, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Earl of Fife —584—; dam, Pansy —1192—, by Stonecalsay (imp.) —34—, etc.

Ottawa.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton. "Beauty of Ayrshire II"—1857—. See above, Toronto.
2nd, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Betsy"—2055—; red and white; calved March 11th, 1891; bred by H. & J. McKee, Norwich; sire, Rory O'More —500—; dam, Minnie —796—, by Commodore, —289—, etc.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, "Canty of Loudounhill"—2062—; brown and white; calved Sept. 4th, 1892; bred by exhibitors; sire, Royal Chief (imp.) —75— (1647); dam, Beauty of Ayrshire (imp.) —1202— (5508), by The Lad o' Kyle (999), etc.
2nd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, "Teena Lee"—A442—; red and white; calved Nov. 16th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lorne of the Lee —579—; dam, Jennie —A441—, by Grand Duke —A195—, etc.
3rd, W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "White Lillie"—1973—; white and red; calved Sept. 25th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, White Prince II (imp.) —808—; dam, Lady Menie —535—, by Duke of Belleville —302—, etc.
4th, Thos. Guy, Oshawa, "Gurta XVI"—1954—; dark red and white; calved Nov. 3rd, 1891; bred by W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford —300—; dam, Gurta 15th —905—, by Jock —344—, etc.

London.

1st. W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "White Lily" —1973—. See above, Toronto.
2nd, M. Ballantyne, St. Marys, "Princess" —2073—; dark red and white; calved Sept. 25th, 1891; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lorne of the Lee —579—; dam, Maud Sullivan —2072—, by John L. Sullivan —362—, etc.
3rd, M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's, Teena Lee —A442—. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Cornwall Plains, "Victoria XVIII" —1959—; red and white; calved Nov. 7th, 1891; bred by exhibitors; sire, Rob Roy [illegible]; dam, Gertie IX —849—, by Senecalsay III —431—, etc.
2nd, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton.
3rd, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton.

FOUR CALVES UNDER 1 YEAR, BRED AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, W. Stewart, jr., Menie.
2nd, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton.
3rd, M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's.

London.

M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's.

HERD CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES OVER 1 YEAR AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton.
2nd, J. McCormack, Rockton.
3rd, W. Stewart, jr., Menie.

London.

W. Stewart, jr., Menie.

Ottawa.

D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton.

FEMALE OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

W. Stewart, jr., Menie, "Princess of Menie [illegible]" —1882—; [illegible]. Toronto.

London.

Kains Bros., Byron, "Jean of Lauderdale [illegible]" —129—; [illegible]

JERSEYS.

As London this class includes Jerseys, Guernseys and Alderneys.

BULL 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Canada's Sir George," 18290; sire, Canada's John Bull, 8388; dam, Allie of St. Lambert, 24991, etc.
2nd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby, "Nelles John Bull," 21921; sire, Canada's John Bull, 8388; dam, Nelles of St. Lambert, 27959, etc.
3rd, J. H. Smith, Highfield, "Hugo Alphia of Oak Lawn," 23499.

London.

1st, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.
2nd, John. O'Brien, London West.

Ottawa.

1st, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Geo. Osborne, Kingston, "Primrose Parks Pacha," 26203.
2nd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Dean of Oakdale," 28701.
3rd, Dawes &. Co., Lachine, Que., "Siwash," 30057.

London.

1st, A. Clarke, Alvinston.
2nd, John O'Brien, London West.

Ottawa.

1st, B. Slinn, Cummings Bridge.
2nd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
3rd, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Lilean's Rioter," 28999.
2nd, Dawes & Co. Lachine, Que., "Firewater," 30059.
3rd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Elens of Oakdale."

London.

1st, W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove.
2nd, J. A. James, Nilestown.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
3rd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR

Toronto.

1st, J. H. Smith, Highfield, "Hugo Carl."
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Massena's Butler Boy," 30609.
3rd, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Count Aubry," 30229.
4th, Geo. Osborne, Kingston.

London

1st, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.
2nd, John O'Brien, London West.
3rd, A. Clarke, Alvinston.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

BULL OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Canada's Sir George," 18290. See above, Toronto.

London.

Geo. Smith, Grimsby.

Ottawa.

A. C Burgess, Carleton Place.

COW, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Hugo Beauty," 31576.
2nd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby, "Kit."
3rd, Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que., "Pride of the Willows," 41625.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Minnette Pogis Second," 63205.
Wm. Rolph, Markham, "Brier of St. Lamberts," 61750.
Geo. Smith, Grimsby, "Fama Pogis of Grimsby."

(These three are equal for First Prize.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

London.

1st, Richard Gibson, Delaware.
2nd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.
3rd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.
3rd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Wm. Rolph, Markham, "Mellia of St. Lambert," 69458.
2nd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Dolly of Oakdale," 73884.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Rioter's Queen Second," 69085.

London.

1st, J. A. James, Nilestown.
2nd, J. A. James, Nilestown.
3rd, A. Clarke, Alvinston.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. H. Smith, Highfield, "Urorma May."
2nd, Geo. Osborne, Kingston, "Pride of Williamsville, 73214.
3rd, Wm. Rolph, Markham, "Ethel Marjoram.

London.

1st, John O'Brien, London West.
2nd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
3rd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, Geo. Osborne, Kingston.
2nd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.
3rd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering.
4th, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

London.

1st, Col. Peters, London.
2nd, Richard Gibson, Delaware.
3rd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
3rd, A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place.

FOUR CALVES UNDER 1 YEAR, BRED AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, Wm. Rolph, Markham.
3rd, Geo. Osborne, Kingston.

London.

1st, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.

HERD, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, OVER 1 YEAR OLD, OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Toronto.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.
3rd, Dawes & Co. Lachine, Que.

London.

1st, Geo. Smith, Grimsby.

Ottawa.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Hugo Beauty," 31576.

London.

Richard Gibson, Delaware.

HOLSTEINS.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, "Netherland Statesman, Cornelius," 46.
2nd, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, "Royal Canadian," 45.
3rd, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, "Netherland Romulus," 6275; sire, Nertherland Monk, 4124; dam, Fantenitza 2nd, 2724, etc.

London.

R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, "Netherland Romulus," 6275. See above, Toronto.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.
2nd, A. & G. Rice, Curries Crossing.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, "Winona Siepkje Third's Mink Mercedes Baron," 16041.
2nd, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Terrania Second Prince Caslino."
3rd, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Hedda Second's King."

London.

1st, M. Smith, Avon.

Ottawa.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.
2nd, Wm. Fletcher, Kemptville.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Ezra."
2nd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Eli."
3rd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Egbert."

London.

1st, Nagle & Donaldson, Delaware.
2nd, G. W. Waterman, Byron.

Ottawa.

1st, A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing.

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Lensen Tiranid C. E. A. Castines King," 212.
2nd, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, "Prince Napoleon."
3rd, Wm. G. Ellis, Bedford Park, "Sir Archibald's Mascotte."
4th, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Famous."

London.

1st, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.
2nd, Nagle & Donaldson, Delaware.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.
2nd, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.
3rd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.

BULL OF ANY AGE.

Toronto.

A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, "Netherland Statesman Coradius," 46.

London.

R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

Ottawa.

J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills

COW, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Toronto.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Cornelia Lensen," 1817.
2nd, Herman Bollert, Cassel, "Gerdertie" (imp.), 1138.
3rd, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Jongste Oagje," 398.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.
2nd, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.
3rd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona, "Margaret 4th," 18813.
2nd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Alpha."

COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

London.

1st, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.
2nd, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.
3rd, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

Ottawa.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.
2nd, A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing.
3rd, A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

Toronto.

1st, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, "Princess Medina," 352.
2nd, Oakdale Farm Co., Pickering, "Baldy."
3rd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona, "Cressy Lensen," 23127.

London.

1st, Nagle & Donaldson, Delaware.

Ottawa.

1st, A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing.
2nd, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.
3rd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Toronto.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona, "Mercedes Bell of Lansdowne," 24735.
2nd, W. G. Ellis, Bedford Park, "Princess Lida 4th," 390.
3rd, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Flossie Lensen," 335.

London.

1st, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.
2nd, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

Ottawa.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.
2nd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.
3rd, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Toronto.

1st, A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, "Lorena," 457.
2nd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona, "Madge Merton."
3rd, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Merean's Mink Mercedes," 428.
4th, Herman Bollert, Cassel, "Heineke 3rd."

London.

1st, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

Ottawa.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.
2nd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.
3rd, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.

HERD, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, OVER 1 YEAR OLD, OWNED BY EXHIBITOR

Toronto.

1st, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.
2nd, Smith Bros., Churchville.
3rd, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

London.

1st, R. S. Stevenson Ancaster.

Ottawa.

1st, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.
2nd, J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona.

BULL AND 4 OF HIS PROGENY, ANY AGE, OWNED BY EXHIBITOR

Toronto.

A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Toronto.

Smith Bros, Churchville, "Cornelia Lensen," 1817.

London.

R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE GRADUATING CLASS, MARCH 25, 1892.

Alexander, Richard H....Strathroy.
Armitage, James L.....Lucan.
Armstrong, James M.....Locust Hill
Beacon, George.....Clinton.
Badgley, Wm. J. .....Collamer, N.Y.
Barry, Wm. H. .....Omagh.
Baum, Howard L.....Shelly, Pa.
Birdsall, Wm. G.....Peterboro'.
Blanshard, Charles N.....Appleby.
Blattenberg, J. H. L.....Smithville, Ohio.
Bodle, Samuel D.....Mecklenburg, N.Y.
Botkin, Farra L. .....Union Port, Ind.
Bowker, Alex. G.....Norfolk, Eng.
Bradley, Robert L. .....Louisville, Ky.
Braginton, Fred. .....Crown Point, Ind.
Buckingham, T. H .....Elkhorn, Man.
Button, Philip G. ..... Cresco Iowa.
Brewster, L. C .....Belleville.
Brown, Asa A .....Toronto.
Brown, Fred. C .....Rodney.
Crandall, Hosea B .....Syracuse, N.Y.
Carter, Alva B.....Brocton, Ill.
Cass, William S.....Raymond, Ill.
Clarke, Edward M.....Bishop, Cal.
Clark, Nathaniel ... .Mount Brydges.
Coghlan, Richard .....Strathroy.
Colgan, Robert.....St. Catharines.
Collins, Horace H.....Obold, Pa.
Coxe, Samuel A.....Brandon, Man.
Crane, A. H.....London.
Craver, Samuel R.....Warren, Ohio.
Curtis, David W .....Listowel.
Cutcliffe, Ashton B.....Mohawk.
Church, Harry R.....Luzerne, Pa.
Daniels, Charles H.....North Adams, Mass.
Day, L. Enos.....Concordia, Kan.
Dean, Gravier G. .....Tully, N.Y.
Detwiler, David C.....Ironbridge, Pa.
Elliott, James S. .....Gasport, N.Y.
Elliott, John J .....Wingham.
Erganbright, C. H .....North Salem, Ind.
Fisher, Peter M. .....Georgetown.
Fisher, E. D .....Skaneateles, N.Y
Foreman, Ernest J .....Whitehall, Ill.
Fortune, R. H.....Vesta.
Fulstow, Harry ... .Greenwich, Ohio.
Gemmel, Leslie A.....Islington.
Gemmill, Andrew D.....Wingham.
Goldsmith, Samuel.....Reading, Pa.
Gregory, James B .....Danville, Pa.
Griffith, John W... .....St. George, Ont.
Grover, George E.....Chatham.
Grove, John S. ... .Nimisila, Ohio.
Guest, Adolphus W.....London.
Gaunt, Peter F..... ...Kinkora.
Goldie, Alfred T .....Corunna.
Hallock, William J.....Danby, N.Y.
Harding, William F.....New Milford, Pa.
Hart, Leonard G. W.....Eau Claire, Wis.
Hellwig, Henry J. .....Elliston, Ohio.
Hester, James H .....Hastings, Neb.
Hurd Harry E.....Brockville.
Huston, Benjamin T. ...Cortland, Neb.
Hawley, Henry H. .....Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Hart, Wilfred T.....Ravenna, Ohio.
Ingram, Frank A.....Springfield, Mass.
Johnston, Thomas W .....L'Amaroux.
Jago, T. E.....Rockwood.
Jervis, Frank C.....Cambridgeboro', Pa.
Kolander, John L.....Pewaukee, Wis.
Kinney, William.....Cedar Valley, O.
Kesler, George .....McKeesport, Pa.
Kriebel, E. G .....Hereford, Pa.
Kuhn, C. W .....Mercersburg, Pa.
Lawson, Thomas J .....Logoch.
Lawson, William J .....Cherrywood.
LeGear, Louis D.....Imlay City, Mich.
Little, Michael.....Pilot Mound, Man
Lipsett, John H... .....Brandon, Man.
McKenzie, Kenneth J....Northfield, Minn.
Macfarlane, Thomas .....Ottawa.
McCarthy, Frank H.....Pottsville, Pa.
McConnell, Thomas W....Moline, Mich.
McCuaig, Daniel.....Bristol, Que.
McEvers, T. F.....Chicago, Ill.
McKenney, Ashton D....Waterdown, S. Dak.
McLevey, J. H.....Florence.
McQueen, Wallace .....Simcoe.
McMaster, John .....Motherwell, Ont.
MacLean, Alex .....Clinton, Iowa.
Miller, John E.....Greenville, Texas.
Milligan, George W.....Faribault, Minn.
Mock, Wm.....Easton, Pa.

GRADUATING CLASS.—*Continued.*

Moore, Harvey Campbell . Deer Park.
Moore, John O. . . . . Durham.
Morrison, Robert J. . . . . Detroit, Mich.
Noble, Charles M. . . . . Monticello, Iowa.
Nodyne, E. H. . . . . Rochester, N.Y.
O'Brien, John H., (M.D.). Rochester, Pa.
Orchard, Geo. W. . . . Strathroy.
Orth, Wm. H. . . . . Wallaceburg.
Papworth, David C. . . . . Syracuse, N.Y.
Payne, Walter J. . . . . West Walworth, N.Y.
Penney, Wm. O. . . . . Louisville, Ky.
Perdue, M. B. . . . . Orangeville.
Pickel, James. . . . . St. Mary's.
Poole, J. W. . . . . Carman, Man.
Rives, Robert. . . . . Greenfield, Ill.
Robinson, Thos. E. . . . . Glastonbury, Conn.
Roome, Henry . . . . . Croydon, Eng.
Routledge, Joseph . . . . . Lucan.
Rudd, Henry Alfred . . . . . Dublin, Ireland.
Richardson, Ellerton A. . . . Strathroy.
Schofield, Joseph S. . . . . Naugatuck Conn.
Savage, James L. . . . . Chesley.
Sherman, Joseph P. . . . . Detroit, Mich.
Shoults, Wm. A. . . . . Portage La Prairie, Man.
Simmons, Wm. H. . . . . London, Eng.
Smock, Fulcard C. . . . . Carlonville, Ill.
Somerville Samuel. . . . . Buffalo, N.Y.
Stocking, Warren E. . . . . Eagle Harbor, N.Y.
Swearingen, Frank W. . . . . Decatur, Ill.
Smith, James L . . . . . South Bend, Ind.
Trinder Thomas . . . . . Cork, Ireland.
Tuck, Richard W. . . . . Elgin, Ill.
Turner, Joseph W. . . . . Uxbridge.
Thompson, John S. . . . . Harlington, Wis.
Umphrey, J. N. . . . . Udora.
Wake, James A. . . . . Moosomin, Assa.
Warren, Walter . . . . . Windsor, Mo.
Watson, J. Will. . . . . Peru, Ind.
Watson, Robert H. . . . . Chicago, Ill.
Wingard, Benjamin F. . . . . Bryan, Ohio.
Wallace, Thomas C. . . . . Jamestown, N.Y.
Wende, Ben. P . . . . . Millgrove, N.Y.
Young, Thomas C. . . . . Bristol, Que.
Zimmerman, William G. . . Smithville, Ohio.

THE GRADUATING CLASS, DEC. 22nd, 1892.

Baker, Chas. W . . . . . London.
Baum, Abraham L. . . . . Shelly, Penn.
Beattie, Robert S. . . . . Markham.
Block, Eugene D. . . . . Buffalo, N.Y.
Button, Elvin L. . . . . Durand, Mich.
Cook, William S. . . . . Smithville.
Cox, James F. . . . . Muscatine, Iowa.
Creagan, Henry T. . . . . Decatur, Mich.
Early, Thomas E. . . . . Aylmer.
Gaddes, William H. . . . . Indian Head, N.W.T.
Glendinning, David. . . . . Belfountain.
Gosnell, Charles Wesley. . . Ridgetown.
McCandless, William E. . . Capac, Mich.
McLean, James H. . . . . Poplar Hill.
Sawyer, Clyde L. . . . . Kankakee, Ill.
Smelser, John W. . . . . Davenport.
Stevens, John B. . . . . Yale, Mich.
Stewart, Thomas . . . . . Boness, Scotland.
Wright, Charles E. . . . . Grenfell, Assa.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892.

Geo. Graham, Treasurer, in account with the Agriculture and Arts Association, for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

1892.	RECEIPTS.	$ c.	$ c.
	Balance from last year, 1891		2428 79
	Spring Horse Show.		
Feb. 12	Special prize by Robt. Davies, Todmorden	20 00	
Mar. 18	Entry fees for horses	114 00	
	Catalogues sold	40 00	
	Gate receipts 1st day	163 45	
	" " —2nd "	180 50	
Aug. 27	Toronto Electoral Society Spring Show	20 00	
			537 95
	Herd Books.		
Feb. 12	H. Wade, Herd and Stud Books sold	211 70	
Mar. 1	" " " " "	67 40	
	" " Books sold	10 80	
April 7	" " "	48 65	
June 6	" " "	32 95	
" 23	" " "	6 05	
July 27	" " "	6 65	
Aug. 27	" " "	9 30	
Oct. 16	" Cash Clydesdale Book	85 95	
" "	" Ayrshire	2 70	
" 31	" Herd Books sold	8 30	
Nov. 30	" " "	5 15	
Dec. 16	" " "	5 45	
" 21	" 170 vols. Swine Record	248 20	
" "	5 vols. Clydesdale Stud Books	7 00	
			756 25
	Rent Account.		
Mar. 27	J. Jamieson—rent to 1st Feb.	500 00	
July 27	" " 1st May	500 00	
Oct. 16	" " 1st Aug.	500 00	
Dec. 21	" " 1st Nov	500 00	
			2,000 00
	Registration Fees.		
Feb. 12	H. Wade, registration fees for Jan	170 25	
"	" " " Feb	248 00	
April 7	" " " March	268 50	
June 6	" " " April	267 75	
" 23	" " " May	82 50	
" "	" " " June	165 00	
Aug. 27	" " " July	141 50	
Oct. 16	" " " Aug.	222 50	
	Carried Forward	1,566 00	5,722 99

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892.—*Continued.*

1892.	RECEIPTS.		
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought Forward	1,566 00	5,722 99
	REGISTRATION FEES (*Continued*).		
Oct. 31	H. Wade, registration fees for September	221 75	
Nov. 30	" " " October	202 00	
Dec. 16	" " " November	194 50	
" 31	" " " December	202 25	
			2,386 50
	CLYDESDALE GRANT.		
Mar. 27	Clydesdale Association prizes	495 00	
			495 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Mar. 18	Veterinary fine T. V. Stover	25 00	
Dec. 31	Balance in Bank of British North America since 1869	6 50	
			31 50
	GOVERNMENT GRANT.		
May 10	Provincial Treasurer's check	2,500 00	
Sep. 10	" " "	3,000 00	
			5,500 00
	MEDALS.		
July 19	Cash from J. Legge	4 00	
			4 00
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.		
July 27	Interest on Prince of Wales' mortgage	28 00	
Dec. 24	" " " "	28 00	
			56 00
	PRIZES.		
Dec. 31	County Agricultural Societies, for three medals	8 00	
			8 00
	FAT STOCK SHOW.		
Dec. 24	Entry fees at show	220 50	
	Gate receipts at show	203 25	
	Catalogues sold at show	1 10	
	Sheep-Breeders' Association	435 00	
	Swine " "	236 00	
			1,095 85
	Total receipts		15,299 84

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892.—*Continued.*

1892.	Voucher No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.
		SALARIES.		
Jan. 4	1	J. I. Hobson and Joseph Bigelow, $15 each, for auditing	30 00	
" 2	2	Henry Wade, salary for January	180 00	
Feb. 7	11	" " paid clerk's salary for month	30 00	
" 22	14	" " salary for Feb. (clerk's included)	210 00	
Mar. 27	48	" " " March	160 00	
" 27	49	Geo. Graham, 1st quarter's salary	25 00	
" 27	50	A. S. McVity, salary for March	50 00	
Apr. 25	75	H. Wade, " April	160 00	
" 25	76	A. S. McVity, " "	50 00	
May 18	82	" " May	50 00	
" 18	81	Henry Wade " "	160 00	
June 18	99	" " June	160 00	
" 18	100	A. S. McVity, " "	50 00	
" 23	107	Geo. Graham, 2nd quarter's salary, 30th June	25 00	
July 14	108	Henry Wade, salary for July	160 00	
" 14	109	A. S. McVity, " "	50 00	
Sept. 18	122	Geo. Graham, 3rd quarter's salary	25 00	
" 18	123	A. S. McVity, salary for Sept.	50 00	
" 18	124	Henry Wade, " "	160 00	
Oct. 8	131	" " " Oct.	160 00	
" 18	142	A. S McVity, " "	50 00	
Nov. 9	147	Henry Wade, " Nov.	160 00	
" 9	148	" " " Aug. (omitted)	160 00	
" 9	149	A. S. McVity, " " "	50 00	
" 9	150	Geo. Graham, expenses " "	25 00	
" 30	154	A. S. McVity, salary for Nov.	50 00	
Dec. 14	164	H. Wade, " Dec.	160 00	
" 14	165	A. S. McVity, " "	50 00	
" 14	166	Geo. Graham, " 4th quarter	25 00	
				2,675 00
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
Jan. 4	3	Henry Wade, expenses	10 98	
" 26	7	" " Cartage	1 00	
Mar. 19	39	Henry Wade and J. Legge, attending I. Morgan's funeral	24 00	
Apr. 7	62	Henry Wade, expenses	13 95	
" 25	79	A. C. Campbell (per H. Wade) reporter	10 00	
May 19	83	Henry Wade, expenses	25 83	
" 19	89	John Wanless, medals, County Shows, 1891	30 00	
June 4	93	Henry Wade, expenses	14 36	
" 18	105	Mullin & Muir, varnishing ceiling, etc	68 96	
Sept. 18	125	Henry Wade, expenses	30 45	
Oct. 3	130	" " sundry expenses	23 32	
" 16	139	Office Specialty Manufacturing Co.	3 00	
" 18	144	Henry Wade, telegrams, postage, etc	19 39	
Nov. 26	151	" " Horse Show, $48.75, sundries $22.90	71 65	
July 28	114	" " sundries	8 15	
Dec. 31	179	" " expenses at Guelph, $3.25, telegrams, $7.31	10 56	
				365 60
		Carried forward		3,040 60

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892.—*Continued.*

1892.	Voucher No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	—	—
			$ c.	$ c
		Brought forward	.....	3,040 60
		INTEREST ACCOUNT.		
Jan. 4....	4	J. I. Hobson, interest on mortgage	300 00	
Aug. 30....	121	" " " " "	300 00	
				600 00
		LIBRARY.		
Jan. 26....	8	Might's Directory, with card for A. & A. A. for 1892	7 50	
Apr. 14....	72	W. J. Dyes, " History of the Year."	3 75	
Oct. 3....	127	*Live Stock Journal*, $5.60, *Farmer and Stock Breeder*, $3.20	8 80	
				20 05
		STOCK SHOW COMMITTEE.		
Feb. 7....	9	Committee meeting of stock show	55 62	
Apr. 7....	59	" " at Toronto	65 42	
				121 04
		POSTAGE.		
Jan. 26....	5	Henry Wade, postage per check	25 00	
Feb. 12....	13	" " " as Reg. fees for Jan	10 75	
Mar. 16....	36	" " " per check	21 00	
" 19....	38	" " " Reg. fees for February	14 25	
Apr. 7....	61	" " " per check	8 00	
" 7....	63	" " " Reg. fees for March	13 75	
May 19....	84	" " " per check	8 00	
June 6....	98	" " " Reg. fees for April	16 00	
" 23....	106	" " " " " May	7 50	
July 28....	113	" " " per check	12 00	
" 19....	117	" " " Reg. fees for June	13 25	
Aug. 26....	120	" " " " " July	13 50	
" 8....	133	Postage stamps for treasurer	5 00	
" 16....	140	Henry Wade, postage as Reg. fees for Aug.	19 50	
Nov. 7....	146	" " " " " Sept.	14 50	
" 7....	155	" " " " " Oct	16 00	
Dec. 5....	157	" " " per check	20 30	
" 16....	168	" " " Reg. fees for Nov.	26 25	
" 21....	178	" " " per check	10 00	
" 31....	184	" " " Reg. fees for December	27 00	
				301 55
		HERD BOOK.		
Jan. 26....	6	Henry Wade, expenses for Herd Books	7 10	
Feb. 12....	12	Daniel Rose, balance of account	67 00	
" 22....	16	C. H. Danes for sheep tags	10 90	
" 22....	17	Herd Book printing, The *Mail*	24 00	
Mar. 16....	35	The *Mail* Job Printing Co	10 00	
May 27....	92	J. Y. Ormsby, 7 vol. Swine Record	14 00	
		Carried forward	133 00	4,083 24

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892.—*Continued.*

1892.	Voucher No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward	133 00	4,083 24
		HERD BOOK.—*Continued.*		
June 4	95	G. H. Hastings, Hackney stud book	14 00	
" 18	101	Henry Wade, swine record	17 40	
July 28	115	" " Hackney stud book	25 30	
Aug. 9	119	Hunter, Rose & Co., Clydesdale Stud Book	618 87	
Nov. 26	153	The *Mail* Job Printing Co., printing certificates, etc	12 00	
Mar. 27	51	" " " " "	11 60	
				832 17
		PRINTING.		
Mar. 14	27	*Stockman* Advertising Co., advertising	5 10	
Apr. 25	77	The *Globe* Printing Co.	11 25	
" 25	78	Toronto *World*	6 00	
May 19	86	The *Mail* Job Dept., printing Clydesdale certificates	24 75	
June 4	96	Toronto Engraving Co., engraving horse	50 00	
July 28	112	*Mail* Printing Co., Job Dept., printing	47 50	
Aug. 9	118	" " printing 1,000 envelopes	3 00	
Oct. 3	129	" " " sundries	19 50	
" 16	137	" " " Clydesdale Assn	8 50	
" 16	138	Hunter, Rose & Co., office copies Stud Book	2 00	
Nov. 26	152	" " printing according to contract	552 99	
June 18	103	The *Mail* Job Printing Co	23 75	
" 18	104	Office Specialty Mnfg. Co	1 50	
				755 84
		SPRING STALLION SHOW.		
Feb. 7	10	Clydesdale Horse Association	200 00	
				200 00
		OFFICE FURNITURE.		
Feb. 22	15	A. J. Henderson, caligraph as per resolution	81 90	
July 28	111	G. F. Bostwick, chairs	10 50	
				92 40
		COUNCIL EXPENSES.		
Mar. 14	18	Members meeting at Toronto	261 72	
Sept. 19	126	" " "	175 68	
Dec. 16	169	" " Guelph	198 52	
				635 92
		STATIONERY.		
Apr. 14	69	Office Specialty Co., envelopes	2 50	
" 14	70	James Bain & Co., stationery	6 25	
May 19	80	Brown Bros., pens, books, etc	31 20	
				39 95
		DOMINION SHORT HORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
May 19	90	Grant as per resolution	1,000 00	
				1,000 00
		Carried forward		7,639 52

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892.—*Continued.*

1892.	Voucher No	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward		7,639 52
		SPRING HORSE SHOW.		
Mar. 14	19	Prizes Spring Horse Show	1,240 00	
" 14	20	R. Simpson, ribbon, judges, help, etc	55 29	
" 14	21	Printing The *Breeders' Gazette*	12 60	
" 14	22	The *Canadian Sportsman*, printing	12 00	
" 14	23	The *Globe* Printing Co	20 25	
" 14	24	The *Mail* Printing Co	11 85	
" 16	28	" " printing	33 50	
" 16	29	" " "	31 50	
" 16	30	Brady & Bell, gatekeepers Spring Show	13 80	
" 16	31	W. J. Grand, judge Spring Show	5 00	
" 16	32	Sheppard Publishing Co	2 00	
" 16	33	The *News* Publishing Co., printing	6 00	
" 16	34	F. Grenside, V.S., judge	5 00	
" 27	40	*Mail* Job Department, printing	26 50	
" 27	41	Wm. Weld & Co., advertising	21 60	
" 27	42	A. J. Brown, sand for Horse Show	12 50	
" 27	43	Canadian American Printing Co	5 10	
" 27	44	Bickell & Wickett, spent bark	5 00	
" 27	47	Alexander & Cable, Veterinary Diplomas	90 00	
Apr. 2	53	R. Rand, attendance at show	10 00	
" 2	54	John Hope, judge	15 00	
" 2	55	H. Jackman, bill posting	3 00	
" 2	58	J. H. Saunders, printing	12 70	
" 14	64	The *Mail* Printing Co., printing	80 75	
" 14	65	John Wanless, medals	56 50	
" 14	66	The *Empire* Printing Co	29 25	
" 14	67	J. Ross Robertson, printing	6 00	
May 19	87	J. E. Bryant & Co., printing	10 80	
				1,833 49
		SHORTHORN COMMITTEE.		
May 27	91	Members of Stock Show Committee at Guelph	74 76	
				74 76
		PETTY CASH.		
June 18	102	Henry Wade, petty cash	6 48	
				6 48
		OFFICE EXPENSES.		
Mar. 14	25	Edward Catchpole & Co., mucilage, inks, etc	2 10	
" 14	26	Supplies for typewriter	4 25	
" 27	52	The *Mail* Printing Co., office supplies	7 50	
Apr. 14	68	Stanton & McCabe, pens	1 50	
May 19	85	Office Specialty Manufacturing Co	3 00	
Oct. 16	136	Brown Bros., sundries	21 90	
Dec. 14	162	Office Specialty Mnfg. Co., roll white cap paper	1 50	
				41 75
		Carried forward		9,596 00

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1892.—*Concluded.*

1892.		DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward		9,596 00
		INSURANCE.		
Mar. 16	37	North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. for insurance on furniture and library	18 75	
Apr. 14	73	Insurance, Workingmen's Risk, working on building	7 50	
June 4	94	Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	5 00	
July 14	110	Insurance on building	65 00	
				96 25
		WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.		
Apr. 7	60	Ottawa Delegation *re* World's Fair	25 00	
" 14	91	Richard Gibson, expenses attending committee	50 00	
June 6	97	Alex. McD. Allan, meeting at Ottawa	19 20	
				94 20
		REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.		
May 19	88	Gilmore & Casey, glass, etc.	3 00	
Oct. 16	143	" " painting building, etc	107 00	
Nov. 1	145	Thomas & Howell, repairs	48 00	
				158 00
		PRIZE FARMS.		
Aug. 2	116	Robt. Vance, expenses judging Prize Farms	104 00	
Oct. 3	128	F. W. Hodson, Prize Farms	176 00	
Dec. 14	158	J. I. Hobson, inspecting Prize Farms	112 00	
" 14	161	J. Wanless, 2 gold medals	80 00	
" 31	183	Medals for Prize Farms	120 00	
				592 00
		LOWING MATCH.		
Oct. 8	132	Joshua Legge, plowing match	150 00	
" 8	134	James Rowand, M.P., "	150 00	
" 8	135	James Haggerty, "	150 00	
" 18	141	J. C. Rykert, "	150 00	
				600 00
		FAT STOCK SHOW.		
Dec. 5	156	R. Simpson, ribbon, etc.	27 08	
" 14	159	The *Mail* Printing Co., advertising	21 75	
" 14	160	" " " "	9 00	
" 14	167	The Wm. Weld Co., printing	15 00	
" 16	170	Prizes at Fat Stock Show	1,439 00	
" 21	171	Ald. Thos. Crawford, judge	5 00	
" 21	172	James Smith, judge	5 00	
" 21	173	The J. E. Bryant Co. (ltd.), advertising	4 50	
" 21	174	The *Mail* Job Printing Co., "	40 00	
" 21	175	O'Beirne & Stephens, "	7 50	
" 21	176	H. Gummer, advertising	10 20	
" 21	177	Innes & Davidson, advertising	30 80	
" 24	180	Judges at Show	33 50	
" 24	181	Superintendent and clerks	42 50	
" 24	182	Railway tickets for clerks, and hotel bill	28 40	
				1,719 23
		Total disbursements		12,855 68
		Balance on hand, December 31, 1892		2,444 16

Abstract Financial Statement, showing Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of Agriculture and Arts Association, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1892.

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Balance from 1891	2,428 79	Salaries	2,675 00
Cash from Spring Horse Show	537 95	Miscellaneous	365 60
Herd books	756 25	Interest account	600 00
Rents	2,000 00	Library	20 05
Registration fees	2,386 50	Stock show committee	121 04
Clydesdale grant	495 00	Postage	301 55
Miscellaneous	31 50	Herd book	832 17
Government grant	5,500 00	Printing	755 84
Cash for medals	12 00	Spring Stallion Show	200 00
Interest	56 00	Office furniture	92 40
Fat Stock Show	1,095 85	Council expenses	635 92
		Stationery	39 95
		S. H. B. Association	1,000 00
		Spring Horse Show	1,833 49
		S. H. Committee	74 76
		Petty cash	6 48
		Office expenses	41 75
		Insurance	96 25
		World's Fair Committee	94 20
		Repairs to building	158 00
		Prize Farms	592 00
		Plowing Matches	600 00
		Fat Stock Show	1,719 23
		Cash on hand	2,444 16
Total	15,299 84	Total	15,299 84

Assets.	$ c.	Liabilities.	$ c.
To Cash in bank	2,444 16	By mortgage on real estate	10,000 00
" Real estate	60,000 00	" Balance of assets over liabilities	57,844 16
" Library	1,500 00		
" Prince of Wales Fund	800 00		
" Office furniture and safe	600 00		
" Clydesdale, Ayrshire and Swine Breeders herd book	2,500 00		
	67,844 16		67,844 16

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

Gentlemen,—We, your Auditors, beg leave to report that we have examined the Treasurer's books and accounts and find vouchers for the disbursements correct, showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands deposited in the bank to the credit of the Association of $2,444.16 on the 31st day of December, 1892.

(43)

2429-4

John I. Hobson,
Wm. Dickie, } Auditors.

Toronto, January, 1893.

BINDING SECT. NOV 22 1967

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Gov.Doc. Ontario. Legislative Assembly
Ont Sessional papers.
L Vol.25,pt.3 (1893)

DATE.	NAME OF BORROWER.
18 JULY 52	R Splane 36 Charles W Toronto (gra